

of it as I! My fear is, that the hot weather, which seems now to be setting in, will scorch the land, so unprotected by foliage, and dry up the scanty crop which is left, before it is high enough for the scythe—and then what do you think your horses will say to you!—If you had done what Farmer Syke did you would have deserved his success; you must remember, how, instead of feeding his young crop, he top dressed it with a compost of lime and earth and dung, which had been carefully prepared in winter and well pulverized; by which not only his present crop is doubly benefited, but it is also preparatory to an autumn sowing of wheat on the lay. Now put this and that together, and calculate the result. First two tons of hay per acre, the first cutting, one ton per acre, the second, with a capital aftermath for his dairy, and if wheat is sown by the 29th of September, a yield of forty bushels per acre might be expected at next year's harvest; and this is not all, for after the wheat is carried, the land will be turned and the clover stubble, perfectly rotted, will form an excellent seed bed for buckwheat, with the expectation of a heavy crop. Now I will leave you to calculate the value of my second crop, (remember you have already had the first cutting, and a severe cutting it was,) and of course you do not expect much at the third; while seventeen bushels of wheat per acre, next harvest will be quite as much as you have any right to expect, and common justice will not allow you to sow buckwheat after.

Rules, Regulations and Forms OF PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY IN MISSOURI.

RULE I. Petitions by debtors for the benefit of the bankrupt Law, and by creditors to have their debtors, or any of them declared bankrupt, may be filed in the Clerk's Office at any time.

RULE II. Eight weeks notice shall be given of the filing of each petition—it shall be published weekly, and until otherwise ordered in the Missouri Reporter, printed at St. Louis, and the Jefferson Enquirer, printed at the City of Jefferson. But if there be a paper printed in the county (other than St. Louis and Cole,) where the bankrupt resides, the said notice shall be published in the Missouri Reporter and that paper only. All notices and orders in Bankruptcy published in a newspaper, shall be inserted continuously, without any other matter intervening, and under the general head of "Bankrupts."

RULE III. Petitions for the benefit of the act, by debtors, may be in the following form: United States of America, } District of Missouri, }

To the Hon. Robert W. Wells, Judge of the United States, for the District of Missouri. Your petitioner respectfully states that he resides in the county _____ in the State aforesaid. That he owes debts, none of which have been created in consequence of his defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. The list hereunto annexed, signed by him, and made part of this petition, is a true list of his creditors, their places of residence, and the amount due each: and the inventory annexed, signed by him, and made part of this petition, is an accurate inventory of his property, rights and credits, of every name, kind and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof. That he is unable to meet his debts and engagements, and prays this Court to be allowed the benefit of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." Approved 19th August 1841. A. B. State of _____ } County of _____ }

The above named A. B. maketh oath, and saith, to the best of his knowledge and belief the matters and things stated in the foregoing petition are true. Sworn to, and subscribed, &c. A. B.

The affidavit above required, and all other affidavits, may be made before any person authorized by the laws of the State where made to administer oaths and take affidavits, generally, or before the Clerk of the District Court of the U. S., or any commissioner thereof.

RULE IV. Petitions by creditors to have debtors declared Bankrupts, may be as follows: United States of America, } District of Missouri, }

To the Hon. Robert W. Wells, Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri. Your petitioner, of _____ respectfully sheweth, that C. D., now a resident of _____ within the State of Missouri, being a merchant, (or using the trade of

merchandise—or being a retailer of merchandise—or banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, according to the fact,) and being indebted to your petitioner, in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, and owing debts including that of your petitioner, to an amount not less than two thousand dollars, did about the _____ day of _____

commit an act of Bankruptcy, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, that is to say, the said C. D., so being a merchant, (or as above,) did on or about the day last aforesaid, depart from the State of Missouri, of which he is, and was, an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, (or state any other cause mentioned in the 1st section of the act.) Wherefore your petitioner prays that the said C. D., may by the decree of this Court, be declared a Bankrupt, according to the provisions of said act of Congress, and that such other and further proceedings he had as are directed by said act. A. B.

The form of the affidavit to be attached to the above petition, to be the same as that given in Rule No. 3. Upon finding said last mentioned petition and affidavit, the petitioner, if a non-resident of the District of Missouri, shall also file a bond, with approved security, with the clerk (who will judge of the security,) in the penal sum of three hundred dollars, conditional to pay all costs which he may be adjudged or ordered to pay.

RULE V. On filing petitions, orders of publication will be made and entered by the Clerk, in a book kept for that purpose. The first day of the next term will be set for the hearing of the petitions so filed, if there be sufficient time within which to give notice—if not, then the next succeeding term. The Clerk will then make out a notice for publication, and deliver it to the party entitled thereto. The notice will be as follows:—District Court of the United States, } For the district of Missouri, }

In the matter of A. B.

On the _____ day of _____ 1842, A. B. filed his petition in the District Court of the U. S., for the District of Missouri, praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. (or "praying for a decree of Bankruptcy against C. D." as the case may be.) whereupon it is ordered that the _____ day of _____ 1842, be set for the hearing said petition, in said Court, at the City of Jefferson, when and where all interested may attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. Test, E. F. Clerk.

The publication of any notice or order in a newspaper, may be proved by a number of the paper containing it, and a certificate of the printer that it was published as directed in the order, or notice, or rule of Court.

RULE VI. The Court will be always open for the purpose of making orders of publication, and all other orders which may rightfully be made in the absence of the opposite party. Four regular terms each year, on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, will be holden at the City of Jefferson, (the place designated by law for holding the District Courts of the U. S.) for the appearance of all parties to any proceeding in Bankruptcy, and for hearing petitions and applications for final discharges, trial of issues, appointment of assignees, hearing exceptions to reports, making decrees, and orders, and generally for the transaction of all business in relation to cases in Bankruptcy, and especially such as the parties are entitled to notice of, and to appear and defend.

RULE VII. Any person interested in so doing, may appear and object to the prayer of the petitioner, being granted. His objection shall be in writing, and filed within the first three days of the term, unless the Court, for cause shown, shall grant longer time. Issues of fact may be made up to try any matter of fact arising of said objections, and the objections shall be disposed of in a summary manner; Provided, that on good cause shown, either party may have a continuance to the next term.

RULE VIII. If no sufficient cause appear why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, a decree shall be made according to the prayer of said petitioner.

RULE IX. Immediately after a decree declaring the debtor a Bankrupt, an assignee shall be appointed. The creditors may nominate a suitable person for assignee. The bond required by the 9th section of the act to be given by the assignee, may be entered into, before the Clerk of the District Court, or any Commissioner; and security approved of by said Clerk or commissioner.

RULE X. Upon the appointment of an assignee, the creditors may proceed to establish their debts. A Commissioner shall be

appointed in each county where a Bankrupt or Bankrupts reside to receive such proofs. Said Commissioner shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge his duties as such Commissioner. In case a creditor resides out of this State, he may also, in his discretion, prove his debt or debts before any disinterested State Judge, of the State where he resides. And proofs either before a Commissioner or Judge, may be either by deposition or oral testimony.

RULE XI. Depositions may be taken before the Clerk of the District Court of the U. S. or any commissioner thereof, or before any officer authorized by the laws of the State where the depositions are taken, to take depositions, and notice of the time and place of taking, shall be given to the opposite party or his attorney of record, three days before the day, and one day, for every twenty-five miles the party receiving the notice, would have to travel from his residence to the place of taking. The form of a deposition will be the same as that now used in the District Court for the District of Missouri.

If oral testimony be offered to prove any debt, it shall be reduced to writing by the Commissioner or Judge to whom offered.

RULE XII. Every Commissioner, before receiving proof of debts, shall give notice of the time and place of receiving such proofs.

The notice to be inserted once, twenty days at least before the time set for receiving said proof.

RULE XIII. The commissioner or Judge shall, in the case of each Bankrupt, make out a list of all debts, and claims proved before him, and shall moreover, make a report to the Court, accompanying such list, in which, he shall state the debts offered to be proved, the evidence to support each debt, the objections made, if any, to each claim or item, and his opinion allowing or disallowing the same. And all claims and the proofs and papers appertaining thereto, shall be properly numbered, marked, and sent with the report.

RULE XIV. The report shall be filed on or before the first day of the term next succeeding the taking of the proofs.

Exceptions to any report may be filed on or before the third day of the term next after the filing the report, if the report be filed in vacation, or within three days next after the filing the report, if the report be filed in term: Provided, that the Court, on application, and for cause shown, may give further time for filing such exceptions.

All exceptions shall specify the particular debt or claim the allowance or disallowance of which is objected to; and the reasons for the exceptions. If no exceptions be taken, or if taken be not allowed, the report may be approved. Issues may be made to try the validity and ascertain the amount of such debts and claims.

RULE XV. The fees allowed for services in Bankruptcy shall be the same that are now allowed in the District Court, for similar services, except as herein provided. All fees to be paid when the services are performed; and by the party at whose instance they are rendered.

Taking proof of each debt or claim of any creditor, \$1 00

Taking and certifying each deposition and sending the same up to court, \$1 for the first deponent, and 50 cents for each subsequent one in the same deposition, to include all the services.

Taking and certifying each affidavit, 25

Entering each order of publication, or other order, 50

Making out a notice for publication, and delivering it to the party, 50

For approving each bond and certifying the approval, 50

For each certificate and seal, 25

Filing each petition, 25

Every other paper, 12 1/2

Empannelling a jury, 25

Making out copies of records or papers, for every 100 words, 15

Publications of orders, and notices, and other proceedings, by order of Court, in any newspaper, seventy-five cents for the first insertion, per square, and thirty-seven and a half cents per square, for each subsequent insertion.

Ordered that 300 copies of the above Rules be printed, and that JASON HARRISON, Esq., be appointed to carry this order into effect. United States of America, } District of Missouri, }

I certify that the foregoing Rules, Regulations and forms of proceedings in Bankruptcy, were adopted by the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, sitting in Bankruptcy, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1842, and ordered to be recorded. JASON HARRISON, Clerk District Court U. S. for District of Mo.

State of Iowa.
A law was passed at the late session of the Legislature of Iowa, providing for an expression of the sentiment of the people for or against a State Government. At the election in August next, the people are to vote for or against a Convention, and if they determine in favor of one, an election is to take place on the second Tuesday of October thereafter, for eighty members of a Convention, who are to meet and form a Constitution of State Government, which, at the next general election, is to be submitted for the ratification of the People.

A valuable law has passed the legislature of Iowa. Real estate sold under execution may be redeemed in fifteen months after sale, by the payment of ten per cent. interest on the purchase money.

Wm. B. Snyder has been appointed by Gov. Chambers Superintendent of Public Buildings at Iowa city, and Judge Coleman, Territorial Agent—both of which appointments were ratified by the Council.

Large quantities of ice have been put up at Burlington, for St. Louis and a southern market.

Resolutions were passed by the Iowa Legislature, before its adjournment, relative to a steamboat canal around the Lower Rapids of the Mississippi; and requesting the Delegate in Congress to use his influence to have mails carried from St. Louis to Keokuk in steamboats.

SPRINGFIELD BANK.—We see that the State Bank of Illinois is growing less and less in favor; and we think, if we hear aright, very deservedly. If half is true that is said about it, there must be a heavy reckoning between its managers and abettors—wherever situated—and a deceived and plundered community. The Springfield Register says:—

"The conduct of the Bank, in permitting her paper to depreciate at her very doors, has created a suspicion in the minds of many, that the object is to benefit the stockholders and indebted directors, who can of course buy up her own paper after it sinks as low as to render such a speculation an object to them. If such be the object, it is a most unrighteous policy. In fact it is downright robbery."

The following statement of the Register is important.

"Dr. Hogan, one of the private directors of the Bank, on Tuesday last, after the Board adjourned, and before it was generally known that the Bank had failed to comply with its promises, was seen wending his way around the square, stopping in at the store and settling his accounts in State Bank paper. He had just obtained a loan of \$1000 from the Bank, which he doubtless calculated to repay at half price by buying up her bills before his note falls due. This director thus makes \$500 on the operation. This is bank morality! Such conduct on the part of the majority of the directors would seem to render it the duty of the proper department, to apply for an injunction against the Bank forthwith. It is surely most improper that the Bank should continue to discount to directors, at the same moment that she is refusing to redeem her paper even in other paper."

What corruption and rascality are shadowed forth in these statements! Four or five weeks ago, when the paper of this Bank depreciated every where else, it was accumulating in this city, and when the danger of injuries and loss appeared to us to grow daily more threatening, we penned an article, pointing at the real state of the case, and declaring in a few words the only alternatives presented by it. For such an article, speaking as it did the unprejudiced voice of the public and the only fault of which, was that it did not appear early enough we were branded as a blockhead and idiot, by men who were either too much interested or enslaved to acknowledge, or too blind to see, the truth.

Bank of Missouri—New Movement.

The State Bank of Missouri has resolved not to receive on deposit from and after this day, the bills of any suspended banks in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Virginia.

It will, however, receive in payment of debts and pay out to old depositors these notes as heretofore.

Two hundred and sixty Gambiers have been indicted at Richmond, Va.—among them, members of the Legislature, and many of the "first men" about town.

PAPER FACTORY.—We are gratified to say and hope our country friends, especially the publishers of newspapers, will take notice, that a paper mill will soon be operating near this city. The building is now nearly finished. It is on Chouteau's Avenue, about two miles from town, and is being put up by Mr. Jarret Shauca, an experienced manufacturer; and, as we are informed, with means to carry it on successfully.

The building is of brick, two stories high, 65 feet long and 24 feet wide, with an engine room attached.

The mill will commence operations on the 1st of May next.

We trust that the enterprise of this gentleman will be liberally rewarded. The publishers of this city, will, of course, buy at his mill, if they can be supplied, as we presume they may, on fair terms; and, we trust, as the establishment is extended, that all those who purchase paper by wholesale, will find it to their interest to buy here.

THE RADICAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

The undersigned has this day sold his interest in the Radical Office to Mr. James H. D. Henderson. Justice to myself as well as to my patrons required me to place it, in the hands of some one who could devote more time and attention to it, than I have been able to do for some time past. No other considerations could have induced me to part with it at this time. Mr. Henderson will make some change in the plan upon which the paper has been conducted, which the undersigned hopes may be acceptable to the present patrons of the office, and render it worthy of the support of others who have hitherto withheld it. Arrangements have been made by which those who have paid in advance for the current year will continue to receive the paper, without additional charge until the expiration of their subscription.

A. H. BUCKNER.

March 7, 1842.

The undersigned having purchased the "Radical" office, designs continuing the publication of a paper in the same place, and under the same name; but with this change in its course—party politics will be dispensed with. The prime object and highest aim of the "Radical" shall be to profit and to interest the reader. In our exertions to accomplish these objects, truth—solid truth, shall be our guide—our polar star; for we do not believe that any individual or community can be permanently benefited by falsehood or deception.

Believing the welfare of society to be inseparably connected with the cause of education, morality, arts and agriculture, they shall receive our most cordial and hearty support. Foreign and Congressional intelligence, with the current news, shall be given at the earliest practicable period. The columns of the "Radical" shall be open at all times for the reception of respectfully written articles from gentlemen of either of the present political parties; each shall have a fair and candid hearing. As for ourselves, we shall carefully avoid all party strife and political contention, considering it entirely unnecessary and improper in us, as the conductor of the paper to take sides with either party. Our motto shall be "peace on earth and good will towards all men." Judging from the signs of the times, the period has arrived when we should lay aside our sectional jealousies and party prejudices, and rally as a band of brethren, around the standard of our country's good—presenting an unyielding front to the wicked efforts that are now making to sever the sacred chord that binds together this glorious Union.

Having staked our earthly ALL in the success of the paper, we shall use our best exertions, both physical and mental, to make it respectable in its appearance and interesting and beneficial to the reader. And we look particularly to the citizens of this and the surrounding counties for that support and encouragement which they are enabled to yield to it, and which is essential in sustaining a press here or elsewhere; the importance of which, to the prosperity and improvement of any section of country, and the world at large, is too well understood to need comment from us.

The terms of the "Radical" as heretofore, with this additional arrangement:—Any individual sending us the money for five subscriptions shall be entitled to the sixth gratis.

JAMES H. D. HENDERSON.

A few words to the subscribers to the Radical.

It is altogether probable that the change which this paper has undergone in its political course, will be displeasing to some of those who have been, and are now subscribers. We say to all those who may be dissatisfied, do not break off suddenly, but give us a trial: continue your subscriptions, at least to the end of the year; and then, if you do not feel disposed to patronize our undertaking, we shall offer no objections. Notwithstanding we do not expect to espouse the cause of either the present political parties, we intend giving the most important and interesting news from both. We shall give solid substantial facts; one of which is worth more than a thousand theories or opinions of editors in enabling us to form correct conclusions in reference to the true state of affairs. It is certainly true that the man who reads the facts from both sides is better prepared to judge who is in the right, and who the wrong, than he who hears the statements from but one side. Where is the intelligent set of jurymen that would pretend to make up a verdict from hearing the evidence and pleadings from but one of the parties? Then, we say, let us have the whole truth—not the half of it.—What have we to gain by being deceived? If