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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette letter Box,*" has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

THE GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.—This important Act of the late Legislature, will be found in another column. We publish from an official copy, for which, we are indebted to the attention and politeness of Gov. JOHNSTON. Some persons object to it on account of the limited number of objects to which it is confined, but if the law proves to be of general utility, and acceptable to the people, as we think it will, it will be easy to have other objects added by the Legislature, from time to time.

The following telegraphic despatch was received yesterday:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 49.

MR. WHITE, Editor Gazette—

The Europa's news was sent to the Gazette *exclusively*, Wednesday night, *one day in advance of Philadelphia papers.* The agents of the Commercial Journal have no arrangements whatever to obtain Halifax express news.

GEO. W. L. JOHNSON, Telgh. Rep.

From this, the public will see that we have not too severely characterized the conduct of Mr. Riddle's subordinates, during his absence, in surreptitiously appropriating our property to its use, and in falsely declaring it was "despatched for the Journal."

The Post has a column setting forth, and complaining of the injury and insult which Mr. Forward has met with from the Whigs, and promising that if he will but return to his old Democratic friends, they will not only gladly welcome him, but also aid him in avenging the indignities heaped upon him by false Whigs. The Post further predicts that Mr. Forward will accept the invitation, and before long wheel again into the "old Democratic line, which he should never have left and where his abilities and virtues, were acknowledged and honored."

Now let us see what sort of appreciation of Mr. Forward's "abilities and virtues," the Post manifests to begin with.

In the very article before us, the Post says that Mr. F. speaks with "an effect more creditable to his abilities than to his political honesty." In other words, that he does not himself believe what he with so much eloquence enforces upon others — That he is not honest! Of a piece with this sort of appreciation of Mr. Forward's "virtues" is the prediction that he will shortly be found a fellow laborer with the editor of the Post, because the administration did not give him the Post Office of this city. The Post in this assumes that Mr. Forward is only with us for the sake of office, and that if that is denied him, he will soon be back in the ranks of the party his departure from which, according to his new friend of the Post, was so little creditable to his political honesty! And where he will no doubt be expected to bring the whole force of his "abilities and virtues" against what the Post (singularly enough, in what is a sort of eulogium of Mr. Forward) calls the "*iniquitous Tariff of 1842,*" of which this virtuous and able man, the Post acknowledges, is the author! A fine prospect Mr. Forward has before him in the Democratic ranks, certainly, and a singularly adroit negotiator for his passage there the Post has proved itself.

Now, for a little Whig estimation of Mr. Forward. We believe that his Tariff is the result of his honest convictions. That he most fervently believes all that he in his speeches advocates, and that whether he obtains office or not, that he will still be Whig. At the same time we take occasion to say that if office is to be the reward of distinguished, efficient, and laborious service in the cause of Whig principles, no man is better entitled to it than Mr. Forward, and we should be rejoiced to hear that the administration had conferred upon him some post commensurate with his great merits and services.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1849.

The state of the weather excites much popular dissatisfaction. The oldest inhabitants agree that the subject should receive the attention of the press. The mercury, during the whole of the past week, and at the present time, has been and is in most wonderful proximity to the freezing point; occasionally falling a little below it. This morning the whole community waked up in a driving snow storm, and has not yet ceased giving expression to its indignant astonishment thereat. The worst of it all is, that the fruit is believed to have been nearly all killed. The peach and cherry trees were in full blossom, hereabout, and the intense severity of the season has completely destroyed the hopes of the orchardists.

There is a singularly profound lull in the political world. The attention of friends and opponents of the administration seems absorbed in the elections about to take place in the different states. The Union here is endeavoring to keep up a show of opposition, by harping upon removals and appointments. But nobody seems to give much heed to its zealous homilies on this topic, every one feeling that the tactics of party require something of the sort. His leaden editorials, in denunciation of what the editor chooses to term proscription, amuse no parties more than those who feel that they may be the next subjects of the reformatory process now commenced.

Hon. Walter Forward, of your city, arrived here to-day, as I hear, though I have not seen him. Ex-Senator Dix, of New York, takes his final departure to-morrow. He intends to return to the practice of law, which he had begun under flattering and favorable auspices, previous to his becoming involved in the messes of politics. It is but justice to Gen. Dix to say that he possesses one of the most vigorous intellects in the country, all the emanations of which come forth with the peculiar charm derived from courteous manners, and a bland and gentle disposition. Whether he will return to public life will depend, in a measure, upon the turn events may take in determining the internal organization of the democratic party.

It is said to-day that the gallant and popular Major Lally, who gained such renown by his conduct in command of the large escort which guarded the train that was, last July, sent up from Vera Cruz to the relief of the suffering army of Gen. Scott, has been offered the highly responsible appointment of Engineer of the great Naval Dry Dock, now building at Brooklyn. The present incumbent is Mr. McAlpine, an engineer of high reputation, but who, having in his employment and under his direction and control, some seven or eight hundred workmen, is alleged to have brought the power and influence of his office directly to bear upon the elections in New York and Brooklyn last fall, in favor of Cass and the subordinate candidates. This is yet a matter of rumor. It is not positively known that the offer has been made to Major Lally, or that he would accept it, if made. Beside the high reputation which he gained in the fields of strife, his name stands high as a practical engineer. He was surveyor to the commission, for the determination of the north-eastern boundary, settled by the treaty of 1842. He was brevetted to a colonelcy for his gallantry in Mexico, and, since his return, has been married to a daughter of Hon. George Evans, of Maine, formerly a Senator from that State, and now Commissioner on the Board for the settlement of Mexican claims.

It is said that the appointments for the New York Custom House are to be forthwith made.—If so, the Philadelphians will be put off for a week or so longer. JUNIUS.

THE FRUIT.—On Saturday night there was a strong north-west wind, sky overcast, atmosphere very dry, thermometer, in open exposure in the neighborhood of Louisville, 29, no hoar frost.—None of the fruit was injured. On Sunday night the sky was clear, dry wind, thermometer 24, little or no hoar frost. All of the fruit that had set, peaches, plums and cherries, were frozen and killed. We suppose, too, that all the apples in blossom were killed. One variety of apples, the Jensom were killed. One variety of apples, the Jennet, is not yet in bloom, and this has of course escaped, as it always does. This tardiness of vegetation is a very valuable quality of the Jennet—The Northern Spy will also prove very valuable for the same reason. It starts full as late as the Jennet. Both of them are now but just budding out, being about three weeks behind the other varieties.—*Louisv Jour. April 17.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1849.

The news by the Europa at Halifax, gave an impetus to general business, as gratifying as it was unexpected. Instead of a troubled political atmosphere on the continent, one great source of disorder is silenced, and all will soon be well. The Pope will have little trouble in obtaining possession of his temporal power, nor will the Danish quarrel, or the troubles of Austria in general, bring on a war of any duration.

Money has grown much easier, and casual borrowers are not eaten up with interest. First class paper has been passed at eight per cent, and the banks throw out very little good paper. Stocks are up, and the feeling of hope decidedly predominates.

Rumor here and at Washington, declares that Samuel Jandon, so widely known in connection with Mr. Biddle and the United States Bank, is to establish himself at Washington, and act as broker for the United States Government. No man stands higher abroad, nor could another make so good a disposition of stocks, should the government be obliged to resort to another loan.

It cannot fail to interest a numerous class of readers, to know that the postal troubles are not over. All letters for the continent, upon which five cents was not pre-paid, were left behind by the Niagara, yesterday at Boston; and this, too, under pretence that the United States Government has a right to five cents as inland postage. If the British Government is not liable to us for the inland postage, common honesty would demand the regular inland rates in the tax upon letters sent to a port of departure. A singular fatality attends our post office, and the sooner the whole system is modernized, the better for the people.

Mr. Ellsworth, our Minister to Sweden, has not been simply re-called, he has been dismissed. The excuse he gave of smuggling to oblige a lady was true, but he also smuggled to a great extent on his own account. His free trade notions, running to excess, have disgraced himself, and the diplomacy of the government.

Another legion of gold hunters left to-day for the mines, in the Falcon. Since the fever broke out here, no less than seventeen thousand persons have left from the Atlantic coast, and the tide not checked yet. A few struggle back, but they are of a kind who have not the nerve of pioneers.

The steamer's news has given renewed buoyancy to the cot on market, and prices are higher. Flour is dearer, and holders firm. The delay in opening the canal has reduced the stock, and effected an advance of 62½c per bbl. Grain is inactive. Provisions are unchanged, but holders show no disposition to sell largely. The steamer's letters will be delivered in the morning, and the market will soon take a decided stand.

Half a million of dollars came by the ship, and advices of a good round sum to follow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th, 1849.

The steam ship Europa, with twelve days later news has arrived, but owing to the derangement of the lines, the news has failed of reaching us at the present time. Yesterday Was a most remarkable day for the season. Snow storms, such as we rarely see in the middle of Winter, having prevailed the whole day. Great fears are entertained that the fruit crop is entirely destroyed.

Notwithstanding the storm, a large meeting of the principal citizens of Philadelphia took place at the rooms of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of adopting measures to advance the completion of the Great Central Rail Road, which is at present an engrossing matter here, as well as at Pittsburgh. It is truly to be hoped that our corporate bodies (as well as individuals) at both ends of the line will come forward and subscribe to this work, so vital to the prosperity of entire Pennsylvania. The Preamble and Resolutions I enclose herewith, as well as an able article upon the subject, from that most able and reliable Journal, the North American. Philadelphia has been doing a very large trade this Spring, and when she shall have opened to her a daily communication with the valley of the Ohio, there is no judging of the extent of her commercial greatness. She should, therefore, strain every nerve to advance her connection with Pittsburgh as rapidly as possible.

The Money market, both here and in New York, is becoming much easier, and in a short time it is thought, money will be comparatively plenty — The Banks, we are told, are discounting largely

The Atlantic and Ohio Telegraphic Company, have declared a dividend, for the last quarter, of fifty cents on each share of stock, which is equal to 12 per cent, a year.

There is nothing definite as regards the appointments for this city. It is generally supposed that Mr. Lewis will be the Collector.

The frequent acts of incendiarism in your city has induced the Philadelphia Insurance Companies to relinquish their agencies at Pittsburgh.—This is to be regretted. You must endeavor to infuse more energy into your Police, in order to ferret out the villainous authors of these outrages, or real property will not be worth holding in your otherwise orderly and prosperous city

A traitor has recently occured in this vicinity, which has caused much conversation. It is that of the Right Reverend Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, who fails for some three hundred thousand dollars. The Bishop established a Male and Female College at Burlington, upon a large scale, some few years smce, upon which it is said he has extravagantly expended large sums. He is besides, extravagant in other respects, and probably did not appreciate sufficiently the value of the almighty dollar. He has made, I am informed, an assignment of his property, which will, however, only pay a small dividend on the amount of his indebtedness. His wife has an income of some ten thousand a year, left by her former husband, the late Mr. Perkins of Boston. Whether she will relinquish this in order to pay off the debts of her present husband, is a matter of much discussion among the Church going portion of the community, who think she is bound to do so.

When your Telegraph Lines shall have been completed to New Orleans, the communications with that city will be entirely by the western route, as I am informed by several of the prominent Editors and Merchants of that city, that they are perfectly disgusted with the Atlantic line. "They say that some times a despatch from New York is seven or eight days on its way, and is anticipated by the mails, and that the same despatch, transmitted to two different papers, will very often reach one paper two days before it does the other." It is unfortunate for them that they have Mr. O'Reilly connected with their line.

The books of the Hotels here present the names of quite a number of your citizens. Mr. McKibbin, your late Postmaster, took possession of the Merchants Hotel, on Fourth St., a few days since on which occasion he gave a very splendid dinner to a numerous party of friends. We have no doubt he will keep an excellent House, and as he has many warm friends in Pittsburgh, will of course receive a large share of patronage from your direction. S.

MACAULAY AND THE QUAKERS.—It is stated in the London papers that a deputation from the Quakers had an interview recently with Mr. Macaulay, upon the subject of his notice of William Penn, thinking that justice was not done to him. After a long conversation, the deputation failed in proving any of Mr. Macaulay's statements incorrect. It is also said that among the authorities of Mr. Macaulay to prove his estimate of Wm. Penn's character, was an extract from the proceedings of the Society of Friends, where they expel Penn for *courtier like complisances*, and afterwards re-admit him on his submission.

FATAL MISTAKE.—On Monday afternoon last, a young man about 17 or 18 years of age, named Boutch, went into the store of Messrs. McConnell & Reed, of this place, in the temporary absence of the attendants, took a drink of what he thought was *wine*, but which happened to be *laudanum*. The quantity taken, is supposed, from the marks on a tumbler in the store, to have been near half a pint. His friends thought him intoxicated, and did not suspect the truth until the next morning, when it was found he could not be awakened. A physician was sent for, by whose exertions he was sufficiently aroused to tell where and how he got the fatal draught. He soon relapsed into a stupor, and in a short time breathed his last.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

THE PARDONING POWER.—The State Legislature of New York, at its recent session, made one or two material amendments to the "act in relation to pardons," one of which provides that a concise statement of the applicant's case must, before the granting of the pardon, be furnished the governor by the district attorney of the county in which the crime may be committed. Section 3 makes, also, a very important and jiddicious amendment, as follows:

'Notice of such application, unless in the opinion of the governor, justice requires that it shall be dispensed with, shall be published for four weeks in the State paper, and also in the county paper, printed in or nearest the town in which the conviction was had; and in cases of crimes committed in the city of New York, in a paper to be designated by the governor, having respect to the largest circulation.'

The sum of £500 has been granted to the sufferers by the late fire in St. John—the previous motion of £2,000, being considered too large an amount as but little suffering had ensued.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That at any time hereafter, when any five or more persons may desire to form a company under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of woollen, cotton, flax, or silk goods, or of iron, paper, lumber, or salt, in this commonwealth, and shall have subscribed as capital stock for that purpose a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, in such shares as they may have agreed upon, not less than fifty dollars a share, and actually paid in to such persons as they may have appointed to receive the same, the one fourth part of the capital stock so subscribed, it shall and may be lawful for them to sign and acknowledge before some officer competent to take acknowledgement of deeds a certificate in writing in which shall be stated the corporate name of said company and the objects for which it has been formed, the amount of its capital stock subscribed, the amount actually paid in, and to whom paid; the number and value of the shares, into which said stock has been divided, the residence of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by each, the name of the county in which the chief operations of the company are to be carried on, the term of years for which the association is to continue, and the number and names of the directors who shall provisionally manage the affairs of said company until the next annual election, the said certificate shall be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county in which the business of the company is to be carried on, as aforesaid, in a suitable book, to be kept for that purpose, and a copy of said certificate, duly certified by the recorder of said county, under his seal of office, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and the said secretary upon the receipt of the said certified copy shall enter thereon and upon the original certificate to be retained by the company the day and date of the filing of the same, and shall thereupon cause a true copy of said certificate to be recorded at length in a suitable book to be kept in his office for that purpose.

SECT. 2. For every such certificate, so filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, the parties filing the same shall pay to the secretary, for the use of the commonwealth, one half of one per centum upon the capital stock of said company, payable in five annual instalments, the first whereof shall be paid in one year from the time of filing said certificate.

SECT. 3. When the certificate shall have been recorded and filed as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same and their successors, shall, for the term agreed upon, not to exceeding twenty years from the filing of such certificate, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth as aforesaid, be a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name have full powers and be capable of suing and being sued, and shall by their corporate name be capable in law of purchasing, holding, and conveying any real or personal estate whatever necessary or convenient to enable the said company to carry on the business or operations named in such certificate, not exceeding two thousand acres.

SECT. 4. The stock, property and affairs of said company, shall be managed by not less than five, nor more than thirteen directors, a majority of whom in all cases shall be citizens of this state, who shall respectively be chosen by the stockholders to be held at such time and place annually as shall be directed by the by-laws of the company, of which timeand place public notice shall be given for at least two successive weeks next preceding said general meeting, and election, in at least two newspapers printed in the county where the operations of the company shall be carried on, if so many are printed therein, and if so many are not printed therein, then in papers having circulation in said county, proximate and adjoining said county, and the election shall be made by such of the stockholders as shall attend either in person or by proxy. All elections shall be by ballot, and each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns shares of stock in said company, but no person shall in any case be entitled to more than one third of the whole number of votes to which the holders of all the shares in the capital stock of such company would be entitled, no stockholder female excepted, residing within ten miles of the place appointed for such general meeting or election shall vote by proxy, nor shall any person vote as proxy for more than two absent stockholders—the persons receiving the greatest number of votes at any such election shall be directors, and when any vacancy shall happen among the said directors, by death, resignation, removal from the state or otherwise it shall be filled for the remainder of the year in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws.

SECT. 5 In case it shall happen at any time that an election of directors shall not be made on the day designated by the by laws, the company for that reason shall not be dissolved but it shall be lawful on any other day within the next succeeding sixty days to hold an election for directors in such manner as shall be provided by said by laws and all acts of the directors in office at the time of such omission to elect shall be valid and binding upon the company until their successors are elected.

SECT. 6. There shall be a president of the company who shall be designated from the directors of the company, and shall be elected or chosen in such manner as shall be provided by the by laws, and there shall also be a treasurer and secretary, not of the number of directors, who shall in the first instance be appointed by the directors to serve until the next annual election, at which election and annually thereafter, they shall be elected by the stockholders in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws, and shall hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the stockholders, but may be removed for cause to be assigned in writing by the directors and entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and any vacancy in the office of treasurer or secretary, shall be filled by the directors until an election shall be had by the stockholders—the persons appointed to receive the amount paid in on the stock subscribed as provided in the first section of this act, shall pay over the amount so received to the treasurer or to such other person as the directors may designate, and the said treasurer before he enters upon the duties shall execute a bond with such securities as may be deemed proper by the directors, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and to account for all moneys, books, papers, and effect he may receive as such treasurer, which bond shall be renewed annually: *provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the offices of treasurer and secretary being filled by the same individual if the company may so desire it.

SEC. 7. The capital stock of the said company shall be called in and paid in money, at such times and in such proportions or instalments as the directors may require, of which public notice shall be given, for at least two successive weeks next preceding the time or times appointed for the purpose, in the newspapers hereinbefore designated and if any stockholder shall neglect to pay such proportion or instalment, or any part thereof, at the time or times appointed, he, she, or they shall be liable to pay, in addition to the amount so called for and unpaid, at the rate of one per cent per month for the delay of such payment; and if the same, and the additional penalty, or any part thereof, shall remain unpaid for the period of two months, he, she, or they shall, at the discretion of the directors, forfeit to the use of the company all right, title, and interest in, and to every and all share or shares, on account of which such default in payment may have been made, or the directors may, at their option, cause suit to be brought for the recovery of the amount due, together with the penalty of one per cent per month, as aforesaid; in the event of a forfeiture, as aforesaid, the share or shares so forfeited may be disposed of, at the discretion of the directors, in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws no stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any election, or at any general or special meeting of the stockholders, on whose share or shares any instalment or arrearages may be due and unpaid for the period of thirty days.

SEC. 8. The directors of such company, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, shall keep minutes of their votes and proceedings in a suitable book, to be kept for that purpose; they shall have power to make such bye laws as they shall deem proper for the management and disposition of the stock and business affairs of the company, subject, however, to the revision and approval of the stockholders, and not inconsistent with the laws of this commonwealth, and providing for the appointment, and prescribing the duties of all officers, agents, factors, artificers, and other persons that may be employed, and for carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of such company; but it shall not be lawful for any such company to use any part of its capital stock, or other funds, for any banking purposes whatever, nor in the purchase of any stock in any other corporation, nor shall the company make loans to any stockholder or officer of said company, or to any one on security of its own stock.

Sec. 9. The stock of such company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable in a suitable book, to be kept by the company for that purpose, in person, or by attorney, duly authorized, in presence of the president or treasurer, but no share or shares shall be transferable until all arrears, or previous calls thereon, shall have been fully paid in; or the said shares shall have been declared forfeited for the non-payment of the calls thereon, in the manner hereinbefore provided Provided, That no such company shall commence operations until fifty per cent of the stock subscribed shall be paid all the stockholders in any company, incorporated under the provisions of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable, in their individual capacities, for all debts and contracts made by such company, to the amount remaining unpaid on the shares of stock by them respectively held, until the whole amount of the capital stock, as fixed and limited by the said company, as in this act provided, shall have been paid in, and a certificate thereof shall have been made and recorded, as prescribed in the following section.

Sec. 10. The president and directors, with the treasurer and secretary of every company incorporated under the provisions of this act, within thirty days after the payment of the last instalment on the first half of the amount of capital stock, as fixed and limited by the company, and of each subsequent instalment, shall make a certificate, stating the amount of the capital so paid in, which certificate shall be signed by said president, treasurer, secretary, and a majority of the directors, and verified by the oath or affirmation of said president and treasurer, and they shall, within the said thirty days, cause the said certificate to be recorded in the office for recording deeds, in the county where the chief business of the company shall be carried on as aforesaid.

Sec. 11. Every such company, incorporated as aforesaid shall publish for two successive weeks in the month of December, annually, in the newspapers before mentioned, a notice or statement showing the amount of its capital stock subscribed, the amount thereof actually paid in, and the amount of its debts as they severally existed on the last day of November, immediately preceding, which notice or statement, shall be signed by the president, treasurer, and secretary, under oath or affirmation.

Sec. 12. In case of the dissolution, failure, or insolvency of any company, incorporated under the provisions of this act, all debts due or owing to operatives or laborers, for services performed for such company, for any period, shall first be provided for, and paid out of the effects or assets of said company.

Sec. 13. At each and every annual meeting of the stockholders of any company, to be held as hereinbefore provided, the president and directors for the year preceding, shall lay before them a full and complete statement of the affairs of the company for the twelve months immediately preceding, exhibiting under the various appropriate heads, the amount of money received, and from what sources, the amount disbursed, and for what purposes, the amount of the debts of the company, and the balance remaining with the company.

Sec. 14. Dividends of so much of the profits of any such company, as shall appear advisable to the directors, shall be declared in the months of June and December, annually, and paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the expiration of ten days from the time of declaring the same; but the said dividends shall, in no case, exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company, so that the capital stock shall never be impaired thereby, and if any dividend shall be declared and paid, which shall impair the capital stock of said company, the directors consenting thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable, in their individual capacities, for all the debts of the company then existing, and all that shall thereafter be contracted so long as they respectively continue in office *Provided*, That if any director shall be absent at the time of declaring such dividend, or shall object thereto, and shall, within the ten days above named, file a certificate of his absence or objection, in writing, with the treasurer of the company, and cause a copy thereof to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county in which the operations of the company are carried on, as aforesaid, he shall be exempt from said liability, except as stockholders.

Sec. 15. That within thirty days after the declaration of any dividend, by any company, incorporated under the provisions of this act, the amount of State tax, to which the stock of such company may be liable, shall be paid into the state treasury, and a statement, under oath or affirmation, by the President or treasurer, of such dividend, shall be communicated to the Auditor General.

Sec. 16. The copy of any certificate of incorporation, recorded and filed in pursuance of this act, duly certified by the recorder of the proper county, to be a true copy of such certificate, shall be received in all courts and places as evidence of the incorporation of such company, if the said certificate shall conform to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 17. Persons holding stock in any such company, as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, shall not be personally subject to any liability, as stockholders of such company, and the estates and funds in the hands of such executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, shall be liable, in their hands, in like manner, and to the same extent, as the testator, or intestate, or the ward, or person interested in such trust fund, would be liable, if he, or they, had respectively been living, and competent to act, and held the same stock in their own names. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing investment by trustees, executors, or guardians in such stock.

Sec. 18. Every such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee may represent the shares of stock in his hands, at all meetings and elections of the company, and may vote accordingly, as a stockholder.

Sec. 19 Whenever any company, embraced in the provisions of this act, shall desire to call a meeting of the stockholders, for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the amount of the capital stock, or for extending its business, it shall be the duty of the directors to publish a notice, signed by at least a majority of them, in the newspapers hereinbefore mentioned, at least three successive weeks, and to deposit a written or printed copy thereof in the post office, addressed to each stockholder, at his usual place of residence, at least two weeks previous to the day designated for holding such meeting, which notice shall specify the object of meeting, the time and place when and where such meeting shall be held, the amount to which it is desired to increase or diminish the capital, and the business to which it is proposed to extend the operations of the company

Sec. 20. If at the time and place specified in the notice provided for in the preceding section, stockholders shall appear in person, or by proxy, representing not less than two-thirds of all the shares of the stock of the corporation, they shall organize, by choosing one of the directors, if present, and if not then one of the stockholders, to preside over the meeting, and some suitable person as secretary, and the chairman shall appoint two of the stockholders present, to act as tellers, when they shall proceed to a vote of those present, in person or by proxy, as provided in the fourth section of this act. And if on examining the votes given, it shall appear, that the holders of two-thirds of all the shares composing said capital, have voted in favor of increasing or diminishing the amount of the capital stock, or of extending its business, as the case may be, then, and not otherwise, a certificate of the proceedings shall be made out, showing a compliance with the provisions of this act—the amount of capital actually paid in, the business to which it is intended to be extended, the debts and liabilities of the company—and the amount to which the capital shall be increased or diminished; which certificate shall be signed by the said chairman, secretary, and tellers, and verified by their respective oaths or affirmations. The said certificate when so signed and verified, shall be recorded, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as provided in the first section of this act; and when so recorded and filed the capital stock of such corporation shall be increased or diminished to the amount specified in such certificate, and the business extended according to the vote of the stock holders, as aforesaid.

Sect. 21. Every such company so increasing or diminishing its capital stock, as aforesaid, shall have power to receive and hold such real estate as may be necessary or convenient for the objects and purposes of the corporation, and no more.

Sect. 22. The total amount of the debts and liabilities of any such company, shall never exceed three times the amount of its capital actually paid in; and if any debts or liabilities shall be contracted, exceeding said amount, the directors and officers contracting the same, or assenting thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacities, for the whole amount of such excess.

Sect. 23. In any action brought to enforce any liability, under the provisions of this act, the plaintiff may include as defendants, any one or more of the stockholders of such company, claimed to be liable therefor, and if judgment be given in favor of the plaintiff, for his claim, or any part thereof, any one or more of the stockholders so made defendants, shall be found to be liable, judgment shall be given against him or them, the execution upon such judgment shall be first levied on the property of such company, if to be found in the county where the chief business of the company is carried on, and in case such property, sufficient to satisfy the same, cannot be found in said county, the deficiency, or so much thereof as the stockholder or stockholders, defendants in such judgment, shall be liable to pay, shall be collected of the property of such stockholder or stockholders, on the payment of any judgment, as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by one or more stockholders, the stockholder or stockholders so paying the same, shall be entitled to have such judgment, or so much thereof as may have been paid by him or them assigned to him or them for his or their benefit, with power to enforce the same, in manner aforesaid, first against the company, and in case the amount so paid by him or them shall not be collected of the property of the company, then ratably against the other stockholders, if any such there be, originally liable for the claim on which such judgment was obtained, but no stockholder shall be personally liable for the payment of any debt contracted by any such company, unless suit for the collection of the same shall be brought against such company, within six years after such debt shall have become due.

SECT 24. It shall be the duty of the directors of every such company, to cause a book to be kept by the treasurer or secretary thereof, at the office or principal place of business of the company, which shall contain the names of all persons, alphabetically arranged, who are, or who shall, within one year, have been stockholders of such company, showing their places of residence, the number of shares of the stock held by them respectively, and the time when they respectively became the owners thereof and the amount paid on such shares, and the total amount of the capital stock paid in, which book shall, at the end of the year, be carefully preserved in the office of the company for future reference, and shall, during the usual business hours of the day, be open for the inspection of all persons who may desire to inspect the same; and any and every person shall have the right to make extracts from such book; and no transfer of stock shall be valid for any purpose whatever, except to render the person to whom it is transferred, liable for the debts of the company according to the provisions of this act, until it shall have been entered therein as required by this section, by an entry showing by and to whom the same has been transferred, such book shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated in favor of the plaintiff, in any suit or proceeding against such company, or against any one or more stockholders; and if any such company shall neglect or refuse to keep such book, or to make or cause to be made, any proper entry therein, or shall, on application made to any director or officer thereof, neglect or refuse to exhibit the same, or to allow extracts to be taken therefrom, as hereinafter required, such company shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved, fifty dollars for each and every day it shall so neglect or refuse as foresaid, recoverable by said party as in other cases of claims against such company.

Sec. 25. Special meetings of the stockholders in any such company shall be held at the request of the president, or at the request of any number of stockholders, representing not less than one-fourth of the whole number of shares in the capital stock of such company, giving at least two weeks public notice in the newspapers hereinbefore mentioned, of the time and place designated for holding the same, and stating specifically the objects of such meeting, and the objects stated in such notice, and no other shall be acted upon at such meeting, nor shall any business be transacted at any such special meeting, unless a majority of all the shares in the stock of such company shall be there represented, but the meeting may adjourn from time to time, or until such majority shall be present.

Sec. 26. The legislature reserves the right to amend, alter or repeal this act in such manner, however, as shall do no injustice to the corporators, but such amendments, alterations or repeal, shall not take away or impair any remedy given against any company, created in pursuance of the provisions of this act, its stockholders or officers for any liabilities which shall have been previously incurred.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Courier, of Friday morning, we take the following, received by that paper by Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool, and received just previous to the sailing of the Europa.

LONDON, Saturday, April 7, 1849 } 10 o'clock, A. M. }

The Paris correspondent of the Times of this morning says, at a large meeting of the Committee of the National Assembly on Foreign Affairs, held on Thursday, an animated discussion took place on the offer made to the King of Prussia, by the Diet at Frankfort—on the Armistice in Piedmont—on the attitude assumed by the population of Genoa, and on the refusal of the Provisional Government at Palmero to accept the proposition offered by the British and French Admirals, but no definite resolution on any of those subjects were adopted.

The French Government have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the exking Charles Albert at Bayonne.

Letters from Metz, Macon and Dijon state that several regiments, which, on the renewal of hostilities between the Austrians and Piedmontese, had marched towards the Alps, by order of the Minister of War, had received counter orders, and had returned to their original quarters.

A special train had arrived on Thursday evening, with 250 Londoners, forming the advance guard of a division expected in Paris, on a visit to the Parisian National Guards. They were received with much honor by the authorities of Boulogne and Amiens.

The Herald says that considerable importance is attached by the Paris papers to the supposed acceptance of the Imperial Crown by the King of Prussia, on account of the modification and complication of such an act might occasion in the political relations of Europe.

The accounts from Italy tend to show that a rapid action in favor of order is setting in.

Genoa, was, however in great agitation.

The Paris paper, Nationale, says, it was probable that a republic would be proclaimed there on the 1st instant. The English Consul has offered the guns of the English ships to be brought to bear on the town, and had originated a signal communication with the ships.

The Bank of France returns show that the Treasury balance has fallen off 13,000,000; Accounts current increased 9,000,000; notes in circulation increased 3,000,000 in Paris, 1½ million in the Provinces.

The Chambers intended to propose, says the Chronicle, an address to the King, urging him to retract his conditional acceptance.

The second edition of the Chronicle says that the people of Genoa had seized the Governor and imprisoned him for endeavoring to quell the insurrection. When the steamer left, the drums were beating to arms.

TURIN 24—Letters say that Radetzsky has promised that he will not occupy Alexandria.

HAMBURG, April 3—8 P. M.—The German troops have been ordered to move northward from Schleswig to support, in case of need, the Holstein forces. The head quarters are now at Redsburg, and the Holstein and Baden troops, to the number of nearly 20,000 men, are stationed at Apurade and Hadedsleben.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Times says the result of the deputation to the King is quite negative, and the answer is a present refusal, not, however, shutting out the prospect of an acceptance hereafter, in case of certain contingencies.

SOUTHAMPTON — The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s steamer "Sultan," Capt. G. Brook, from Constantinople, has arrived. Her dates of sailing are Constantinople, March 26; Malta, 27; Gibraltar April 1st. She brings 120 passengers. The "Sultan" experienced heavy weather more or less outwards and home. She brings 95 packages specie value £100,000; 565 cases raisins; 39 casks wine; and some cases tobacco, are amongst the freight.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY)

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," passed the sixteenth day of June, 1846.

To extend the act of fifteenth March, 1847, in relation to obstructing Big Brokenstraw Creek, in Warren county, and to authorize Daniel Benitus to construct a dam in French Creek.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Bradford Railroad and Coal Company.

To extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.

To reduce the capital of the Girard Bank.

Authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Butler and Mercer Plank Road Company.

To annul the marriage contract between Martha Forneman and Thomas M. D. Forneman.

To annul the marriage contract between John F. Hunt and Nosthus, his wife.

For the erection of a boom in the Susquehanna River, at or near the borough of Lock Haven, Clinton county.

To incorporate the President and Managers of the Susquehanna and Bald Eagle Plank Road Company.

Resolutions providing for the payment of the amount due to special messengers, for serving writs of election to supply the vacancy in the twentieth Senatorial district, and also in the county of Adams.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act enabling the Governor to incorporate a company for conducting an artificial road from the State line, near the town of Emmitsburg, in the State of Maryland, through Waynesburg, Greencastle, and Mercersburg, to intersect the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road, at or near the east end of McConnellsburg," approved the twenty-ninth day of January, 1516.

To authorize the Governor to incorporate the Towanda Creek Plank Road Company.

To open Scheetz street, in the district of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia.

Authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Beaver county, to vacate certain streets and alleys in the plan of lots laid out by Stephen Stone in said county

To prevent the continuance of liens in the county of Sullivan by the revival of judgments in the county of Lycoming.

To incorporate the First Welsh Independent Congregational Church, in Pike township, Bradford co.

Relative to the Courts of Wayne county.

A supplement to an act passed the 15th day of March, 1847, entitled "an act for the erection of a new county out of parts of Lycoming, to be called Sullivan."

To incorporate the Harrisburg Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the president and managers of the Tunkhannock Creek Turnpike Road Company.

To repeal an act passed the 11th day of April, 15th, entitled "an act to encourage the further development of the mineral resources of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Indian Orchard and Lackhowaren Turnpike Road Company.

To open and extend Ann street in the borough of Petersburg, in the county of Perry.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Athens and Tioga Railroad Company, and for other purposes passed the 17th day of March, 1835.

Relative to the records of the District Court, of the city and county of Lancaster, and for other purposes.

To confer upon Michael Steller, Matilda Carter, Henry City West, Oliver Wambold, Sarah Barris, Catharine Cole, Mary Ann Heinzler and Catharine M'Evy, the rights and privileges of children born in lawful wedlock.

For extending the charter of the Farmers' and Drov