THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1849.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ WM. THOMPSON, Esq., S. E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, is our duly authorised Agent for Baltimore, Md.

OHIO.—The result of the election in the Legislature of Ohio, of a Senator and Judges, does not please our Whig friends in that State. We are sorry for them, but they must try and do better, and hang together hereafter, or they will in future be in a hopeless minority.

The following is the result of the ballot.—

Mr. Giddings, for Senator, was nominated by Mr Beaver, Mr Allen by Mr Whitman, Mr Ewing by Mr Reber, and Mr Chase by Mr Smart. The ballotings were as follows:—

1st Ballot—Ewing 41; Allen 27; Giddings 9; Chase 14; R. Hitchcock 1; E. D. Foster 2; D. T. Disney 1; blanks 11. Mr Allen's name was then withdrawn.

2d Ballot—Ewing 41; Allen 2; Giddings 8; Chase 52; blanks 4.

3d Ballot—Ewing 39; Giddings 9; Chase 55; Vaughan 2; blanks 2. There being an error in the ballot, another was had.

4th Ballot—Ewing 39; Chase 55; Giddings 11; Vaughan 1; and so Chase was elected.

For Judge of Supreme Court, Spencer had 43; Spalding 54; and Wade 1; so Spalding was elected. For the same post, C. C. Convers had 39; Caldwell 54; and Cowen 11,—scattering 2, so Caldwell was also elected.

Philemon Bliss, a Free Soiler, was then chosen President Judge of the Lorain Circuit, by 60 votes; Stetson receiving 37; Williamson 3; and blanks 3.

Mr. Chase was elected by the combined forces of the Locofocos and Freesoilers. He is a Locofoco Freesoiler, being a Free-Trader, Anti-Bank, &c. He gave a supper to his Locofoco friends, on the evening of his election. He may be counted on as an opponent of Gen. Taylor's administration.

Rufus P. Spaulding, one of the Supreme Judges elected, is a Locofoco politician of the most ultra stamp, and it will hardly be a source of gratification to the Whigs and Free Soil men of the Western Reserve, to witness this elevation of their ancient adversary, *through the misapplication of their own suffrages.* He is a man, however, of respectable talents.

William B. Caldwell, the other gentleman promoted to the Supreme Bench, has for six years past held the office of President of the Hamilton Common Pleas. Of his politics or fitness we know nothing.

Philemon Bliss, elected President Judge of the Lorain circuit is a Free Soil Whig. From this it seems the Locofocos and Free Soilers had it all their own way—the Free Soilers having the best of the bargain.

Let the Whigs hoever stand firm. They are on the right ground. They may do as much good, as a respectable-conservative minority as in any other situation, and we are not sure it is not the most pleasant position.

THE LABORS OF THE MORNING PRESS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in relating the Herculean feat of the Morning Press, in expressing and telegraphing the Foreign News from Halifax to that city,—in which agents have to be sent to examine the route; to station horses and place steamboats upon it, to see that both are ready for service at a moment's notice, to encounter the fatigues and hardships incidental to such an expedition, in such a county, at such a season; operators at every telegraph station, watching for successive nights; offices kept open along the line; editors, compositors, and other woskmen in the several printing offices—numbering hundreds in all; waiting for days and nights in momentary expectation of being needed; all these and minor arrangements which cannot be specified, all involving excessive care and very great expense, says—

"We recount these incidents, not for the sake of making a display of enterprise, but as matters which do not enter into the popular estimate of the labors and advantages of the Press. Not one man in a thousand' bestows a thought upon the effort and money which a news paragraph in his morning paper may have cost. He pays the pittance demanded as the price of the paper calls himself his 'patron,' hesitates to stop it if a letter is wrong side up, and never dreams that it requires a particle more of labor to *make* a paper every day, than it costs him to damn the editor if the paper is ever five minutes behind its time."

True, and yet how few think of it. How few reflect, as they conn over their Morning Paper, upon the sleepless and wearisome hours which have been spent to gather up and arrange all the various matters which go to make up its columns, and fewer still have the least idea of the expense incurred.

General Taylor and the Indiana Volunteers.

General Taylor, for political effect, was charged with having slandered the second regiment of Indiana Volunteers, touching their conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, General Taylor was welcomed at Madison, by a large number of the citizens, and, in a speech, as reported in the Banner, he thus alludes to this false accusation

"He referred to the Indiana Volunteers, and said that he had been charged with slandering a portion of them, which was not true. He said that, owing to his early life and associations, he felt more than ordinary affection for them. He claimed the citizens of Kentucky and Indiana as among those for whom he cherished the warmest regard. He named General Clarke and General Bartholomew as being, with others of the pioneers of Indiana, his early and honored associates, and that the descendants of some of his best friends were among the Second Indiana Volunteers; therefore he could have no motive to do injustice to them, but the contrary.

He had only followed the reports of their own officers, and he regarded his report as more favorable than the reports of his subordinates. He said that he had every confidence in the soldiers of the 2d regiment, and had an opportunity occurred, he should have placed them in the van, and in a position where he was confident they would have *retrieved their misfortunes*, and that he would have been willing to risk his reputation upon their future conduct. He attributed the accusation against him, in regard to the Indiana Volunteers, as flowing from an over anxious desire to accomplish party purposes, and regretted—while it was, perhaps, for the health of the institutions of our country that there should be party organizations to watch its interests—that *any* party should be so far led astray as to regard its interests paramount to the sacred mean of truth, the good name of the public servant, and the welfare of the government under which we live."

We find the following notification in the New York Herald. Whether it is entitled to any confidence or not we cannot say:

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.} PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1849.}

To WM. NELSON, Esq., U.S. Consul at Panama—

SIR:—The laws of the United States inflict the penalty of fine and imprisonment on trespassers on the public lands. As nothing can be more unreasonable or unjust than the conduct pursued by persons not citizens of the United States, who are flocking from all parts to search for and carry off gold from the lands belonging to the United States in California, and as such conduct is in direct violation of law, it will become my duty, immediately on my arrival there, to put these laws in force, and to prevent their infraction in future, by punishing, with the penalties provided by law, all those who offend.

As these laws are probably not known to many who are about starting to California, it would be well to make it publicly known that there are such laws in existence, and that they will be, in future enforced against all persons not citizens of the United States, who shall commit any trespass on the lands of the United States in California.

Your position as Consul here, being in communication with our consuls on the coast of South America, affords you the opportunity of making this known most generally, and I will be much obliged to you if you will do it. With sincere respect, your obedient servant.

PERSIFER F. SMITH, Br. Major Gen.
U. S. A. Commanding Pacific Division.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—The English publishers of Macaulay's first two volumes of the "History of England," are to pay him six hundred pounds sterling a year for ten years; and for this they obtain only a ten years' copy right. The London Athenæum says that this is the largest sum ever given for a work in two volumes. If the whole history should extend to six volumes, as it is intimated that it will, the same terms for the remaining four volumes would make a very handsome sum indeed as the reward of literary labor.

The Mr. Bulwer who is to be Minister at Wash-

From the Isthmus.

We published a telegraphic dispatch from Charleston, giving several items of news from the Isthmus of Panama, and California, brought by the brig Henrico. The Charleston Courier gives some further particulars, from which we extract the following:

We are indebted to the polite attention of Capt Phelps, a passenger on board the Henrico, for the following interesting information with regard to matters in California and in the Pacific.

Capt. Phelps left San Francisco on 12th September, San Diego on the 1st October, and Valparaiso on the 30th December, at noon.

The U. S. ship Independence, Com. Shubrick, was at Valparaiso when Capt. Phelps left, to sail in a few days for the United States, via Callao.

Mrs. Abel, the lady of the late U. States Consul at the Sand wich Island, died on board the Independence, late Valpar aiso, about the 27th of December.

Mr. Barton, the U. S. Charge to Chili, was married at St. Jago about the 25th Dec. by the Chaplain of the Independence to a lady of the country. The Catholic Bishop refused his sanction to the nuptials on account of the Charge being a Protestant and the lady a Catholic. After the marriage was performed by the Chaplain, the Bishop asserted that the Minister had a wife then living in the United States, whereupon the Minister addressed a note to the Bishop demanding an apology, with the threat that unless one was given within twenty four hours, it would become a National affair.

The California was to have left Panama about the 1st instant for San Francisco, with 350 passengers on board. It is stated that she will realize 60,000 dollars for the passage and freight charges.

Much dissatisfaction existed among those who had engaged their passage in the boat at New York, on account of all not being able too btain accommodations the California having taken 60 or 70 passengers on board at Callao. Indignation meetings had been held in reference in this matter, which was considered a violation of contract, and there were fears there would be trouble in settling the difficulty.

In consequence of the scarcity of mules, and the worn out condition of those in use, most of the merchandize and baggage required to be transported across the Isthmus, was conveyed on the backs of the natives, who, taking advantage of the state of things, were charging enormous prices. Many of the emigrants were crossing on foot, and some carrying trunks and baggage on their backs. A number had died from fatigue and exhaustion, and many others were taken sick on the road.

The honesty of the natives is proverbial. On the arrival of passengers at Gorgona and Cruces, the custom is for the natives to engage for the transportation of all the merchandise and baggage they can lay their hands on, the owners of which proceed on to Panama, expecting their goods will be there on the following day. The carriers, however, calculate otherwise. They deposite their freight just without the villages in piles in the woods, and take them across to Panama promiscuously and at their leisure, but they all arrive safe eventually.—Bales, boxes, trunks, and packages of specie are thus left to the mercy of the poor half naked natives, and a robbery by them has never been known. The agent of the California paid $3,000 for the transportation of 142 packages from Chagres to Panama.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Trent, arrived at Chagres on the 29th January, and left again on the same day, taking in at Chagres one and a half million in specie. The Yellow Fever broke out on board the Trent, shortly after she left Kingston, and previous to her arrival at Chagres, seven persons had died, and seventeen other cases were then reported on board, in consequence of which most of the passengers from Peru and Chili by the Br. Packet steamer detained going on board the Trent, preferring to charter a vessel at Chagres for Charleston, and consequently engaged the Henrietta to bring them here.

The schr. Sovereign, with passengers from Baltimore, arrived at Chagres on the 30th—all well. The schr. anchored in the river, and also Hinde, passengers, captain and crew, started the next day for Panama.

H. B. M. surveying ship Herald, and brig Bandora were at Panama. The Herald had been to the north to endeavor to gain intelligence of Sir John Franklin, but returned without hearing anything of him.

At Chagres, the brigs Mary Pennel and Caroline Platt still remained on shore. Attempts were making to get the Caroline Platt off.

Mr. Sterling, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Clark and family, of Massachusetts, were left at Chagres to take passage in the next vessel that offers.

We learn from Capt. P. that there is very little difficulty in getting across from Panama to Chagres, but in returning there is much to be encountered, and many are seen along the road, too much exhausted and fatigued to make further progress.

Capt. Phelps informs us that he was quite familiar with the country about the gold region, long before it was known that it contained within its bosom the rich metal which is now taken from it in such profusion. Nine years ago, when stationed, as he was then, at Boston, he went up the Sacramento River in a boat, and was the first man that ever hoisted an American flag on its banks. He was also frequently in that region when Colonel Fremont was there with his Corps of Engineers, and often encamped with them. He then little dreamed that they were treading over such a vast body of the precious metal, nor does he imagine that any one in the expedition had an inkling of it, unless it was Col. Fremont himself, whose searching mind might have made some discoveries that induced him to return to that country secretly.

The Henrico brings no gold on freight. Capt. Phelps showed us some specimens, wearing the form in which they were taken from the earth. Their appearance is similar to that of gold poured rom a crucible in an irregular surface, and apparently, quite pure.

A letter from Valparaiso, under date of Dec. 20, published in the Courier, says:

"Capt. Phelps has with him 127 pounds of gold, which is worth in this market $300 per lb. or $38,100, all which he dug and made by trade in six months, and many others have done as well. He takes his with him to the United States.

FROM PANAMA.—The Washington Union of Sunday morning has the following additional news in relation to the Panama route:—

We have been favored with an extract of a letter from an intelligent officer of the navy, dated at Panama, January 11. He gives an account of the difficulties of crossing the isthmus, and advises his countrymen to go by way of Nicaragua, St. Louis, Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, sooner than take this route. He says that a small steamer plying up the river Chagres, and thence a plank road constructed to Panama by the labor of the natives of the country, is the best way of crossing the isthmus. He adds, that 'all the extravagant stories of the mines seem to be confirmed here; but the expense of living must cause dreadful suffering to multitudes.' An ordinary dinner at San Francisco costs $10, and everything else in the same proportion.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA—TERRIBLE BATTLE.—It has already been announced that the insurgents under Paez had been defeated in a naval engagement by President Monagas, at Maracaibo and at San Carlos he lost possession of the fort.—It seems that they afterwards sustained another and third defeat which has nearly annihilated them.

'This took place on the 31st of December, near a village called San Carlos, upon the river Zulia, and similarity in names has led, in all accounts published, to a mingling with this of the affair of the 24th previous, and consequently to confusion.

The insurgents to the number of about 1,200 men, and protected by the steamer General Jackson—formerly the Buena Vista—occupied the village of San Carlos, and were surprised by a body of 363 Government troops, after a night march made with the greatest secrecy. The contest lasted four hours, and was a fierce and desperate one, but the victory was at last obtained by the forces of the Government, by setting fire to the houses occupied by the insurgents—the counsel to do so being given by a woman of the village, who was herself the first to set the example of applying the torch.

A great number perished in the flames, more than a hundred were drowned, in their endeavors to gain the steam boat. Many more were bayoneted, and more than 500 were taken prisoners.—The next morning the steam boat, with a hundred and nine persons, and a quantity of arms, was captured, together with seven feluccas and thirty pirogues.

President Monagas has convened the Congress, and announced to it, on 20th ult, that the pacification of Venezuela was almost entirely accomplished." Three sons of Paez were taken prisoners—Salas, Raman, and Tomas.

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The other entry is as follows:

"*August* 10.—Catherine, the daughter of Batiste Coquin, who started with the camp yesterday morning, has mysteriously disappeared. The country has been scoured in all directions, but not a vestige or trace of her can be found. God grant she may not have fallen into the hands of these accursed savages, the Blackfeet. If my fears should be well founded I shudder to contemplate the fate of the poor girl. Mark Head has sworn a fearful oath, to cut the throat of every Blackfoot he may come across, be it man, woman or child. From what I know of Mark, I have no doubt that he will be as good as his word."

What a flood of recollections rushes upon my memory in glancing over these brief and meagre passages!

Julien Fontainelle, the person alluded to in the first of the above extracts from my note book, was a creole or native of Louisiana, of French extraction, as his name implies, of a warm and affectionate, although volatile disposition, and was as much beloved for his frank and manly qualities, as he was respected and admired for his uncompromising honesty and unblenching courage. There was quite a romance attached to his life. He was about twenty-five years of age, that most enviable period of a man's life, when as yet society and dissipate, although volatile disposition, and was as much beloved for his frank and manly qualities, as he was respected and admired for his uncompromising honesty and unblenching courage. There was quite a romance attached to his life. He was about twenty-five years of age, that most enviable period of a man's life, when as yet society and dissipate, have not stepped in to deaden enjoyment, and impair our confidence in mankind. His education was evidently good and he had as evidently been accustomed to good society. He had come to the mountains about three years previous to this time, and had been employed in the service of the Fur Company, as a trapper, up to the time of his disappearance.

Those admitted to his confidence, and they were few, had been told a tale of love, suffering and remorse. Of his having wooed and won the affections of a young lady, the daughter of a rich merchant of New Orleans—the latter having at first countenanced and afterward discarded the lover of his child, when a richer and more eligible suitor, in a worldly point of view, had presented himself. Of his having been driven to despair and desperation, in consequence of a quarrel, challenge, and duel, in which the only brother of his beloved was the victim. Of her consequent agony and entrance into a nunnery, and taking the veil, thus cutting off, and for ever, all hope from her lover. Such is a brief summary of all that was certainly known of the former life of Fontainelle.

II.

Catherine was an Indian girl, the daughter of Batiste Coquin, a full blooded Iroquois, who had been in the employ of the Fur Company for a number of years as a hunter and trapper. Her mother, who had died while she was yet an infancy, had been a Snake or Shoshone woman, who had been captured by the Crows, the hereditary enemies of her tribe, while very young, and sold by them for a trifling consideration to the father of Catherine.

A more beautiful Indian girl than Catherine Coquin I have never seen. At the time of her disappearance she was about sixteen or seventeen years of age, with all the infantile grace and innocence of childhood sweetly blended with the just awakening power and enthralling fascination of earliest womanhood. A party of Shawanos and Delawares, belonging to our camp, in admiration of her beauty, had conferred upon her the appropriate and poetical name of Showena, or the Antelope.

As may readily be supposed, there were numerous suitors for the hand of the Indian girl among our hunters, but none appeared to meet with any encouragement, save Julien Fontainelle, and so universal a favorite was he with the whole camp, that scarcely any, even of those who had made pretensions, to the honor of her hand, begrudged the happiness they had so fondly aspired to. Still there was one man, whose lowering brow and ruthless character, portended any thing but happiness to the youthful lovers. This was Mark Head, a man whom I have alluded to in previous sketches of the Rocky Mountains, and who was known and feared by the Indian tribes wherever the Fur Company's men had penetrated, for his ferocity and courage, many of their best and bravest warriors having fallen under his deadly rifle.

Although the father of Showena, as our Indians termed her, appeared to have no particular preference for any of his daughter's admirers, yet any lover dreamed that they were treading over such a vast body of the precious metal, nor does he imagine that any one in the expedition had an inkling of it, unless it was Col. Fremont himself, whose searching mind might have made some discoveries that induced him to return to that country secretly.

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Those admitted to his confidence, and they were few, had been told a tale of love, suffering and remorse. Of his having wooed and won the affections of a young lady, the daughter of a rich merchant of New Orleans—the latter having at first countenanced and afterward discarded the lover of his child, when a richer and more eligible suitor, in a worldly point of view, had presented himself. Of his having been driven to despair and desperation, in consequence of a quarrel, challenge, and duel, in which the only brother of his beloved was the victim. Of her consequent agony and entrance into a nunnery, and taking the veil, thus cutting off, and for ever, all hope from her lover. Such is a brief summary of all that was certainly known of the former life of Fontainelle.

II.

Catherine was an Indian girl, the daughter of Batiste Coquin, a full blooded Iroquois, who had been in the employ of the Fur Company for a number of years as a hunter and trapper. Her mother, who had died while she was yet an infancy, had been a Snake or Shoshone woman, who had been captured by the Crows, the hereditary enemies of her tribe, while very young, and sold by them for a trifling consideration to the father of Catherine.

A more beautiful Indian girl than Catherine Coquin I have never seen. At the time of her disappearance she was about sixteen or seventeen years of age, with all the infantile grace and innocence of childhood sweetly blended with the just awakening power and enthralling fascination of earliest womanhood. A party of Shawanos and Delawares, belonging to our camp, in admiration of her beauty, had conferred upon her the appropriate and poetical name of Showena, or the Antelope.

As may readily be supposed, there were numerous suitors for the hand of the Indian girl among our hunters, but none appeared to meet with any encouragement, save Julien Fontainelle, and so universal a favorite was he with the whole camp, that scarcely any, even of those who had made pretensions, to the honor of her hand, begrudged the happiness they had so fondly aspired to. Still there was one man, whose lowering brow and ruthless character, portended any thing but happiness to the youthful lovers. This was Mark Head, a man whom I have alluded to in previous sketches of the Rocky Mountains, and who was known and feared by the Indian tribes wherever the Fur Company's men had penetrated, for his ferocity and courage, many of their best and bravest warriors having fallen under his deadly rifle.

Although the father of Showena, as our Indians termed her, appeared to have no particular preference for any of his daughter's admirers, yet any lover dreamed that they were treading over such a vast body of the precious metal, nor does he imagine that any one in the expedition had an inkling of it, unless it was Col. Fremont himself, whose searching mind might have made some discoveries that induced him to return to that country secretly.

The Henrico brings no gold on freight. Capt. Phelps showed us some specimens, wearing the form in which they were taken from the earth. Their appearance is similar to that of gold poured rom a crucible in an irregular surface, and apparently, quite pure.

A letter from Valparaiso, under date of Dec. 20, published in the Courier, says:

"Capt. Phelps has with him 127 pounds of gold, which is worth in this market $300 per lb. or $38,100, all which he dug and made by trade in six months, and many others have done as well. He takes his with him to the United States.

FROM PANAMA.—The Washington Union of Sunday morning has the following additional news in relation to the Panama route:—

We have been favored with an extract of a letter from an intelligent officer of the navy, dated at Panama, January 11. He gives an account of the difficulties of crossing the isthmus, and advises his countrymen to go by way of Nicaragua, St. Louis, Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, sooner than take this route. He says that a small steamer plying up the river Chagres, and thence a plank road constructed to Panama by the labor of the natives of the country, is the best way of crossing the isthmus. He adds, that 'all the extravagant stories of the mines seem to be confirmed here; but the expense of living must cause dreadful suffering to multitudes.' An ordinary dinner at San Francisco costs $10, and everything else in the same proportion.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA—TERRIBLE BATTLE.—It has already been announced that the insurgents under Paez had been defeated in a naval engagement by President Monagas, at Maracaibo and at San Carlos he lost possession of the fort.—It seems that they afterwards sustained another and third defeat which has nearly annihilated them.

'This took place on the 31st of December, near a village called San Carlos, upon the river Zulia, and similarity in names has led, in all accounts published, to a mingling with this of the affair of the 24th previous, and consequently to confusion.

The insurgents to the number of about 1,200 men, and protected by the steamer General Jackson—formerly the Buena Vista—occupied the village of San Carlos, and were surprised by a body of 363 Government troops, after a night march made with the greatest secrecy. The contest lasted four hours, and was a fierce and desperate one, but the victory was at last obtained by the forces of the Government, by setting fire to the houses occupied by the insurgents—the counsel to do so being given by a woman of the village, who was herself the first to set the example of applying the torch.

A great number perished in the flames, more than a hundred were drowned, in their endeavors to gain the steam boat. Many more were bayoneted, and more than 500 were taken prisoners.—The next morning the steam boat, with a hundred and nine persons, and a quantity of arms, was captured, together with seven feluccas and thirty pirogues.

President Monagas has convened the Congress, and announced to it, on 20th ult, that the pacification of Venezuela was almost entirely accomplished." Three sons of Paez were taken prisoners—Salas, Raman, and Tomas.

General Manufacturing Bill.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Otto, from the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, which, as it may be of interest to our readers, we condense:

SEC. 1. provides that hereafter when any persons wish to form any manufacturing company they may make, before an officer competent to take acknowledgement of deeds, an instrument of writing stating the name of the company and the objects for which it shall be formed, the amount of capital stock, the number of shares, the number of directors, and the names of the town and county in which it is proposed to be located. This is to be exhibited to the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which Court shall examine the writing, and if the court be convinced that the object articles and conditions are lawful, and that the whole amount of capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed, and one fourth of it actually paid in, the instrument of writing is to be recorded by order of the court in the Recorder's office of the county.—When this is so recorded, the persons so associated shall be a corporation or body politic in law and in fact, capable of suing and being sued, &c., &c.

SEC. 2 provides that the business of every manufacturing company shall be managed by its president and directors and such other agents as the company may appoint.

SEC. 3 provides that the number of directors shall not be less than three nor more than seven, and shall be chosen annually by the stockholders as the by laws shall provide.

SEC. 4 provides for the annual election of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices until others are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 5 provides for the election of other agents and officers of the company, as the by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 6 allows each company to make by-laws for their own regulation, with penalties not exceeding twenty dollars, for the breach thereof, *provided*, that these laws be not repugnant to laws of this State and of the United States.

SEC. 7 allows absent stockholders to vote by proxy authorized in writing. Each company may determine what number of stockholders shall attend either in person or by proxy, the manner of voting, and what number of shares or amount of interest shall be represented at any meeting to constitute a quorum.

SEC. 8 provides that the capital stock shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) which shall be divided into shares to the first meeting—of which a record shall be made by the clerk—the directors to have the right to call in from stockholders all sums of money subscribed by them, at such times and in such payments as they may choose, under penalty of foleiting the stock subscribed.

SEC. 9 provides that the shares shall be numbered in progressive order, beginning at number one, and every stockholder shall have a certificate under seal of corporation, and signed by the Treasurer, certifying his property in such shares as the certificate shall express.

SEC. 10 allows every company to increase its capital stock and the number of shares therein, at a meeting called for the purpose, *provided*, that the stock shall not exceed the amount authorized by law; *And provided further*, that a certificate of the amount so increased shall be prepared and signed by the president, treasurer, and a majority of directors, and recorded in the recorder's office of the county, within thirty days after the payment of the last instalment of the stock so increased.

SEC. 11 allows every company to reduce its capital stock at a meeting called for that purpose, and a certified copy of the vote shall within thirty days after passing thereof, be recorded in the Recorder's office, at his dwelling house, in default thereof, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the company, contracted after said thirty days, and before the recording of the copy of the vote.

SEC. 12 provides that if any part of the capital stock of such company shall be withdrawn and refunded before payment of all debts contracted, as stated in Section 11, all the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for payments of said debts.

SEC. 13 allows the stock of such corporations to be assignable and transferable as the by-laws shall prescribe; but no stockholders shall transfer his stock whilst any instalment due thereon shall remain unpaid, except by special order of the board of directors.

SEC. 14 provides that the copy of the charter, recorded as before provided, shall be received in courts as presumptive legal evidence of the incorporation of the company.

SEC. 15 provides that annually, the president and directors of said company, shall file with the Recorder of the county, a statement of capital of the company, the amount actually paid in, and the entire amount of debts and liabilities, due or to become due, at the time of filing such statements; and they shall keep a duplicate copy open to the inspection of all. If directors for thirty days neglect this, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine or imprisonment at discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

SEC. 16 provides that the whole amount of the company's debts at any time shall not exceed the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, and in case of any excess the directors shall be jointly and severally liable to the extent of such excess for all debts of the company then existing, and for all contracted during their term of office, and until the debts shall be reduced to the amount of the capital stock aforesaid; and any director absent at the time of contracting any debt, contrary to foregoing provisions, or who shall object thereto, may exempt themselves from said liability by forthwith giving notice of the fact to the stockholders, at a meeting called for that purpose, and publishing a notice of the same in two newspapers in the county.

SEC. 17 provides that 'the stockholders of any company shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts due the operatives and laborers contracted or incurred whilst they are stockholders, provided an action shall be brought against such company within six months after the debts shall become due.'

SEC. 18 provides that "when any action shall be brought against such company in which the stockholders may be liable, the party bringing such action may join any stockholder or number of stockholders with such company as parties to the same suit, and in any such suit the non-joinder of any other stockholders shall not abate the suit, neither shall the suit abate by the mis-joinder of any stockholders who may not be liable in the action brought, but judgment may be rendered against and company, and such stockholders as may be joined and shown to be liable under the provisions of this act.'

SEC. 19 provides that no action shall be brought against any stockholder unless a notice, signed by the party intending to bring the suit, shall have been served on the president or clerk at least sixty days.

SEC. 20 provides that no action shall be brought against any stockholder, until an execution on a judgment shall have been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

SEC. 21 provides that whenever an execution shall be issued on a judgment, it shall be issued against the property real and personal of such company and such stockholders.

SEC. 22 provides that whenever any notice shall have been given, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom it is served, to notify the directors as soon as may be, of it, and any stockholder shall have the right at any time thereafter, to pay up the debt claimed by such notice.

SEC. 23 provides that dividend shall be declared and paid to stockholders on demand at any time after the expiration of ten days therefrom. No dividend shall be declared which will impair the capital stock.

SEC. 24 allows the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, to amend the corporation of any company.

SEC. 25