LAW OF MISSOURI.

An act concerning slaves.

ARTICLE I.

Of the introduction of slaves and police regulations concerning them.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows:

§ 1. Hereafter no person shall bring or cause to be bro't into this state, or hold, purchase, hire, sell or otherwise dispose of within the same: 1st. Any slave who shall have committed, in any other state, territory or district within the United States, or in any foreign country, any offence, which if committed within this state, would according to the laws thereof, be a felony or infamous crime; or, 2d. Any slave who shall have been convicted, within this state, of any felony or infamous crime, and ordered to be taken or removed out of the state, according to the laws thereof; or, 3d. Any slave who shall have been actually removed out of this state, after a conviction of felony or infamous crime, although no order for such removal shall have been made; or, 4th. Any person, or the descendant of any person, who shall have been imported into the United States, or any of the territories thereof, in contravention to the laws of the United States, and held as a slave.

§ 2. Every person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this last section, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars; to be recovered by indictment.

§ 3. Every person who shall bring into this state and hold to service, or hire to labor therein, any slave belonging to any person not a resident of, or bona fide emigrant to this state, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

§ 4. The last section shall not be construed to extend to any person who shall acquire a right to a slave within this state, from a resident thereof and shall, remove such slave out of the state, within three months after he acquires a right to possession, nor to any person who shall introduce a slave, the owner whereof intending at any time to emigrate thereto shall actually remove to and settle in the state, within twelve months after bringing in such slave.

§ 5. Nothing in the four last sections, shall be construed to prevent any person from bringing into this state, any slave, for the purpose only of passing through the same, or for a short time abiding therein, if such slave be not kept within the state, for a longer period than six months, and during that [the] time he shall remain therein, shall be kept in the employment of the person by whom he was brought into the state, and not sold, or hired to labor, nor attempted to be sold nor hired to labor therein.

§ 6. Every person who shall knowingly hire, harbor or employ any slave brought into this state, in violation of either of the foregoing provisions, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for every day any such slave shall be so hired, employed or harbored by him; to be recovered by action of debt, in the name and to the use of the county.

§ 7. Every master, or owner of a slave, who shall hire such slave to any other slave, or permit or suffer him to go at large, upon a hiring of his own time, or to act or deal as a free person, or to hire himself within this state, shall pay not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by indictment.

§ 8. Whenever any sheriff, coroner or constable, shall discover, within his county, any slave going at large, or hired contrary to the third or seventh sections of this article, it shall be his duty, and it shall be lawful for any other person, to arrest any such slave, and take him before a justice of the peace without warrant.

§ 9. Whenever any justice of the peace, shall receive satisfactory information that any such slave is so at large, or hired within his county, he shall immediately issue his warrant to apprehend and bring such slave before him.

§ 10. Whenever any slave shall be arrested and brought before any magistrate under the foregoing provisions, such magistrate shall enquire into the facts, and if it appear that such slave has been going at large, or hired, contrary to any of the provisions of this article, he shall commit such slave to the common jail of the county, there to remain, until discharged by due course of law.

§ 11. If the owner of such slave shall not appear and comply with the terms declared in the next section, within ten days after the commitment, the sheriff shall publish, for three weeks successively, in some newspaper printed in, or nearest to the county, an advertisement containing a description of such slave, the cause of commitment, and the name of the owner, if known.

§ 12. Such slave may be delivered to the owner, by order of the circuit court of the county, or the judge thereof in vacation, if application be made on or before the first term of such court, next to be holden after the publication of the advertisement provided for in the last section; such applicant, first paying the costs and expenses of the proceedings, and entering into a recognizance, as provided for in the next section.

§ 13. Such recognizance shall be in the sum of five hundred dollars, with one or more securities, to be approved by the court or judge, conditioned that the slave shall not again go at large, or be hired contrary to the provisions of this act; if the owner of such slave be not a resident of this state, the recognizance shall contain a further condition, that the slave be removed out of the state without delay, and shall not return thereto within three years.

§ 14. If the owner of such slave do not appear within the time prescribed by the twelfth section, and comply with the terms above prescribed, the county court shall make an order for the sale of such slave; which shall be executed by the sheriff, who shall proceed thereon as in sales of personal property under execution.

§ 15. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied, first to the payment of all costs and expenses, including five per centum to the sheriff, for his commission; one fourth of the residue shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the county, and the other three fourths shall be paid to the owner of the slave, on his application to the court therefor.

§ 16. Nothing contained in either of the eight last sections, shall be construed to discharge or exempt any person from any fine or forfeiture herein before declared for a violation of any of the provisions of this act.

§ 17. Every master or owner of a slave, who shall permit or suffer such slave to sell, barter or deliver any vinous or spiritous liquor, to the slave of any other person, without the authority in writing, of the owner of such last mentioned slave, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

§ 18. If any slave shall sell, barter or deliver to any other slave, any vinous or spirituous liquors, he shall be punished by stripes, not exceeding twenty-five, and shall stand committed until he be discharged in the manner herein after directed.

§ 19. Every slave charged with the commission of the offence specified in the last section, shall be tried in a summary manner before a justice of the peace, and the same proceedings shall be had as in other cases of the trial of slaves for offences cognizable before a justice of the peace.

§ 20. Upon conviction of such slave, he shall, after the execution of such sentence, be committed to jail, unless his master or owner shall pay the costs, enter into a recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars, with sufficient security, conditioned, for the good behavior of such slave, for the term of one year, and that he will not, during that time, violate the provision of the eighteenth section of this article.

§ 21. When a slave shall be committed for want of such recognizance, he may be discharged by the circuit court, or the judge thereof, on the application of the master or owner, and his entering into a recognizance, as specified in the last section, and paying all costs and expenses.

§ 22. If the master or owner do not appear, and comply with the terms specified in the last section, on or before the second day of the circuit court, next holden after the commitment, the slave shall be sold, and the proceeds applied as specified in the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of this article.

§ 23. Every slave who shall harbor or conceal any slave, who shall have absented, or deserted from the service of his master, overseer or employer, shall be punished by stripes, not exceeding thirty nine, upon a trial and conviction before a justice of the peace.

§ 24. Any slave who shall go from the tenements of his master, or other person with whom he lives, without a pass, or some letter or token, whereby it may appear that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer or overseer, may be apprehended by any person, and being carried before a justice of the peace, shall, by order of such justice, be punished with stripes, in the discretion of such justice.

§ 25. If any slave shall come, and be upon the plantation of any person, without permission in writing from his or her owner or overseer, not being sent upon lawful business, the owner or occupier of such plantation, may cause such slave for every such offence, to be whipped, not exceeding twenty lashes.

§ 26. Any gun, or other offensive or defensive weapon, found in possession of a slave may be seized by any other person, and upon proof of such seizure, before a justice of the peace of the county where the same shall have been made, such gun or weapon shall be, by order of such justice, adjudged and forfeited to the seizer for his own use, and such slave shall receive by order of the justice, any number of lashes not exceeding thirty.

§ 27. All riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, and seditious speeches of slaves, shall be punished with stripes, at the discretion of a justice of the peace, and it shall be lawful for any person, without further warrant, to apprehend slaves so offending, and carry them before the justice.

§ 28. If any master, or mistress, or overseer of a family, shall knowingly permit or suffer any slave, not belonging to him or her, to be and remain upon his or her plantation or premises, above four hours at any one time, without the consent or permission of the owner or overseer of such slaves, such master, mistress or overseer, so permitting, shall forfeit and pay to the owner or overseer of such slave, five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by action of debt.

§ 29. Any owner or overseer of a plantation or tenement, who shall permit or suffer more than five slaves, other than his or her own, to be and remain upon his or her plantation or tenement, at any one time, with or without the consent of the master or overseer of such slave, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each slave above that number, to the informer, to be recovered by action of debt, unless such slaves have met together on Sunday at public worship, or on any other day, for the purpose of laboring, or some lawful occasion.

§ 30. If any white person or any free negro or mulatto, shall be found in the company of slaves, at any unlawful meeting, or shall harbor or entertain any slave, without the consent of his or her owner or overseer, such white person, free negro or mulatto, shall forfeit to the informer ten dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by action of debt, and if a free negro or mulatto, shall moreover receive any number of lashes not exceeding thirty, by order of any justice of the peace, before whom he or she shall be carried.

§ 31. Every justice of the peace, upon his own knowledge of any unlawful meeting of slaves, or of slaves and free negroes or mulattoes, or on information thereof, within ten days thereafter, shall issue his warrant to apprehend such slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, and cause them to be brought before himself, or any other justice of the county to be dealt with as this act directs.

§ 32. Sheriffs, coroners and constables, upon a knowledge or information of any unlawful meeting of slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes, or any riot, rout or unlawful assembly thereof, shall endeavor to suppress the same, and shall, without further warrant, bring the offenders before some justice of the peace of the county, to be dealt with as this act directs.

§ 33. Any sheriff, coroner or constable, who, upon knowledge or information, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisition of the foregoing section, shall forfeit for every such offence, to the informer, ten dollars, to be recovered by action of debt.

§ 34. Any slave who shall, by noise, riotous or disorderly conduct, or otherwise disturb any religious congregation, assembled for the purpose of public worship, may be apprehended by any person, and forthwith carried before any justice of the peace of the county, who shall examine into the truth of the charge, and being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall cause such slave to be whipped, not exceeding thirty nine lashes.

§ 35. Any ferryman, or other person, who shall cross any slave, from this state across the Mississippi river, unless such slave have a pass or permit, in writing, from his or her master, mistress, overseer or employer, particularly directed to such ferryman, or other person, shall forfeit and pay to the owner or employer, for the use of the person injured, all damages and costs which may accrue to the owner or employer of such slave, and the value of such slave in addition thereto, to be recovered by action on the case.

§ 36. Any master, commander or owner of a steam boat, or any other vessel, who shall transport or carry away any servant or slave out of this state in such vessel, without the consent or permission of the person or persons to whom such slave doth of right belong, or who has authority to grant such consent or permission, shall forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars, to the owner of such servant or slave, to be recovered by action of debt, without prejudice to the right of such owner to his action at common law.

§ 37. Any person who shall buy, sell or receive of, to or from a slave, any commodity, whatsoever, without the consent, in writing, of the master, owner or overseer of such slave first had and obtained, or who shall deal with any slave, without such consent, shall forfeit to the master or overseer of such slave, four times the value of the commodity so bought, sold or received, to be recovered with costs, and shall also forfeit to the county in which the offence was committed, twenty dollars to be recovered by indictment with costs.

§ 38. Any person migrating beyond the bounds of this state, with an intention there to reside, who shall carry away with him or her, any slave or slaves, or other personal property, not having at the time of the removal of the same, the unlimited and absolute title and interest in such slave or other personal property, or the consent of all persons interested to such removal, shall forfeit all his or her right, title and interest in such slave or other personal property: which forfeited right, title and interest, shall immediately vest in the person or persons entitled in remainder or reversion, absolutely.

§ 39. the term 'master,' as used in this article, shall be construed to include every person who at the time, shall have the possession and control of a slave, whether he be the owner, or bailee, or have the general or special property in his own right, or in right of another.

§ 40. It shall be the duty of the circuit courts respectively at each term, to give this article in special charge to the grand jury, whose duty it shall be to make diligent inquiry and presentment, of all violations of the provisions of this article.

§ 41. Whenever a grand jury shall make a presentment of any violation of this article, cognizable before a justice of the peace, such presentment shall be certified to some justice of the peace of the proper township, who shall immediately proceed thereon, according to the foregoing provisions.

ARTICLE II.

Of the emancipation of slaves.

§ 1. Any person may emancipate his or her slave, by last will, or any other instrument in writing under hand and seal, attested by two witnesses, and proved in the circuit court of the county, where he or she resides, or acknowledged by the party in the same court.

§ 2. Such emancipation shall have the effect to discharge the slave, from the performance of any contract entered into during servitude, and shall make such slave, as fully and perfectly free, as if such slave had been born free.

§ 3. Slaves emancipated by virtue of this law, shall be liable to be taken in execution, to satisfy any debt, contracted by the person emancipating them, prior to the act of emancipation, as if no such act had been made.

§ 4. The person emancipating a slave in virtue of this law, shall be held to support and maintain such slave, 1st. Where the slave shall not be, in the judgment of the court, of sound mind and body, 2d. Where the slave shall be baove the age of forty-five years; and, 3d. Where the slave being a male, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, or being a female shall be under the age of eighteen years, and the circuit court of the county, where the person emancipating the slave resides, may, upon application of any inhabitant of the county, order the sheriff to distrain and sell, so much of the personal or real estate of such person, as shall be sufficient for that purpose.

§ 5. Every person emancipating a slave, shall cause to be delivered to him or her, a copy of the act of emancipation, attested by the clerk and the seal of the court, in which the act was proved, or acknowledged.

§ 6. Where the emancipation has been by last will, the executor or administrator of the testator, shall cause to be delivered a copy as is required in the last preceding section.

§ 7. The clerk making out and attesting such copies, shall receive the like fees as are allowed for attested copies in other cases, to be paid by the person emancipating, or his or her executor or administrator.

§ 8. When any slave emancipated by virtue of this law, shall neglect or refuse to pay, any taxes or levies imposed by law, and the collector shall not find property of such liberated slave, out of which, to make such tax or levy, it shall be the duty of such collector, to distrain and sell, of the goods and chattels of the person who shall have liberated such slave, if he be in his county, as much as shall be sufficient to pay such tax or levy, as if the same had been assessed to such person himself.

ARTICLE III.

Concerning gifts of slaves.

§ 1. Slaves shall be held, taken and deemed to be personal estate.

§ 2 No gift of any slave, shall pass or vest any right, estate or title, in or to such slave, in any person or persons whatsoever, unless the same be made: 1st. By will duly proved and recorded; or, 2d. By deed in writing, to be proved, by not less than two witnesses, or acknowledged by the donor, and recorded in the county where one of the parties lives, within six months after the date of such deed.

§ 3. This law shall only extend to gifts of slaves, whereof the donors have, notwithstanding such gifts remained in the possession, and not to gifts of such slaves, as have at any time, actually came into the possession of, and remained with the donee, or some person claiming under such donee.

(Concluded in our next.)

We learn from the Gazette that the first trial resulting from the riots in August last, took place on Thursday, in Baltimore City Court. *Joseph Walters, Junior*, was indicted for an assault and battery on CHARLES F. TENSFIELD, on the night of the 8th of August last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Tensfield in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace, and protecting the property of the citizens was acting as a member of a troop of horse voluntarily assembled under the command of Colonel E. L. FINLEY—that his horse fell with him while the troop was passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall Mr. Tensfield lost his sword—that before he could rise, he was surrounded by a crowd who beat him severely, and the traverser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point presented in a threatening manner over Tensfield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him—he was prevented however, by some of the by standers from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The jury found the Traverser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars—to be imprisoned six months—and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace.

DUPONT'S rifle Powder rec'd and for sale by
aug25 P. E. BLOW.

SAINT LOUIS:

Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1835.

THE PRESIDENCY.—In the contest which is now about to commence in earnest, to fill this dignified station, the first and moving principle of the Opposition should be, to break down the rule of the Office-holders. Leaving all other points open for future adjustment, an united and vigorous effort should be made, not only to put the popular veto upon the undisguised attempts of the President to select his successor, but to wrest from his official minions the places, and patronage, which are prostituted, daily and hourly, to the advancement of this wicked end. It cannot be denied, that if the present occupant of the Presidential chair had placed the same limit to his public duties which marked the conduct of his predecessors, a different state of things would now be presented. But, as he has seen fit, in a variety of forms, to indicate *who* should be chosen as his successor; as the public measures of the last three years have been proposed, and supported with a view to secure popular favor for that individual; as the numerous Office holders are virtually instructed, that their continuance in office depends upon their exertions, officially and personally, in his favor; as, in each state, these bands are organized with this view, prostitute their offices, and spend their time, in electioneering, and at elections,—many and great obstacles exist to the correct and independent exercise of the elective franchise on the part of the people. While an unusual, a dangerous, open and degrading influence is exerted by the Place men themselves at all elections, that influence extend itself to all who have he least hankering for offices. Under the operation of this system; our's has become, within the last half dozen years, a nation of office-hunters—and the only maxim which finds universal favor, is, always to endeavor to be on the strong side. Another distinguishing trait of the dominant party is, that to the Victors belong the Spoils. Here are, undoubtedly, incentives enough to the thousands who are now in office, to encourage them in unremitted efforts to maintain the present order of things, and of course their places and prospects of advancement; and they offer most winning arguments to those out of place, but desiring a share of the loaves and fishes, even at the sacrifice of principle, to engage in the service of the Presidential favorite. It is to a party thus organized, and having so many inducements to delude and cheat the people, that opposition has been, and must continue to be made.

The elections of the past summer turned, generally, upon this principle; and wherever a fair issue was made, the result has been such as to inspire new hopes, in the breast of the genuine patriot, of ultimate triumph over the *Swiss corps*, regularly organized and well disciplined as they confessedly are. In our own State, after a hard fought battle, the Office-holders suffered a disastrous defeat in the re-election of Gen. ASHLEY to Congress. No expedient was left untried to defraud him of the confidence of the people. The office-holders, with few exceptions, forsook their public duties, and entered into the canvass with an ardor which showed the importance which they attached to his overthrow. If he was beaten, it would afford evidence that the vote of the State might still be counted as at their disposal, both at the general election in August next and at the Presidential election following soon after. If Gen. Ashley was successful, it demonstrated, that their power was on the wane—that the people of the State would not consent to ratify the behests of a dozen or two of Office-holders and office-expectants—that the defeat of the Caucus Ticket for Governor, &c was rendered almost certain—and that it was still more unlikely that the vote of the state could be transferred to Mr. Van Buren. Both parties were satisfied that these important consequences were involved in the issue. The day came—and Gen. ASHLEY was triumphantly elected. Not only that, but he, and the other opposing candidate, [who had declared himself against Van Buren and in favor of White,] received a *greater number of votes* than the united vote of the Van Buren candidates. Then were the Office-holders stricken with fear and trembling. Then the opposition men rejoiced in the prospect before them.

The vote in the Boonslick country has had the effect of inspiring the advocates of Judge WHITE with certainty of success, if they choose to follow up the victory; and that they are disposed to do it, is certain. When the time comes for the struggle, we take it for granted that those who have uniformly acted in opposition to the powers that be, will choose that segment of the party which is most likely to relieve the country of the wicked influence which has so often been used against what they deem its best interests. In the present state of political parties, we should counsel *that no other ticket for Presidential Electors be started in this State.* Mr. Van Buren is not recommended to the people of Missouri by any important public services to the state or the nation; and they cannot forget that he advised and urged the imposition of odious restrictions at the time of her application for admission into the Union Judge WHITE has more of the confidence of her citizens. Choose ye, between them!

At the late Court for Portage county, Ohio, Col. W. B. Washington was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. He was a man of standing and property, whose avarice prompted him to commit the perjury. With such a *name*, to commit such an act, is to sin against all influence. We hope the Legislature of the State possesses the power to change the man's name—since that name could not save him from perjury.

A Drum Major of the Russian Guards is, it seems, an object of much attention at Halisch, on account of his extraordinary stature. When standing, his head is said to be on a level with any other man's on horseback. He is accompanied by his wife, who is less than the ordinary female size.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—PROTECTION OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—The citizens of the Western counties of Missouri are at last awakening to a proper sense of their exposed situation, in consequence of the location, by Government, of vast numbers of Indians upon their borders. A meeting was lately held at Liberty, Clay county, and a committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, expressive of the views of the citizens of that intelligent and populous county upon the subject. This committee was composed of Peter H. Burnett, E. M. Samuel, W. S. Wood, A. Croysdale, T. G. Gordon, R. N. Kelly and Andrew S. Hughes, and at an adjourned meeting on the 2d of Nov. they made their report. We may, on some other day, find room for this memorial, which was adopted as containing "the unanimous sentiments of the meeting." At present, we can barely state, that the memorialists, apprehensive that the policy of the Government in locating such vast numbers of savages upon their frontier "wil bring bloody wars with each other, and midnight invasions of the peaceful home and fireside" of the white inhabitants, respectfully ask that the military protection hitherto offered to that quarter, "be greatly increased and improved." Theo adopt, as the plan best suited to this purpose, the establishment of a cordon of posts extending from the Upper Mississippi to Red River, as proposed some time ago in this paper. Many interesting facts are embodied, to show the necessity of their measure In connexion with this matter, the memorialists also urge upon Congress, the immediate removal of tha office of Superintendent of Indian affairs from St. Louis, and its establishment either at the town of Liberty, or at Fort Leavenworth. This change it is argued, will not only prove advantageous to the Government, but to the Indians themselves; and the memorial points out in what these advantages consist. A resolution was also adopted, requesting our representaion in Congress to use their utmost efforts to effect the passage of a law in accordance with the memorial.

☞WINTER has come upon us all at once. It commenced to snow on Sunday morning, and continued without intermission until ten or twelve inches had fallen. The weather is, however, not cold, and it may be expected to disappear in a day or two.

The Eastern mail was much impeded by the storm, and in consequence it did not reach our Post-Office until after dark.

VERMONT.—The legislature of this state, being unable to make choice of a Governor, has adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.—At last we hear a few returns from the election in this state. In Lowndes county, the Van Buren ticket was elected; Runnels (Van Buren) received 514 votes for Governor, Lynch (White) 223. In Hinds county, the majority for Lynch is 166; in Rankin 203; in Madison 152. The State Rights Banner published at Jackson, thinks that Judge Lynch is elected.

NEW YORK—This state, as was expected at this in her elections for Members of the Legislature, has gone for Van Buren by an overwhelming majority.

A great Harrison meeting was held at Philadelphia, on the 7th inst, Benj. Duncan, Esq. presided.

DAVID CROCKET has gone to Texas. He was at Little Rock, A. T. on the 12th inst.

COL. BENTON was invited to a public dinner at Cincinnati. The committee was composed of thirty two persons, several were entitled to a vote, ton were either Jackson office-holders, or participating in the patronage of the government, and several others were looking after office. The Col. in his reply, makes a desperate thrust at the Ohio TRUST COMPANY.

Flour on the 16th was selling at $6.25 a $6.50, at Cincinnati.

To the Editors of the Mo. Republican.

GENTLEMEN:—I again request the publication of the article signed by my name, which you declined to publish last week. And I refer you to a publication in the Missouri Argus in which the church to which Mr. Lovejoy belongs, is made responsible for what he publishes, as an additional reason why my sentiments should be publicly known. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

REV. E. P. LOVEJOY,

Dear Sir:—I have read with deep interest, and an ample measure of sympathy, your late appeal to the public.

In that appeal, addressing yourself to your Presbyterian brethren, you say—"for nearly two years a constant stream of calumnies and personal abuse of the *most infamous kind*, has been poured upon me, simply because I have been your organ, through which you have declared your sentiments." Had you omitted this sentence, the writer would have been silent.

But by it, in a critical moment, you lay a responsibility on our beloved church which some of us are entirely unwilling to bear. "Great interests are at stake." And I for one, do in the most public manner, unhesitatingly disclaim any participation of the sort, in the responsibilities of your editorial career.

It is true, however, that for the last ten years, a religious press of pure, peaceful, and estimable character, has been an object of the deepest solicitude. It is true, also, that I have been your patron, and have obtained subscribers for your paper. It is true, I was a member of the Synod of Missouri in 1834, when the Observer was recommended to the Churches. It is true, that many articles have appeared in its columns of highly respectable and useful tendency. But it is likewise true, that for the last eight months I have seen with most painful regret, occasional abberrations from that elevated, that highminded, honorable and christian course, which ought ever to characterize the religious Press, I have still hoped for "better things," and waited with patience for time and experience to soften, to elevate, to change. In this sentiment, I know that I am not alone, and while other Presbyterian names have been withdrawn from your list, mine yet remains That you, and the public, may be fully apprised of the points to which my objections principally allude, I will specify them.

1st. The language which you apply to those who differ from you in religious opinion is sometimes, extremely harsh and uncharitable, and seems far better suited to offend, than to enlighten and correct errorists.

2d. Your assaults on the venders and consumers of a certain noxious weed of luxuriant growth on our soil, have been made in a style unsuited to the cultivated interest and holy office of a Presbyterian Minister and Christian Editor.

3d On the exceedingly delicate and exciteable subject of Slavery, you have seemed, in a high degree, reckless of consequences. And in your late appeal, you have spoken out in a tone of defiance which is little calculated to soothe the exasperated feelings of the public mind and restore that tranquility which is desirable for the peace and prosperity of all.

4th You have also, in your appeal, given such extreme prominence to the threats of personal violence which have been made against you, and suffered yourself to be wrought up into such a spirit of Martyrdom as must inevitably mislead the minds of many at a distance, and produce an impression of the barbarism of society which the citizens of this State do by no means deserve.

5th. You make your friends accessory to this charge when you represent them trembling for your safety and advising you not to return to the city.

When you call on us to come forward and sustain you in all this, I cannot respond. I have too high a regard for the Church to which I belong to load it with these responsibilities. Indeed and in truth, the St. Louis Observer, as now conducted by you, does not meet the wishes of many of your brethren, and promotes neither the harmony nor respectability of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri. Should the paper improve its character in these particulars, I shall continue to support it, but if it does not improve, I shall abandon it, as I am unwilling even by my subscription to sustain its past course.

Respectfully yours,

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Diabolical Murders.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th ult. records one of the most inhuman and outrageous murders ever perpetrated. It appears that on Saturday night previous, the house of Mr. Smithes, was forcibly entered, the inmates most inhumanly butchered, several valuable articles stolen, and the bodies of thirteen murdered individuals entirely consumed. Among teem was Mr. S. and wife and five children, and six others whose names we could not learn, as they were German emigrants, and journeying to some of the upper districts. Suspicion rests upon a white man who was seen dodging about the neighborhood, but had not at the last accounts been seen since the outrages were commtted. No motive is assigned for the act, and it is to be hoped that the villain may soon be brought to exemplary justice. Mr. S. it is stated, was for a number of years a member of the state legislature; an intelligent and honest man; and for a long time a worthy member of the Methodist church.

$10,000 reward has been offered for the perpetrator of this horrid act.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.—We have been politely favored by a Merchantile house in Richmond says the Compiler of that city, with the following extract of a letter from London, dated 29th Sept. received per Ship North America, at New York, touching a very important measure likely to be adopted by the Regie of France, which, if carried into effect, will no doubt increase the demand for our tobacco in that country.

"The Regie of France have declared an adjudication, or contract, for delivery in samples, to be shown in Paris, in November Next, for 3,000 hhds. Maryland, 3,000 Kentucky, and about 3,500 a 4,000 Virginia—not confined to fine qualities, but to range middling, good and fine, in consequence of a declared purpose of discontinuing the growth of Tobacco in France. The deliveries to be mode through the Spring ann Summer of 1836.

"This proposal of discontinuing the culture of Tobacco in France, is an important feature, but its effect will not be materially felt for another year."

CAUTION.—The Wheeling Gazette of the 4th inst. gives the following caution to the public:—"The post notes parporting to be issued by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, and payable at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphi, advertised to have been lost or stolen while on their way from the engravers' to the bank, having got into circulation with forged signatures, the public are cautioned against receiving them. The bank has never issued any such. The denominations are 5's and 10's, and the words *Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia* are boldly engraved. The bank has no notes in circulation, of that denomination, payable at that bank.—Attention to this caution may save the public from loss."

A YOUNG GIANT.—There is a gentleman residing in Lincoln county, near the Mississippi river, who has a son nine years old, that weighs upwards of *one hundred and fifty* pounds. The boy is healthy and growing with extraordinary rapidity. It is said that he has increased in weight at the rate of 20 lbs per year for the three last years. If he goes on at this rate, what a whapper he will be at twenty one.—Salt River Jour.

DIED—In this city, on the 21st inst., of Croup, FRANCES W., infant daughter of Dr. J. R. DE PREFONTAINE.

MR. LEVI W. TAYLOR has been appointed collector of accounts due the office of the Missouri Republican. Receipts given by him will be acknowledged by us; and we earnestly request, that payment be promptly made.

CHARLESS & PASCHALL.

Franklin Society.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening, Nov. 25th, at 7 o'clk, at the Second Presbyterian Church, when the following question will be discussed: "Is the advancement of civil liberty more dependent on Intellectual than Religious culture." The debate will be opened by TRUSTEN POLK, Esq. in the affirmative, and Rev. WM G ELIOT in the negative. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

nov24 ALBERT CUSHING, Secr'y.

Wines &c.

1 HHD choice old Madeira "March's" imported 1825; 1 pipe do do do do do; 1 qr cask do do Malmsey do do do; 4 qr casks pale and brown sherry, of the celebrated brand Duff Gordon and Co.; 6 qr casks pure old Port wine; 4 half pipes Otard Dupuy and Co. cognac Brandy; 3 do do Champaigne brandy, 1820. 6 do do cog brandy, Bonnemort and Blecker brand. The above wines and brandies are direct from importers N. York, and warranted equal to any imported and pure, which we offer to families by the gallon or otherwise.

oct6 RIDGELY and BILLON.

GRIST MILL In Illinois For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a very reduced price and on very advantageous terms, A GRIST MILL, situated about half way between the Illinois River and the town of Jacksonville, state of Illinois. The Mill has only been in operation one year and is in complete order. It is well situated for having a distillery attached to it, lying in the middle of one of the greatest wheat and corn growing counties in the State For further particulars apply to Ridgely and Billon, St. Louis, Townsend and Co, Lower Alton; W Thomas, Jacksonville. The latter named gentleman will show the premises. JOHN G. STEVENSON.

nov14, 1835.

SWAIM'S PANACEA & SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, rec'd per Chester and for sale by

june11 H. L. HOFFMAN & CO.

EASTMAN & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS.

REFER TO—
ALIJAH FISK, Esq nov24-1m

THE AGENCY of the Commercial Bank, buys *Bills* on the *East* at *par*, and on the *South* at *one per cent.* discount, charging interest on such as have time to run; and sells checks on the same points at *half per cent.* premium. nov24tf

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he intends opening an Evening School, at the junction of Main and Myrtle streets, on the 24th November, for instruction in the common branches of an English Education. As to terms, please to call and enquire.

nov24-w1m JOSEPH C. LORING.

Wholesale Dry Goods Store. CROW & TEVIS,

HAVE permanently settled in St. Louis, for the purpose of transacting the *Wholesale Dry Goods Business*. They are now opening in one of the rooms of the house occupied by Messrs. Vairin & Reel, on Water street, an assortment of Goods adapted to the season to which they solicit the attention of country merchants visiting this market.

nov24

26 Bales brown sheetings; 4 do red and green Flannels; 3 do heavy flushing or pilot cloths; 10 pr white, red and green Mack'w blankets; 100 do point and rose do; 150 ps 3-4 and 6-4 merinoes; 50 ps ass'd sattinetts; 2 cases twill'd prints; 4 cases blue, blk, brown and grey mix'd cloths; 2 do cotton umbrellas: merino, prussian and thibet shawls, now opening by

nov24 CROW & TEVIS.

Chestnuts! Chestnuts!!

JUST rec'd a few bbls of chestnuts, and for sale by nov24 J. C. ELDER & Co.

FRESH RAISINS in bbl and qr boxes, for sale by nov24 J. C. ELDER & Co.

PALM NUTS—Just rec'd a quantity of palm nuts, and for sale by J. C. ELDER & Co. nov24

GOSHEN CHEESE—A superior article of Goshen cheese, for sale by nov24 J. C. ELDER & Co.

OLD Rectified Whiskey—A few bbls of rectified whiskey, for sale by J. C. ELDER & Co.

RIO COFFEE—a few bags of superior Rio Coffee, for sale by J. C. ELDER & Co nov24

BALTIMORE OYSTERS—20 cans received by nov24 E. SIMPSON & SON.

SALT—215 bbls K. landing from s b Robert Emmet, and for sale by nov24 EADS & BUCHANAN.

ONANDOGO COARSE SALT—100 bbls Onandogo coarse salt, warranted equal to Turks Island rec'd per s b Free Trader, for sale by nov24 WM. & J. B. HILL.

GROUND ALUM SALT—150 sacks ground alum salt landing from s b Tempest, for sale by nov24 Wm. & J. B. HILL.

SUGAR—10 hhds prime N O sugar, landing from s b Tempest, and for sale by nov24 Wm. & J. B. HILL.

APPLES—120 bbls sup Kentucky winter Apples, landing from s b Tempest, and for sale by nov24 Wm. & J. B. HILL.

GLASS WARE—40 boxes assorted glass ware, consisting of tumblers, 1-3 and 1 2 pt; common and ground quart and 1-2 pint decanters; 1-2 gallon quart and pint jars, pitchers, etc. etc.; received per Despatch, and for sale by nov24 Wm. & J. B. HILL.

NAILS—50 kegs Juniata nails assorted sizes landing from s b Despatch, for sale by nov24 Wm. & J B. HILL.

FEATHERS—32 sacks Kentucky feathers, now landing from s boats Tempest and despatch, and for sale by Wm. & J. B. HILL.

IRON. 15 tons flat and round, received per Despatch, and for sale by nov24 M'GUNNEGLE & WAY.

SUGAR. 15 hhds prime N. O. just rec'd per *Free Trader*, and for sale by nov24 McGUNNEGLE & WAY

SALT—200 Kenhawa, just landed from Free Trader. And for sale by nov 24 M'GUNNEGLE and WAY.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes, just received and for sale by nov24 GROSS & ROBBINS.

WHISKEY—50 bbls. rectified, from Gladiator, for sale by nov 24 VAIRIN & REEL.

BALTIMORE SPICED OYSTERS. Twenty six kegs and 3 boxes, counting 1 doz canisters each, in store and for sale by 24 SPROULE and BUCHANAN.

POWDER.—One hundred kegs Brookings, just received and for sale by nov 24 SPROULE & BUCHANAN.

RECEIVED per Dispatch—Jewelry, Cutlery, Britania ware, waiters, castors; fine plated and brass candlesticks, telescopes; fine belt and pocket pistols, dirks; back gammon boards; sword and plain walking canes; Astral and mantle lamp shades; music boxes, plated ladles and spoons; with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold at a moderate advance by

nov24 HIRAM B. BASCOM.

Sale of Lots

IN THE TOWN OF MONTEZUMA

THIS site is on the western bank of the Illinois River, 88 miles above St. Louis, and 50 miles above said river, in the county of Pike, known as Merchams Ferry.

There is no place on his river from its head to its mouth, and very few in the western country, which presents such palpable and striking advantages for a new town. This fact has long been discerned by the discerning, and there would before now have been a flourishing village on the spot, if the lands had been in a situation to be obtained. The local situation of Montezuma on the Illinois river, surrounded by a fertile region of country on every side, already settled by able farmers—a country which must continue to advance in improvement and wealth, and which seems well calculated for dense population—must secure to it a permanent consequence.—The bluff is high and commanding, and well supplied with water by springs. Those who will take the trouble to turn to the map will see many strong reasons to justify the conviction that Montezuma must become a place of considerable business. Already has the proprietor received several propositions from the knowing ones for an interest in this property on speculation; but he desires to offer the Lots to mechanics or men of business, who will improve, on advantageous terms. The place is about equi distant from Jacksonville, Carrolton and Atlas, those towns being 25 miles, and there being no other place to divide the business of the intermediate country. The proprietor deems a puff entirely unnecessary as the facts and advantages are so obvious as to ensure a ready sale of lots and rapid improvement.

Montezuma is laid out on a liberal scale. The lots being 60 by 180 feet. They will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 3d day of December next. One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Deeds of conveyance will be made as soon as the terms of sale are complied with.

nov24 B. F. TURPIN.

New Books.

THE Poems of Ossian, translated by James McPherson, Esq., a beautiful 8 vo. edition, fine paper and large type. The 5th and 6th vols. of Paulding's Works, comprising his Letters from the South; Irving's Crayon Miscellany, No. 3, containing Legends of the Conquest of Spain; Norman Leslie, a novel by F. S. Fay, Esq; Nights at Mess; The Port Admiral, by the author of Cavendish, Will Watch, &c., Tales of a Physician by W. H. Harrison, Esq; The Pearl or Affection's Offering, for 1836, beautifully bound in Arabesque Morocco, and imbellished with fine Mezzitints engravings. Just received and for sale by

nov21 JAMES C. ESSEX. No. 60, Main street.

YATES & M'INTYRE'S OFFICE.

Capitals—$20,000, and 25 of $1,000.

ON Friday next, the 27th inst. the drawing will be received of the Dismal Swamp Lottery, class No. 23 for 1835—at McDonald's office.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	"	5,000	"	5,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,858	"	1,858
25	"	1,000	"	25,000

Tickets $5; halves $2 50; quarters $1 25.

For sale by JAS. R. M'DONALD. nov24

M'DONALD'S PRIZE LIST.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 39, for 1835:

12 64 75 38 24 61 65 67 27 62 18 3

$40,000 may be obtained for $10

ON Tuesday, the 1st day of December, the drawing will be received of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, extra class No. 8, for 1835

Only one blank and a half to a prize.

RICH SCHEME.

1	prize of	$40 000	is	$40,000
1	"	15,000	is	15,000
1	"	8,000	is	8 000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	3 528	is	3 528
40	"	1,000	is	40 000

Together with many of smaller denomination, in all amounting to $540 200.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Packages of 25 Tickets may be had, which is warranted to draw 11 prizes of $12 each, and may draw four Capitals. For sale at the Managers Office, by JAS. R. M'DONALD.

SUGAR. 50 hhds prime N O sugar just received and for sale by C. RHODES & CO. nov12

20 PS Flax Linen just received and for sale by nov10 GROSS & ROBBINS.

NORTH WHEELING FLINT GLASS WORKS.

THE GLASS-WORKS lately erected by the undersigned, adjoining the Wheeling Foundry, are now in full operation, and we are prepared to fill all orders that we may be favored with. One of the firm has had fifteen years practical experience in the business. We therefore feel confident in saying that our glass shall be equal in excellence of materials, transparency and beauty of color, in variety of patterns and in cheapness of price, to any manufactured in this place or elsewhere.

We only ask those disposed to purchase to give us a fair trial—to confirm our statements. All orders in our line of business shall be punctually attended to.

M. & R. H. SWEENEY & Co.

Wheeling, Nov. 10, 1835—1m.

SAMUEL G. BAILEY, Attorney at Law,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WILL attend to any business confided to him professionally, in the city of St. Louis and the adjoining counties.

REFER TO—
Vairin and Reel, Warburton and King, Standford and Davis, St. Louis.
Chambers and Garwin, Benedict and Carter, J. B. Bowls, Louisville.
Samuel G. Blanchard, J. Thayer and Co. New Orleans.
Hon. Walter Forward, W. W. Fetterman, Esq., J. and J. Lippincott, Pittsburgh.
Hon. W. J. Duane, Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, John V. L. McMahon, Esq. Baltimore.
Hon. Edward Everett, David R. Griggs, Boston.
Hon. Andrew Stewart, Union, Pa.
Office on Pine street, two doors from Main street, in same building with Maj. Hopkins' Boarding House.

SITUATION WANTED

BY a gentleman of this city, as a COPYIST or SCRIVENER. He writes a ... hand, and has had considerable experience. The most ample and satisfactory references can be given. Enquire at this office. nov20

200 Ladies Merino Cloaks, just ... and for sale by nov 20 GROSS & ROBBINS.

FUR CAPS—4 doz Fur Seal Caps, ... do do; 10 do Children's Merino do, just ... for sale by nov20 GROSS & ROBBINS.

New Style Bonnets.

AN extensive assortment of new style bonnets consisting of Gipsey and Cottage shape, ... lace Tuscane, and cottage palmleaf, just received and for sale by GROSS and ROBBINS.

Champaigne Cider.

A FEW bbls. first rate Champaigne cider, by the bbl. and also by the gallon, to suit families, for sale by nov 21 E. HAREN, Market St. No 17

LOAF SUGAR—50 barrels just landed from ... for sale by VAIRIN and REEL.

AMERICAN Brandy, 15 barrels received and for sale by VAIRIN and REEL.

TOBACCO—26 boxes superior manufactured tobacco, for sale by VAIRIN and REEL. nov 21

DRIED APPLES. 32 barrels for sale by VAIRIN and REEL. nov 21

SALT.—142 bbls Kenawha salt, received per Gladiator, and for sale by nov21 RIDGELY and BILLON.

SUGAR.—15 hhds prime N. O. sugar per Siam. nov21. RIDGELY & BILLON.

Doctors VANZANDT & PRATHER

HAVE united in partnership, in the practice of the various branches of Medicine and Surgery. Office next door to the Post Office. Dr. ... resides at the City Hotel; Dr. Prather, National Hotel.

GLASSWARE—Just rec'd by s b ... from Wheeling, 35 boxes and 2 hhds Glassware, consisting in 1-3 and 1-2 pt tumblers, ... champaignes, press'd salts, bird founts etc. N. B. We have made arrangements with the manufacturers, so that Glassware of any particular pattern ordered will be furnished, by nov21 WATSON and AUSTIN.

TENNESSEE IRON &c.—70 tons bar ass'd; 15 do sheet do nos. 23, 24 and 25; castings ass'd; 50 kegs 3 1 2 and 4 inch spikes; superior article, received per s b Tally Ho, for sale by HICKS, EWING and Co. nov21 Lower Tenn. Iron ...

SALT. 50 bbls Kenawha salt landing from Envoy, and for sale by nov21 EADS and BUCHANAN.

WHISKEY. 113 bbls whiskey, landing from s b New Companion, and for sale by nov21 EADS and BUCHANAN.

BRANDY. 65 bbls American, 4 pipes French, landing from s b New Companion, for sale by nov21 EADS and BUCHANAN.

COFFEE. 50 bags old Rio landing per s b Companion, and for sale by nov21 EADS and BUCHANAN.

APPLES. 50 bbls superior winter apples landing from New Companion, and for sale by nov21 EADS and BUCHANAN.

1 Puncheon of old Jamaca rum just received for sale by nov21 EADS and BUCHANAN.

100 Boxes soap in store and for sale by nov21 EADS & BUCHANAN.

65 Boxes mould candles in store for sale by nov21 EADS & BUCHANAN.

37 Bbls superior racked cider; 17 bbls ... just rec'd and for sale by nov21 EADS & BUCHANAN.

HOSIERY. CUSHING and HUNTINGTON, no. 56, Main street, have received in late arrivals, a large and handsome assortment of Hosiery, embracing nearly every description of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's hose, which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

100 Dozen Woolen socks, just received per s b St. Charles, for sale by nov21 CUSHING & HUNTINGTON.

Collins' Axes.

76 Dozen Collin's Axes, just received per St. Charles, and for sale by WARBURTON and KING.

SPANISH CIGARS. 25,000 ... received and for sale by nov21 C. RHODES and Co.

WHISKEY. 100 bbls Rectified Whiskey, rec'd and for sale by C. RHODES and Co. nov21

TIN PLATE. 150 boxes ... for sale by nov21 C. RHODES & Co.

CARD.—RIDDLE, FORSYTH & ATTERBURY, Commission Merchants, 54, South Wharves—Philadelphia—Continue to direct their attention to the sale of every description of Produce, and the execution of the orders of their Western Correspondents. They are prepared to make the usual advances on all consignments to their address. nov. 21—3m

Splendid Glassware.

JUST received from Riche's Manufactory, 8 splendid ground and cut hall lamps; 12 do plain do do, 8 pr cut oil lamps with ...; 4 pr do 3 pt fluted cut pitchers; 3 doz do fluted cruets, (mustards, vinegars, peppers; flute champaigne, ring and ... tlers, ground lamp-glasses etc. For sale on accommodating terms by WATSON and AUSTIN. nov21

Lad Wanted.

WANTED in a wholesale and retail ... store in this city, a Lad from ... of age. One whose parents reside in the city would be preferred. Address A. C. through the Post office, in the hand writing of the applicant. nov21

The s b Adventure, Sullivan, for Illinois this day. 24th.

S. B. Robert Emmett, Smith, for Pittsburgh this day. Chester, for N. Orleans, hourly expected. Tempest, Baldwin, for Quincy this day. American, Moore, for Illinois river, daily expected. Logan, Donally for Pittsburgh, daily expected. Paul Jones, Choate, for Cincinnati, hourly expected. For ft. or passage on the above boats apply to nov 24 M'GUNNEGLE & WAY.

REGULAR PACKET. The s b CONTRACTOR, ... master will ply regularly between this and the different ports and landings on the Illinois river. For ft or passage apply on board or to nov24 VAIRIN & REEL.

FOR PITTSBURGH. The new s b St Lawrence, ...hutz master will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 24th inst. For ft or passage apply on board or to nov24 VON PHUL & M'GILL.

FOR QUINCY. The s b O'Connell, ... master, will leave for the above port on Thursday the 26th ... For freight or passage, apply to nov 24 VONPHUL and M'GILL.

For New Orleans. The s b ... Charles Nelson master, ... Tuesday, the 24d inst. For ft or passage apply on board or to nov 24 VON PHUL and M'GILL.

For New Orleans. The s b Nelson, J. Robinson master, having undergone a thoro' repair, will leave the above port on Sunday next, the ... For ft or passage apply on board or to nov21 F. and A. TRACY.

FOR QUINCY AND UPPER RAPIDS.—The s b Companion, Barlow master, will leave to-morrow at 10 o'clock. For ft or passage apply on board or to nov 24 EADS & BUCHANAN.

LAW OF MISSOURI.

An act concerning slaves.
(Concluded.)

ARTICLE IV.

Concerning runaway slaves.

§ 1. Any person may apprehend any negro or mulatto, being, or suspected of being, a runaway slave, and take him or her before a justice of the peace.

§ 2. If it shall appear to such justice, by the oath of the person apprehending or otherwise, that the person so brought before him is a runaway slave, he shall make out and deliver to the apprehender, a certificate of the distance, between the place where such runaway was apprehended, and the place whence he or she fled, and may grant to such apprehender, a warrant to convey and deliver such runaway, to the owner or person entitled to possession.

§ 3. If the owner, or person entitled to possession, be not known, then such justice shall make out and deliver to the apprehender, a warrant to take, convey and deliver such runaway slave, together with the warrant, to the sheriff, or other keeper of the common jail of the county, in which such justice resides.

§ 4 Where any justice of the peace, shall have cause to suspect, from information or upon his own knowledge, that any runaway slave is lying out, hid or lurking in his county, such justice shall issue his warrant, reciting the name of the slave, and his owner (if known) directed to the sheriff, or any constable in his county, commanding such sheriff, or constable, to apprehend such slave and commit him to the jail of the county, to be dealt with according to law.

§ 5. When any person shall be committed to any jail as a runaway, according to law, the sheriff of the county shall, forthwith, cause an advertisement to be put up at the court house door, which advertisement shall give a description of the runaway, his or her name, wearing apparel, and the name and place of residence of the person, to whom such runaway is supposed to belong.

§ 6. If the owner, overseer or employer of any runaway slave, committed to jail, shall not, within two months after such commitment, appear and claim such runaway, and pay all lawful charges incurred, in the apprehension and securing of him or her, the sheriff shall then publish a like advertisement, in some newspaper published in the state.

§ 7. If the owner, overseer or employer, of such runaway, shall not appear and establish his claim to such runaway within twelve months after the first publication required by the last preceding section, and pay all lawful charges, the sheriff shall sell such runaway, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, first giving one month's notice of the time, place, and cause of such sale, in some newspaper published in this state.

§ 8 The sheriff, after deducting the legal expenses of apprehending, securing, advertising and selling such runaway, shall pay into the state treasury, the remaining proceeds of such sale.

§ 9. If the owner shall prove his property, in such runaway, at any time within five years after the day of his or her sale, he shall be entitled to draw from the treasury, the amount of proceeds paid over by the sheriff.

§ 10. Before any runaway slave, in custody by virtue of this law, shall be delivered up to any claimant, such claimant shall, 1st, Prove by the affidavit of some disinterested witness, that such claimant has lost such a slave as the one described in the advertisement, which affidavit shall be taken before some competent officer in the county where the slave was committed to jail; 2d, Make oath that the runaway is the same that he lost; 3d, Give bond, with security, to indemnify the sheriff; 4th, Produce a certificate of the proof made and security given, under the seal of the court, or hand of the officer, before whom the same shall have been taken; and, 5th, Pay all expenses incurred in apprehending, receiving, securing and advertising the runaway, but the proper agent of any person claiming, may claim, prove and receive such runaway in like manner as the owner is hereby enabled to do.

§ 11. When any runaway slave shall be sold, as is herein before directed, the sheriff shall make out duplicate statements, showing the name, age and particular description of the runaway so sold, and a particular account of the expenses of apprehending, keeping, advertising and selling such slave, together with a copy of the advertisement.

§ 12 The county court shall audit and examine such statement, and ascertain the amount to be paid into the treasury, and cause their clerk to certify the same under the seal of the court to the auditor of public accounts, who shall charge the sheriff therewith.

§ 13. The sheriff shall pay such amount into the state treasury, and the treasurer shall give receipts therefor accordingly, which being presented to the auditor, shall be by him credited to the sheriff, and charged to the treasurer.

§ 14. Any person claiming any money paid into the treasury, by virtue of this law, may present his petition to the circuit court of the county in which the runaway was sold, setting forth the ground of his claim, and having served a copy of his petition on the attorney general, or circuit attorney, who is required to appear and defend against the said petition on behalf of the state, the court shall cause an issue to be made up and tried, as other issues, to try the right between the claimant and the state.

§ 15. If the issue shall be found for the claimant, the court shall grant him a certificate thereof, which being delivered to the auditor of public accounts, he shall draw his warrant for the amount on the state treasury, in favor of the claimant, specifying in the warrant that it is drawn by virtue of this act, and the certificate of the court; and the amount shall be paid by the treasurer, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but no claimant shall be entitled to any greater sum out of the treasury, by virtue of this law, than was paid into the same, as the proceeds of the runaway claimed.

§ 16. Every person who shall apprehend any runaway slave, and deliver such slave to the owner, or other person entitled to receive such slave, or to any jailor according to the provisions of this law, shall be entitled to receive five dollars, and ten cents for every mile of such distance as he shall, necessarily, convey such slave; or such sum in lieu thereof, as the owner, or other person claiming such slave, may previously have offered for the same services, at the election of the person apprehending, to be paid by such owner, or person claiming, or by the sheriff out of the proceeds of the sale.

§ 17. The sheriff shall, before delivering any slave to the owner, or person claiming, require payment of the fees or charges allowed by the last preceding section, if he shall have had notice thereof, and the sheriff having such notice, shall be liable to the party entitled for the payment thereof at all events.

§ 18. Every slave who shall be found at any place more than twenty miles distant from the plantation, lot, tenement or other place where such slave is employed, or required to be, by his or her owner, overseer or employer, without a written pass or permission to that effect, from such owner, overseer or employer, is declared to be a runaway slave, within the meaning of this law.

§ 19. Any court of record, or any judge thereof, in vacation, may at any time order any person who has been apprehended or imprisoned as a runaway slave, to be discharged, on being satisfied that such person is not a runaway slave; and for that purpose may cause such person to be brought before them by writ of habeas corpus.

§ When any person committed as a runaway slave shall die in jail, or be discharged from custody by the order of any court, or judge, or upon a writ of habeas corpus, the expenses of supporting such prisoner, and the jailer's fees, shall be paid by the state.

Approved, March 19th. 1835.

A Philadelphia paper says that in consequence of N. P. Willis' marriage, a *new production* of his may be expected. Very probable.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordained that all persons recommending those who are applicants for office, shall be responsible for the fitness of the candidates.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

GREAT HARRISON MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following interesting and gratifying account of the great Harrison meeting in Philadelphia. It is an extract from a letter written by the gentleman's friend, (resident in the latter place,) who attended the Meeting, and the account may therefore be relied upon as authentic:—

'PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 9.

The first great Harrison town meeting was held this afternoon in INDEPENDENCE SQUARE. The highest expectations formed of the numbers likely to be present, were more than realized; and when it is considered that there had been, comparatively, no previous endeavors to awaken the spirit and arouse the energies of the Whigs; that political feelings are now tranquilized, naturally consequent on the immense excitation of the recent state elections, it cannot but be a subject of surprise and felicitation that so many are alive to natural exigencies and eager to sacrifice all minor preferences and personal predilections to concentrate their strength upon a single Presidential Candidate. The meeting is estimated at upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND, and was organized by calling Benj. Duncan, Esq. to the Chair. James C. Biddle, Esq. addressed the multitude at some length; his speech was a well digested and forcible production; distinguished alike for sound sense and fervid patriotism. In preferring General Harrison, Mr. B. paid a just tribute to his military achievments but insisted principally on his civil services, his inflexible honesty, his disinterested purity of purpose and his exalted *American* character. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions which were unanimously responded to: they breathed the purest spirit of patriotism, enforcing the imperative duty of all good citizens to resent the indignity cast upon them by the self-constituted Van Buren Convention, the expediency of seeking at once their own candidate, the nominee of the People, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, and uniting in their exertions to elevate him to the highest office of the Republic.

The resolutions were supported by able and eloquent addresses by Col. M'Kinney and Messrs. Montgomery and Naylor. * * * * * * * *

This demonstration is auspicious and satisfactory; it clearly proves that a feeling in favor of the well tried and faithful Servant of the Country, is rife in Pennsylvania, and widely spreading through all the Atlantic States. With energetic action, no doubt is entertained here, of Harrison's complete success.

BANKS.—It is quite probable that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next session, for a charter for a Bank of the United States, with a capital of ten or twenty or more millions of dollars, and it is thought that such a bank could afford to give such a bonus for its charter as would render its application successful. If it should be asked, what would be the object of creating a State Bank with so large a capital, it could be answered, that branches would be located in the States the Legislatures of which should authorize them, and that in the other States where no such permission should be obtained, agencies for the buying and selling of domestic and foreign bills of exchange, would be established. That some of the Western and Southwestern States would authorize branches, there can hardly be a question. To refuse distant capitalists the privilege of bringing their capital into a new country to be loaned at six per cent. when the borrowers could make ten or twenty per cent. out of it, would be displaying a degree of ignorance of their own interest, which we cannot expect to find in any part of that region. The only obstruction that is to be feared, will be in those States where the domestic capitalists, desirous of preserving a monopoly, will exert themselves to keep out others, who by their competition may diminish the rate of interest. The good sense of the public must however triumph over such selfish considerations, and it would be no easy matter for any Legislature to prohibit its own citizens from buying or selling bills of exchange from or to those who offer the best terms. Even in Wall st., where the competition of domestic capitalists is the greatest, such a law would be laughed at.—Phil. Gaz.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—Several statements have lately been put forth by different newspapers, purporting to exhibit the present attitude of our relations with France; but we have reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is our version of the matter:

Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill with the clause requiring a "satisfactory explanation," nothing has been done on the part of our government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affairs here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed his government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not yet intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the "explanation" tendered by the President. It is understood that the President will offer *no other* "explanation."

It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money.

It is *conjectured* that the President, unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the readiness of France to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the "explanation" tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.—Jour. Com.

We learn from the Boston papers that Wm. Sherwell, Esq. one of the most eminent merchants of Gibraltar, was sentenced, on the 3rd of October, to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the garrison at that place, for having furnished arms, ammunition, &c. to the piratical schooner Cossadar, which vessel had been condemned. His property, said to amount to three or four hundred thousand dollars, was confiscated.

The banking capital of New-Orleans is reported at 49,000,000 dollars.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—The surplus revenue at this moment in the Treasury of the United States, is just about $16,000,000. The receipts for sales of public lands have amounted to the unprecedented sum of $6,000,000, being $2,500,000 beyond the treasury estimate at the commencement of the year, which was supposed to be very liberal. Of the public money, about $6,000,000 is in this city, and we find on investigation, is much more completely loaned out for mercantile use than we had supposed. By means of a liberal policy towards the other banks, by which a million to a million and a half is permitted to remain constantly to their debt, and a great enlargement of loans to individuals, the deposite bank is able to throw nearly the whole of it back into use. The surplus revenue, however, must be a matter of deep interest and difficult adjustment, at the next session of Congress.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that WM. G. JONES, who purloined letters from the Post Office in that city, some time since, was arraigned for the offence a few days ago, before the U. S. Circuit court. Three indictments were preferred against him—one for stealing letters containing money—one for stealing letters containing valuable securities,—and the other for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To these several indictments he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to hard labor in the Penitentiary for ten years, and to pay a fine of five dollars.

A theatre is now being erected in the city of Washington, on a plan somewhat similar to the opera houses in England. The pit and boxes are to be thrown into one, and the price of admission, ($1) to both will be the same. The stage is of unusually large dimensions, compared with the other part of the building, being 66 feet deep, and 76 wide. There are two extensive tiers of boxes, and above them the gallery, entirely unconnected in its means of egress or ingress, with any other part of the establishment. The building, when completed, is to cost $30,000, of which sum $15,000 has been raised by subscription.—The house, to use a theatricalism, is to hold $15,00, and has been taken for the first year by Mr. Maywood of Philadelphia, at a rent of two thousand five hundred dollars.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

There is an old maxim, in latin, which runs thus "*tempora mutantur mutamer cum illis*," and reads in English "*the times are changed, and we are changed with them.*" The proceedings of a public meeting, which we publish to day, are calculated to call up reminiscences illustrative of this maxim. There is an act of Congress which contains a section in these words:

"And be it further enacted and declared, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, with whom the U. States are at peace, every such person, so offending, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment more than three years."

Under this law, in the year 1806, there were certain prosecutions, in New York, before the federal circuit court, which were, in their day, of exciting interest. Does this generation know nothing of them? In commenting upon the section of the act of Congress above quoted, Judge Patterson said:

"The section which I have read is declaratory of the law of nations; and besides, every species of private and unauthorised hostilities is inconsistent with the principles of the social compact, and the very nature, scope, and end of civil government."

We would just add, as pertinent to this matter, a supposed case.—Should Abolitionism excite the Southern slaves to rebellion, what would we think of public meetings, in foreign countries, proposing to give them support? And we would ask, for what offence was Aaron Burr sent from Virginia to Ohio to be tried, in 1807? In reference to this subject the N. York Commercial has the following pointed article.

"*Interference in foreign Affairs.*—The example of New Orleans has already been followed in Mobile, where a public meeting has been held, and resolutions passed to raise money, and volunteers for the service of the Texians against the country and government of their own adoption. If this be not combining to levy war against a nation with whom the United States are at peace, we know not what is. But *n'importe*. These are strange times. "Liberty plucks Justice by the nose, and quite athwart goes all decorum."

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

IMPORTANT TO FLOUR DEALERS.

Jacob Graves vs. Henry Hendrics and Isaac L. Smith.

This was an action of '*assumpsit*,' against the defendants, as commission merchants in the city of N. York, to recover of them the balance of 242 barrels of flour, consigned to them to sell for and on account of the plaintiff, in the fall of 1833. The defendants sold the flour to N. H. Wolf, on the 12th of December, without receiving the money, and on the 22d of December Wolf failed.

The plaintiff, on the trial before Judge Gardiner, (at the late circuit court in Monroe county,) proved that in October, 1833, he proposed to manufacture and send the defendants, for sale, his flour: and that the defendants were to sell the same without risk to the plaintiff, or to make it a cash sale, and stated that for all the flour that went into their hands he should look to them for pay. The defendant, Smith, assented, and said there would be no risk to the plaintiff. The plaintiff directed the sales should be for cash, and cash only

The defendants set up in their defence that by a custom or usage among the dealers in N. York, upon cash sales of any considerable quantity of flour, the custom was to deliver the bill and wait from one to six days for the money, and that this sale was in that way.

This branch of defence was objected to by the plaintiff's counsel, and the objection allowed.

His Honor the Judge charged the jury upon this point:

That as to the claim for the flour sold to Wolf, the defendants were instructed to sell for cash and cash only, and if they trusted to the personal responsibility of Wolf, they failed with their lien and gave credit—that it was a question for the jury upon the facts—that a vender who sells for cash to a certain extent retains his lien after delivery, but if he waives that by his subsequent conduct the sale thus becomes a sale on credit. Whenever property is parted with by way of sale, and the personal responsibility of the vendee is *exclusively* relied upon, even for five minutes, the lien is gone.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the value of the flour.

CASE OF THE REV. ALBERT BARNES.—A letter from York, Pa. received in this city, states that on Tuesday the Synod of Philadelphia, now in session at that place, reversed the decision of the second Presbytery of Philadelphia, which acquitted the Rev. Mr. Barnes of heresy, preferred against him by the Rev. Dr Junkin, for matter contained in his commentary on the epistle to the Romans; the appeal of Dr. Junkin being sustained by the following vote, viz: for sustaining the appeal, 143; against sustaining, 16; non liquets 15; excused from voting, 1. So the Synod, by a majority of 111, voted to sustain the appeal, and reverse the decision of the court below; thereby declaring the Rev. Albert Barnes guilty of heresy. The trial was altogether an *ex parte* proceeding, the second Presbytery of Philadelphia refusing to appear, on the ground that the Synod of Philadelphia had no jurisdiction in the case. The following is a copy of the minute of the decision adopted by the Synod.

1. *Resolved*, That in view of the proof presented to Synod, and of the whole case, the decision of the second Presbytery of Philadelphia in the case of the charges of the said George Junkin against the said Albert Barnes, be and the same hereby is reversed, as contrary to truth and righteousness; and the appeal declared to be sustained.

2. That some of the errors alleged in the charges to be held by the said Albert Barnes are fundamental; and all of them contrary to the standards of the Presbyterian Church of the United States; and that they do contravene the system of truth therein taught, and set forth in the Word of God.

3. That the said Albert Barnes be, and hereby is, SUSPENDED from the exercise of all the functions proper to the Gospel ministry, until he shall retract the errors hereby condemned, and give satisfactory evidence of repentance.

The vote on the 3d resolution stood—yeas 116—nays 31; non liquets 2; excused 6. Mr. Barnes signified his intention to appeal from this decision to the next General Assembly.

We understand that Mr. Stanbury, the reporter of the N. York Observer, was present, and took full notes of the proceedings, a report of which will appear in that paper.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A LITTLE MONSTER.—One of the state banks in Vermont, having been suspected of a violation of its charter, a committee was appointed by the Legislature to overhaul its affairs, and report thereon to that body. In their report the committee, among other developments of the mysteries of banking, state that "the banking room of this institution is a wooden building occupied as a store; that the place of deposite for the notes, bills, papers, and specie of the bank, is a *wooden desk*; and that the books of the bank consist of *one or two sheets of paper pinned or stitched together*."

The Nashville Branch is now the only western branch of the Bank of the United States, that remains to be closed.

ST. LOUIS,

Thursday, Nov. 26, 1835.

THE BRANCH BANK, THE COMMERCIAL, AND THE ILLINOIS STATE BANK.—We have announced, at different times, the transfer of the Branch Bank of the U. States in this city, to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati and the State Bank of Illinois, respectively. The arrangement with the first institution was made in Cincinnati: that with the State Bank of Illinois, in this city, under explicit directions from the Parent Board. The arrangement with the Illinois Bank, it has been generally supposed, would supercede the other, and that Bank, as well as our citizens, have made their calculations accordingly. It appears however, from letters received by last Monday's mail, that the Board at Philadelphia have ratified the sale made at Cincinnati, and that the Branch is to be transferred to the Commercial Agency in this city, on the 30th inst. What course will be pursued by the Illinois Bank in this contingency, is not, of course, known—sufficient time not having elapsed for their decision. It is understood, that the U. States' Bank is willing to pay any indemnity for its departure from good faith, which the justice of the case demands.

WHIGS AND THEIR PRINCIPLES.—The following extracts from a letter of the Hon. John Sargeant to the whigs of Philadelphia, are worthy of consideration.

"I sincerely rejoice in the auspicious prospect of success, not in the immediate elections only, but in baffling and finally defeating the most unconstitutional design of the outgoing President nominating his successor, and establishing his will by the instrumentality of a Baltimore convention, duly selected for the purpose."

"Be the issue what it may, *the principles which the whigs have maintained, in prosperous and in adverse fortune, are, in my judgment, the true principles of our republican institutions*, and with them I am willing to stand or fall; deeply anxious, nevertheless, for their triumph, as I firmly believe it essential to our country's welfare."

THE ALTON TELEGRAPH.—Proposals for the publication of a paper bearing this title, have been issued by Messrs. TREADWAY & PARKS. Mr. TREADWAY, our citizens know, was the editor of the Daily Evening Herald, lately published in this city. We are glad to see, that the senior editor has not changed his political opinions with a change of location, but openly espouses the cause of Judge WHITE. We wish the new paper abundant success.

JOHN JONES, whose trial for the murder of WM. G. OWENS, Esq of Franklin county, has occupied the Circuit Court of this county for several days, was yesterday acquitted by the jury, the evidence on the part of the State alone being heard, and without argument of counsel.

☞THE BEGINNING.—A Letter, but no Newspaper mail, was received from the Eastward yesterday. The snow storm on Sunday last may have retarded the progress of the stages; but if one mail bag could be brought, we do not see any good reason why the others should be left behind.

U. S. BANK NOTES.—The Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer mentions as one of the immediate effects attendant upon the withdrawal of the U. S. Bank, that the notes of this institution are now sold in that place at *one per cent premium*. So much for the Statesmanship of the present dynasty.—Balt. Pat.

Make room for the Mammoth! Stand aside *twenty-two and a half ounces*. Van Buren growth! We have now in our office an apple presented to us by C. Montgomery of Warren county, which weighs upwards of *thirty-two ounces*.—It is a mammoth pipin, and measures seventeen inches in circumference.—This is the largest specimen we have seen noticed any where, during this season of great growths.—Dayton Jour.

What shall we do with the Specie?—We have this morning another arrival of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, making near three quarters of a million in two days; and we understand still more is coming.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Alexander H. Everett of Boston has deserted to the Van Buren party. One by one we expect to find the leaders, with Mr. Adams at the head, falling into his ranks. An organized blow at the south is contemplated by thus filling Mr. Van Buren's ranks with his old political opponents. Much as they avow their dislike to him, still he is the Northern candidate, and they will support him.—*N. York Star.*

MARRIED.—At Pinckney, on the 19th inst., by the Rev Jas Rule, Mr. J. M. SWAYZE, formerly of Rochester, New York, to Miss NANCY CLYCE, of Pinckney, Mo.

DIED.—At his residence in Montgomery co. Missouri, on the seventh inst., SYLVESTER BAKER, Esq., presiding Justice of the County court of said county. His loss is much regretted by the citizens of the county generally. The deceased had for many years been a worthy reputable member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died with a confident hope of enjoying a happy futurity.

IF MR JOSEPH CRADDOCK formerly of New Harmony, Illinois, will call at the Missouri Hotel, he will find his wife, who recently arrived in the city. St Louis, nov 26.

EARTHEN FOOT TUBS.—An article so much preferred by the cleanly, to wooden vessels for the same purpose, for sale by nov21 N. E. JANNEY & CO.

DINING SERVICES.—New style blue, brown, and purple coral, do in double colors, for sale at wholesale and retail by nov.21 N. E. JANNEY & CO.

CHINA.—Pitchers, mugs, teas and tea sets, of various new patterns and shapes, for sale wholesale or retail, by N E JANNEY and CO. nov. 21

BLANK BOOKS.—An invoice of royal medium, demy and cap, comprising records, legers, journals, day book, invoice book, and letter books. Just received and for sale by nov26 MEECH and DINNIES.

R. HATCH, Pekin, Ill.
GENERAL AGENT FOR PERIODICALS IN ILLINOIS.
WILL travel through every county of the State in the ensuing season. Money will be collected and remitted by every safe and convenient opportunity. Terms for collecting and guaranteeing safety of remittance, Twenty five per cent. on amount collected. The following gentlemen have allowed their names to be used as
References—
G. W. Brodrick, E. S. & D. Mark, J. W. Casey, D Bailey & Co: } Merchants,
W. H. Sandusky, P. M., Pekin Illinois.
Power of attorney and a number of the Periodical, should accompany the accounts sent for collection. nov26

Horses Lost.
STRAYED from Mrs. Berthold's residence in this city, on Monday last, two Horses, of an entirely black color, a little chafed on the shoulders; one is branded, the other is not. They are about 15 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to me in St. Louis. nov26 P. A. BERTHOLD.

Oysters! Oysters!!
JUST received per Detroit, a further supply of superior Baltimore Oysters, and for sale at the subscribers Family Grocery. J. C. ELDER and Co., nov21 Main st. nearly opposite the post office

65 Boxes mould candles in store for sale by nov21 EADS & BUCHANAN.

New Music.
WOLFF & HOPPE, No 15, Market street, have rec'd a lot of Piano Forte Music, consisting of the most popular airs, Waltzes, Marches, Rondos, Cotillions, &c &c. nov26 3t

PATENT ROANOKE LEAF—300 lbs patent Roanoke leaf tobacco, in tin canisters of 10 lbs each, received and for sale by nov26 RIDGELY & BILLON

WHISKEY—20 bbls Ohio rectified whiskey, landing per Tempest. nov26 RIDGELY & BILLON.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS—50 canisters Baltimore oysters, in fine order, received this day. nov26 RIDGELY & BILLON.

CHEESE—20 casks Western reserve Cheese received this day nov26 RIDGELY & BILLON.

LOAF SUGAR—50 bbls just landed from s b Junius and for sale by VAIRIN & REEL.

BRANDY. 15 bbls American Brandy received and for sale by VAIRIN and REEL nov26

TOBACCO. 26 boxes superior manufactured tobacco, for sale by nov26 VAIRIN and REEL.

DRIED APPLES. 32 bbls for sale by nov26 VAIRIN and REEL.

FAMILY FLOUR. 50 bbls superfine family flour, St. Charles brand, received and for sale by nov25 HEMSTEAD and BEEBE

30 Bbls rectified whiskey, received and for sale by nov26 HEMPSTEAD and BEEBE.

30 Hhds prime sugar in store and for sale by nov26 HEMPSTEAD and BEEBE

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR. 25 boxes white Havana sugar, received per s b Chester, and for sale by nov26 C. RHODES and Co.

CASTORS. Received per Despatch, 5 doz crust frame plain and revolving casters, with 4 5 6 and 7 bottles, assorted patterns for sale by nov26 HIRAM B. BASCOM.

SALT. 200 bbls no. 1 Kenawha, for sale low on the landing by nov26 J. & W FINNEY.

PRIME SUGAR. 20 hhds just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J. and W. FINNEY.

LOAF SUGAR. 20 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J. and W. FINNEY

CASTINGS. An assortment grate bars and irons; waggon boxes and bark mills, just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J. [illegible]

APPLES. 40 bbls just rec'd [illegible] nov26 J. and W. FINNEY.

For Rent.
A COMFORTABLE brick Dwelling, situated on the hill. Apply to J. and W. FINNEY

TURKS ISLAND SALT. 200 bags real Turks island salt, landing from Chester, and for sale by nov26 M'GUNNEGLE and WAY

GROUND Alum Salt—130 bags rec'd per Chester and for sale by nov26 M'GUNNEGLE and WAY.

RAISINS. 25 boxes fresh raisins rec'd per Despatch, and for sale by nov25 M'GUNNEGLE and WAY.

DRIED APPLES. [illegible] rec'd per Detroit and for sale by M'GUNNEGLE and WAY. nov26

PAPER. 300 reams printing and wrapping paper, rec'd per Chian, and for sale by nov26 M'GUNNEGLE and WAY

BAR LEAD. 20 boxes and kegs received per Dubuque, and for sale by nov26 McGUNNEGLE and WAY.

GRASS SEEDS—Just rec'd and for sale a few bbls Timothy, orchard grass and blue grass Seeds, at No. 4, Market street, by nov26 WILLIS & STEVENS.

150 Doz. Brooms for sale at No. 4, Market st., by WILLIS & STEVENS.

UNCUT VELVETS. for Ladies' bonnets, a beautiful assortment of various colors, just rec'd by nov26 A. H. SNOWDEN & Co.

PLAID SILKS. for ladies dresses, a new supply just rec'd by A. H. SNOWDEN & Co.

FUR CAPES. an additional supply of blk and fancy colors, just rec'd by nov2 A. H. SNOWDEN & Co.

FRENCH MERINOES. printed Merinoes, merino circassians and real cashmere, of ass'd colors, just rec'd by A. H. SNOWDEN & Co.

WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS, Rich Thibet and merino hdkfs., blk lustre gro de graines and gro de naps, and blk Italian lustrings &c. just rec'd by A. H. SNOWDEN & Co. nov26

11 BBLS. Dried Peaches, received per s boat Robert Emmet, for sale by nov26 JOHN LEE & Co.

15 Bls Loaf Sugar, per Chester, and for sale by nov26 JOHN LEE & Co.

25 Casks Western Reserve Cheese, and 10 bbl bbls buck wheat Flour; rec'd per s b Detroit, and for sale by no 26 JOHN LEE & Co.

10 Bbls imitation Cog. Brandy, rec'd per s b Missourian, and for sale by nov26 JOHN LEE & Co.

CRANBERRIES—A few bbls just rec'd from Prairie du Chien, and for sale by nov23 TABOR, SHAW & TATUM

WHITE LEAD—360 kegs white lead of the most approved brands, rec'd per s b Envoy, and for sale by TABOR, SHAW & TATUM. nov26

SALT—100 bbls Ken. Salt, 100 sacks g. alum do for sale by TABOR SHAW & TATUM.

150 Kegs Wade's Powder for sale by nov26 TABOR SHAW & TATUM.

CIDER—50 bbls Kentucky Cider, rec'd per s b Osage, and for sale by W. & J. B HILL.

MASON'S SACRED HARP.—Price $10 50, per doz. A constant supply for sale by nov26 MEECH and DINNIES.

JUST RECEIVED, Letters from the South, by a Northern Man, being 5 and 6 vols Paulding's Works; Roberts' Memoirs, Hannah Moore with a portrait; Euripides translated by Potter. Colton's four years in Great Britain; Cobb's North American Reader; a Life of George Washington in Latin prose, by Francis Glass, A. M. of Ohio, edited by J. N. Reynolds, (a remarkable and beautiful work:) The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music, a very superior work, price $1.25. Art of House Painting in water colors, a new edition; Smith's Art of Drawing. For sale by nov25. MEECH & DINNIES.

NORMAN LESLIE.—A tale of the present times, by T. S Fay. "Youshall see anon; 'tis a knavish piece of work." Just received and for sale by MEECH & DINNIES.
Also, an additional supply of the Linwood's; Nights at Mess; The Port Admiral; Will Watch; Tales of a Physician; and other popular novels nov26

CHEMICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BOOKS. An extensive assortment for sale by the subscriber at his Book Store.
Ainsworth's English Latin Dictionary, Groves' Greek and English Dictionary, Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, Olmsteads' Natural Philosophy, Enfield's do, Waylands' Moral Sience, Upham on the Will, Willistons' Facitus, Cicero's Orations, Cicero's Orations translated, Jacobs' Greek Reader; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Nelson's Greek Exercises; Took's Pantheon; Potter's Antiquities; Gould's Latin Grammar; Ross' do. Anthons Sallust; Walker's Rhetorical Grammar; Caesar's Commentary; Greek Testament; Walker's Latin Reader; New Latin Tutor, Anthon's Greek Exercises; Græca Majora; Græca Minora; Viri Romæ; Homeri Ilias, with illustrations; Mair's Syntax; Button's Mathematics; Days' do; Day's Algebra; Bailey's Algebra, Colburn's do.; Donnecastle's do.; Gummere's Surveying: Flint's do.; Gibson's do; Simpson's Euclid; Playfair's do; Brand's Chemistry; Turner's do.; Conversations on Chemistry; Comstock's do. Also, a large assortment of common School Books GEO. HOLTON nov24

POWDER.—One hundred kegs Brookings, just received and for sale by nov 24 SPROULE & BUCHANAN.

No. 5.
Syphilitic Complaints.
FOR the infallible cure of all stages of the *Syphilitic Disease*, from a slight infection, to the most virulent stage of the disorder, even when attended with head-ache, Pain in the Bones, Blotches, Sore Throat, Enlargement of the Shin and Scull Bones, Loss of Appetite, and Universal Debility, &c
DR. HUNTER'S PILLS AND INJECTION POWDERS, *Continue to stand unrivalled.*
Witness the following cases of cures.
☞A Gentleman in Thomaston, was many years afflicted (thought incurable) with ulcers in his throat, pain in his limbs loss of appetite universal debility, and otherwise diseased his life despaired of, was restored to perfect health and spirits by a few boxes of these Pills!
☞A Sea-faring Man, suffered so severely from this complaint for two years, as to be often deprived of his rest, had pains in his limbs, sore throat, headache, enlargement of the glands of the neck, scull bone affected, a bad cough, no appetite, entirely debilitated, and considered as past relief, having tried other medicines in vain, was cured, and restored to perfect health, by a few boxes of these Pills!
☞A Young Man, was recently entirely cured from a bad stage of the complaint, by using the above medicine (to less than $3 value,) after receiving the advice of several physicians, and using various celebrated medicines.
☞An invaluable property! "I feel myself" (writes a person after using these Pills) "thoroughly cured, and believe this invaluable medicine has completely eradicated the complaint from my system; a property which I think this remedy possesses beyond any other with which I am acquainted, and is desideratum in my view, which renders it above all price.
☞A Treatise explaining the various symptoms, with full directions, (so that persons of either sex can cure themselves.) encircle each box.
*.*Price of the Pills $1 a box—the Injection Powders and Cerate, 50 cents each.
☞Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate successor and the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, of whom they may be had at his Counting Room, over No. 99 Court Street, corner of Hanover st., and also by his appointment.
H. L. HOFFMAN and CO. St. Louis.

EASTMAN & BRO
Commission Merc
NEW ORLEANS
REFER TO—
ABIJAH FISK, Esq.
THE AGENCY of the Comm Bills on the East at par, and one per cent. discount, charging int have time to run; and sells check points at half per cent. premium.

Wholesale Dry Goo
CROW & TE
HAVE permanently settled in S purpose of transacting the Goods Business. They are now the rooms of the house occupied & Reel, on Water street, an asso adapted to the season, to which attention of country merchants vis nov24
26 Bales brown sheetings; 4 Flannels; 3 do heavy flushi 100 ps white, red and green 100 do point and rose de 150 ps 3-4 and 6-4 merinoes; 50 ps ass'd sattinetts; 2 cas 4 cases blue, blk brown an 2 do cotton umbrellas; m thibet shawls, now opening by nov24 CRO

FRESH RAISINS. in hlf an by nov24 J. C
PALM NUTS—Just rec'd nuts, and for sale by J. C nov24
GOSHEN CHEESE—A Goshen cheese; for sale by nov24 J. C
RIO COFFEE—a few bag Coffee, for sale by J. C nov24
BALTIMORE OYSTERS by nov24 R. SIM
SALT—215 bbls K. landing f met, and for sale by nov24 EADS
ONANDAGO COARSE SA dago coarse salt, warrante land, rec'd per s b Free Trader, nov24 WM.
GROUND ALUM SALT alum salt landing from s b nov234 W
SUGAR—10 hhds prime N O s b Tempest, and for sale nov24 W
APPLES—120 bbls sup Ke ples, landing from s b Tem nov24 W
GLASS WARE—40 boxes consisting of tumbl's 1-3 and ground quart and 1-2 pint quart and pint jars, pitchers per Despatch, and for sale by nov24 W
NAILS—50 kegs Juniata landing from s b Despat nov24 W
FEATHERS—32 sacks K landing from s boats Te and for sale by
IRON. 15 tons flat and patch, and for sale by nov24 M'GU
SUGAR. 15 hhds prime Free Trader, and for sal nov24 McGU
SALT.—200 bbls Kenhaw Free Trader. And for s nov 24 M'GUNN
100 Reams Wrapping just received and fo nov24 G
WHISKEY—50 bbls ator, for sale by nov 24
BALTIMORE SPICED ty-six kegs and 3 boxes, ters each, in store and for 24 SPROULE
RECEIVED per Despat Britania ware, waters and brass candlesticks, tele pocket pistols, dirks; back-g and plain walking canes; A shades; music boxes, plate with a great variety of othe will be sold at a moderate a nov24 HI

NORTH WHEELING FLI
THE GLASS-WOR by the undersigned, a ing Foundry, are now in f are prepared to fill all ord favored with. One of the years practical experience therefore feel confident in shall be equal in excellence parency and beauty of col terns and in cheapness of factured in this place or els
We only ask those disp give us a fair trial—to con
All orders in our line of b tually attended to.
M. & R. H.
Wheeling, Nov. 10, 1835

Sale of
IN THE TOWN O
THIS site is on the wes ois River, 88 miles a miles above said river, in known as Meacham's Fe
There is no place on th its mouth, and very few i which presents such palp tages for a new town. T discerned by the discernin fore now have been a flo spot, if the lands had bee obtained. The local si the Illinois river, surrou of country on every side, farmers—a country whic vance in improvement a seems well calculated f must secure to it a perm The bluff is high and com plied with water by spri take the trouble to turn to strong reasons to justify th tezuma must become a business. Already has t several propositions from an interest in this property desires to offer the Lots business, who will imp terms. The place is ab Jacksonville Carrolton a being 25 miles, and there divide the business of the The proprietor deems it p ry as the facts and advan to ensure a ready sale of l ment.
Montezuma is laid out lots being 60 by 180 feet. the highest bidder, on the the 31 day of Decembe the purchase money to sale, and the remainder the purchaser giving bon Deeds of conveyance w the terms of sale are comp nov24

New B
THE Poems of Ossian, Pherson, Esq., a beau paper and large type. Paulding's Works comp South. Irving's Crayon Mis Legends of the Conquest of a novel by F. S. Fay. Esq. Port Admiral, by the auth Watch, &c. Tales of a Phy rison, Esq. The Parlor A 1836, beautifully bound and embellished with fine Just received and for sal nov21

FOR THE ILL
The s b Ame part on Satu or passage ap nov6 M

FOR NEW O
The s b C depart on Sa save only fr board, or to M

FOR LOUISVILLE
The s b Pa hourly expec For fr or pas nov26 M

FOR PITT
The s b will leave f mediate p at 10 o'clock A. M. For on board, or to nov26
For Pitts wile, master, inst. For fr or to nov.6
For Cincin ley, master, meet despatc to nov26 M
For master, is d despatch. F nov 26 M

Negroes f
WILL be hired out from that date till th at the house of 2 men 2 women and 2 boy late of Vincent Carrico, de on the day of hiring, by nov26-3t* RUBB

§ 19. After the time has come when the contract was to have been performed, the defendant may show that the contract has been performed, and, if so found, judgment shall be rendered in his favor.

§ 20. If the defendant file his answer with the judge granting the writ in vacation, or in the office of the court to which the writ is returnable in term time, denying, on oath, his intention of removing from the state, not to return, and otherwise satisfy the court or judge of his ability and intention to pay the debt when due, or comply with the contract at the time specified for its performance, the court or judge may dismiss the writ of ne exeat, and the party shall be discharged without security.

Approved, January 26th, 1835.

NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

An act concerning free negroes and mulattoes.

SEC. 1. Who deemed a mulatto.
2. Not permitted to carry arms, without license from a justice of the peace.
3. Possessing arms, &c., contrary to this act, to be seized; may be forfeited; proceedings in such case.
4. Free negro or mulatto, over seven and under twenty-one years of age, to be bound out by the county court.
5. How the courts shall proceed in such case; liability and rights of apprentice, master or mistress in such case.
6. Clerk to keep register of such apprentice; his duties; register to be kept free for inspection, &c.
7. Not citizens of some other state, prohibited from settling in this state.
8. If they have qualifications required by this act, county court may grant them license to reside in this state.
9. To whom and when such license shall be granted.
10. On application to the county court for license, when and upon what evidence they may be granted.
11. Such license shall be issued according to the order of court; what shall be stated in the license.
12. To be authenticated by seal of court; abstract of license to be registered; certificate of registry to be endorsed on the license.
13. Privileges granted by such license to the person holding the same, and his or her children.
14. Free negro or mulatto having license, moving from one county to another, his duty; duty of clerk in such case.
15. Fees of clerk under this act; fees to be paid by applicant.
16. Those whose right to freedom accrued without this state, but who recovered freedom in the state, subject to this act.
17. For what offence license to be forfeited, and treated as though none had been granted.
18. Duty of sheriff, coroner and constable, in reference to free negroes or mulattoes in his county, without license, &c.
19. When and in what cases justice to issue his warrant to bring free negro or mulatto before him.
20. Negro or mulatto brought before the justice, proceedings if court or justice is not satisfied that he is free.
21. When brought before the court or justice, but appears to be a free person, proceedings, &c.
22. Penalty and proceedings if the prisoner do not comply with the provisions of the last section.
23. If such person be hired out by the sheriff, person hiring to give bond; condition of the bond.
24. Free negro or mulatto not entitled to reside in this state; time allowed to depart after order; penalty on failure.
25. Penalty on person to hire, employ or harbor free negro or mulatto, not entitled to reside in this state, except as in next section, &c.
26. Construction as to the provisions of this act in certain cases.
27. Penalty on person bringing free negro or mulatto to this state, not having certificate of citizenship.
28. Preceding section not to extend to masters of vessels, nor to persons travelling into or through the state.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. Every person, other than a negro, of whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or shall have been a negro, although all his or her other progenitors, ex-

cept those descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, who shall have one fourth or more negro blood, shall be deemed a mulatto.

§ 2. No free negro or mulatto shall be suffered to keep or carry any firelock, or weapon of any kind, or any ammunition, without a license first had and obtained for the purpose, from a justice of the peace of the county in which such free negro or mulatto resides, and such license may be granted and revoked by any justice of the peace of the county.

§ 3. Any gun, fire-lock or weapon of any kind, or ammunition, found in the possession or custody of any free negro or mulatto, not having a license as required by the last preceding section, may be seized by any person, and upon due proof thereof made before any justice of the peace of the county in which such seizure shall have been made, shall, by order of such justice, be forfeited to the person making the seizure, for his own use.

§ 4. The several county courts are authorized and required to cause to be brought before them, all free negroes and mulattoes, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, found within their county, and bind them out to be apprentices or servants, until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; but no colored apprentice shall be placed in company with a free white apprentice, to be taught any trade or occupation, except by the consent of the parents or guardian of such white apprentice.

§ 5. The courts shall proceed in such cases in the same manner as is directed by law in binding out children chargeable to the county; and the apprentice or servant so bound, and his master or mistress, shall be subject to the same control, obligations and responsibilities, and shall have the same rights and remedies, in all respects, as are or shall be declared by law in cases of bound apprentices.

§ 6. Each clerk shall keep a register of all such bound negro and mulatto apprentices and servants, and enter therein the name, age and personal appearance of such servants and apprentices, the name, residence and occupation of the master or mistress, and the date of the binding, which register shall be kept open to the inspection of all persons, at reasonable hours.

§ 7. Hereafter no free negro or mulatto, other than a citizen of some one of the United States, shall be permitted to reside within this state, unless he obtain a license, or otherwise acquire a right to reside within the state, according to the provisions of this act.

§ 8. The several county courts within their respective counties, are authorized to grant a license to any free negro or mulatto, possessing the qualifications required by this act, to reside within the state.

§ 9. Such license shall not be granted to any free negro or mulatto, except,

First, Such as were residents of this state on the seventh day of January, in the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and continue to be such residents at the taking effect of this act.

Second, Such as shall have been emancipated or born free within this state.

Third, Such as have been, or shall be, bound to service as apprentices or servants, according to the laws of this state, and shall have faithfully served out their term of service.

Fourth, The husband or wife of a slave held and owned within this state, the parties having been married before the passage of this act, with the consent of the master or mistress of the slave.

Fifth, The husband or wife of a slave lawfully brought into this state by the owner, after the passage of this act, the parties having been married by the consent of the owner of the slave before such slave shall have been brought into the state.

§ 10. When a free negro or mulatto shall make application to a county court for a license, and shall produce satisfactory evidence that he is of the class of persons who may obtain such license, as specified in the last preceding section, that he is of good character and behavior, and capable of supporting himself by lawful employment, the court may grant him a license to reside within the state.

§ 11. Such license shall be issued according to the order of the court, describing the applicant by his name, age, size, personal appearance and occupation, and shall authorize him to reside within the state so long as he shall be of good behavior, and no longer.

§ 12. Every such license shall be authenticated by the seal of the court, and the clerk, before delivering the same to the applicant, shall enter in a register to be kept for that purpose, an abstract of all licenses so issued, and shall endorse on the license a certificate of such registry.

§ 13. Every license issued and registered according to the foregoing provisions, shall, until the same is revoked and annulled according to law, authorize the person therein named and described, and his or her children under the age of twenty-one years, to reside within this state.

§ 14. When any licensed free negro or mulatto shall remove from one county to another, within this state, he shall produce his license to the clerk of the county court of the county into which he shall so remove, and such clerk shall register the same and endorse thereon a certificate of such registry.

§ 15. The several clerks shall be entitled to receive for each license issued under the provisions of this act, fifty cents, and for each registry of any such license twelve and a half cents, to be paid by the applicant.

§ 16. Every free negro or mulatto, whose right to freedom shall have accrued without this state, although he may have recovered his freedom by suit within the same, shall be treated as if he had been actually free at the time of coming or being brought into this state, and as such shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

§ 17. If any negro or mulatto, having a license to reside within this state, shall be convicted of any felony or infamous crime, or of keeping a gaming house, bawdy house, or disorderly house, such license shall be revoked and annulled, and such negro or mulatto shall thereafter be treated in all respects as if no license had been granted.

§ 18. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, coroner and constable, whenever he shall know, or have cause to believe, that there is in his county any negro or mulatto acting as a free person, who is not authorized to reside within this state, to apprehend such negro or mulatto and take him before some justice of the peace.

§ 19. Whenever any justice of the peace shall receive satisfactory information that any negro or mulatto, not entitled to residence in this state, is within his county, he shall issue his warrant to apprehend and bring such negro or mulatto before him.

§ 20. Whenever any negro or mulatto shall be brought before a justice of the peace, or shall appear before any court or magistrate, in any of the cases mentioned in this act, such court or magistrate, unless satisfied that such negro or mulatto is free, shall commit him as a runaway slave, or otherwise, according to the circumstances of the case, to be dealt with according to law.

§ 21. If any negro or mulatto, brought before a justice of the peace, shall appear to be a free person, and shall not establish a right to reside within this state, by producing a license, granted pursuant to the provisions of this act, or a certificate attested by the seal of some court of record, evidencing that he is a citizen of the United States, or one of them, the justice shall adjudge him to pay a fine not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and order the defendant to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid, and immediately thereafter to depart the state.

§ 22. Whenever any person committed under the provisions of the last section, shall not comply with the judgment of the justice, before the term of the county court next holden in the county, such court shall cause him to be brought before it, and if he shall not then establish his right to reside within the state, the court, in its discretion, may order him to receive not less than ten nor more than twenty lashes, and immediately depart the state, or may order the sheriff to hire out such person for such time as shall be sufficient to raise from the hire, the fine and costs and the expenses of imprisonment.

§ 23. The sheriff hiring out any such negro or mulatto, shall take from the person hiring him, a bond to the county in the sum of five hundred dollars, with such security as the sheriff shall approve, conditioned that the person hiring will pay the hire, and during the term, (to be specified on the bond,) keep the person hired employed in his own service, and provide him with sufficient diet, clothing and lodging, and not permit or suffer him to go at large and deal as a free person.

§ 24. Every free negro or mulatto, not entitled to reside within this state, shall be allowed three days, and one day additional for every twenty miles he must necessarily travel, to depart this state, after any order to depart, discharge from arrest or service, and if he shall remain in the state longer, he shall be proceeded against as provided for in the first instance.

§ 25. Every person who shall hereafter hire, employ or harbor any free negro or mulatto, not entitled to reside within this state, knowing him to be prohibited to remain in the state, except in the cases in the next section specified, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each day such negro or mulatto shall be so harbored, hired

or employed by him, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the county, by action of debt.

§ 26. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to extend to any negro or mulatto employed on board any vessel, or as a wagoner or messenger, or as the servant of a traveller, while in the actual employment of a person not a resident of this state, so that such negro or mulatto do not remain in the state for a longer period than three months.

§ 27. If any person shall bring into this state any free negro or mulatto, not having a certificate of citizenship as required by this law, such person shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment, to the use of the county.

§ 28. The last preceding section shall not extend to masters of vessels who shall bring into the state any free negro or mulatto, employed on board or belonging to such vessel, and who shall, during the whole of his stay in this state, be employed on board or belong to such vessel, and depart therewith; nor to any person travelling into or through this state, having any free negro or mulatto with him as a servant, and who shall, during the whole of his stay in this state, remain in his service and depart the state with him; but no such free negro or mulatto shall be permitted to remain in this state for a longer period than six months at a time.

Approved, March 14th, 1835.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

An act respecting notaries public.

Sec. 1. Appointment and duration of office.
2. Power to administer oaths and affirmations in the exercise of their notarial office.
3. Their powers and duties.
4. To keep record of official acts; to give certified copies of records in his office, when required.
5. In case of death, resignation, &c., books and papers, how disposed of.
6. To provide a notarial seal; shall authenticate his acts, &c., therewith.
7. Before entering on the duties of his office, to take oath, to be endorsed on his commission, and give bond; condition of the bond.
8. Bond, commission and oath, to be recorded; bond, where to be filed; may be sued on; by whom.
9. Limitation of action against notary or his securities.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. The governor shall appoint and commission, in each county, as occasion may require, one or more notaries public, who shall hold their offices four years.

§ 2. They may administer oaths and affirmations in all matters incident or belonging to the exercise of their notarial office.

§ 3. They may receive the proof or acknowledgments of all instruments of writing relating to commerce or navigation, receive and authenticate acknowledgments of powers of attorney, make declarations and protests, and certify the truth thereof, under their official seals, concerning all matters by them done by virtue