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H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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IN THIS PAPER ARE PUBLISHED THE PUBLIC ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, LAWS, PUBLIC TREATIES, ETC. OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AUTHORITY.

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AGRICULTURAL.

INDIAN CORN—CUTTING OR TOPPING THE STALKS.

It is a well ascertained fact that leaves perform an important part in aiding the growth and in maturing all our fruits and grains. They elaborate the sap and fit it for nourishing every part of the plant. This being admitted, the inference necessarily follows, that the leaves should not be removed as long as the fruit requires more nourishment. If the top is taken from the stalk while the corn is yet immature, nothing else can be expected to result, than a diminution of the crop. Those farmers who are accustomed to cut the stalk while it is green, may be losers by the operation.

Various experiments have been made—all of which, as far as we know—go to prove that where the process of cutting is omitted, the crop is from 10 to 20 per cent greater, than where the top is taken off, when the grain has but just begun to harden. Mr. Clark's account given in Vol. X. of this paper, and other accounts in subsequent years all show a great difference as we have named. One remark in these accounts deserves particular notice. It is stated that, before harvesting, there was no perceptible difference in the two parcels of corn with which the trial was made; and yet when tried in the half-bushel and by the scales, the result has been uniform in favor of leaving the stalk uncut.

Now we neither expect nor ask farmers to depart entirely from their usual process, but as it is easy for them to leave two or four rows through their cornfield untouched, and then to measure the product of those rows, and also of an equal number of contiguous rows at the time of harvesting, and thus confirm our refutation of the opinion that it injures the corn to take off the top—as this is an easy process, we request every grower of this crop, who may chance to read this article to make the experiment. If it shall be found that the usual process subjects us to a loss of 7 to 10 bushels of corn per acre, as the published accounts teach that it does, then the question is surely worth settling. If the loss be thus large, then every consideration of interest, calls upon our farmers to abandon their old ways.

But it will be said that the top stalks are worth much more as fodder, if cut while full of sap. This is true; and the question to be settled is, whether more is gained by the increased worth of the stover, than is lost by the diminution of the corn. Experiments—experiments in many fields should be made for the purpose of determining this point. We urge this with more earnestness than we do most experiments; because here there is scarcely the possibility of a loss which could be sensibly felt by even the poorest farmer.

The statement above referred to, that no difference was perceived in the parcels of corn before harvesting, shows the importance of a voiding all guess work in this matter. We have been satisfied from other sources that very few eyes can make any near approach to accuracy in measuring the quantity of corn upon an acre; or in measuring the comparative yield of two contiguous rows. There should be accurate measurement.

INDIAN CORN—CUTTING AT THE ROOT AND STOKING.

We have been accustomed for a few years past to this process, and we prefer it to topping the stalk, and leaving the corn standing. We have no doubt that the stover is worth more; and we have no doubt that the corn is sweeter and heavier. The summer grains, wheat, rye and barley, are lessened in quantity and deteriorated in quality, by standing uncut after the straw begins to turn yellow; and, until experience proves the contrary, it might be expected that the same would be true in relation to Indian corn. Our experience is in accordance with this expectation. Some ears from our field, taken where the stalks had been topped, and other ears taken from the stooks were exhibited at the show of the Essex Agricultural Society, last autumn, and the committee on fruits and flowers, publicly, in their report, pronounced that the best which was taken from the stooks.

Process.—About one week later than the usual time of topping the stalks, when the husks on the earliest ears are beginning to turn white, cut at the root, laying three or four hills together for a bundle; lay the butts or bottoms even; the corn may be bound up immediately, green as it is; or it may be left open a day or two to dry. Rye straw, bulrushes or chair-flags are more convenient for bands than the corn stalks. After the bindings of the bundles, the corn may be stacked immediately, taking eight or ten bushels for a stack; and around the top put two or three bands; and if these

be well put on, the rains will not penetrate so far as to do any harm.

Fears may be entertained that in this condition the corn will mould. But our experience teaches otherwise. We have had it in this situation through successive days of warm wet weather, and no injury suffered. Here it is secured against frost, against birds—(but not mice)—it is mostly secured against the dirt which autumn rains throw upon the leaves and husks. Let it remain in stook until it is well dried—from three to five or six weeks.—Large stalks stand in stook much better than small ones. The larger the corn, the better it is suited to this process of curing.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF 27TH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 9.]

AN ACT to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is established throughout the United States a uniform system of bankruptcy, as follows: All persons whatsoever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulously of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may, upon the petition of one or more of their creditors to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly, in the following cases, to wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested; or shall willfully or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process; or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt; *Provided, however,* That any person, so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct such trial by jury to be had in the country of such person's residence, in such manner and under such directions as the said court may prescribe and give; and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as part of the assets of the bankruptcy; and the person making such unlawful preference and payments shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That all dealings and transactions by and with any bankrupt, bona fide made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: *Provided,* That the other party to any such dealings or transactions had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act. And in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has, subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankruptcy law, by assignment's or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: *And provided, also,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed [to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the State respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth section of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the

property and rights of property, of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as it is hereinafter provided, shall by a decree of the proper court be declared to be a bankrupt within this act, shall, by mere operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever; and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose; which power of appointment and removal such court may exercise at its discretion, to such parties; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by such bankrupt before or at the time of his bankruptcy declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusion, in the same way, and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office; *Provided, however,* That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount to the family condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in any case, the sum of three hundred dollars; and also, the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exceptions taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every bankrupt who shall bona fide surrender all his property and rights of property, with the exception before mentioned, for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be passed by the proper court, and shall otherwise conform to all the other requisitions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, to be decreed and allowed by the court which has declared him a bankrupt, and a certificate thereof granted to him by such court accordingly, upon his petition filed for such purpose; such discharge and certificate not, however, to be granted until after ninety days' notice in some public newspaper, designated by such court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests, to appear at a particular time and place, to show cause why such discharge and certificate shall not be granted; at which time and place any such creditors, or other persons in interest, may appear and contest the right of the bankrupt thereto. *Provided,* That in all cases where the residence of the creditor is known, a service on him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his known usual place of residence, shall be prescribed by the court, as in their discretion shall seem proper, having regard to the distance at which the creditor resides from such court. And if any such bankrupt shall be guilty of any fraud or willful concealment of his property or rights of property, or shall have preferred any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall willfully omit or refuse to comply with any orders or directions of such court, or to conform to any other requisites of this act, or shall in the proceedings under this act, admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate; nor shall any person, being a merchant, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, be entitled to any such discharge or certificate, who shall become bankrupt, and who shall not have kept proper books of account, after the passing of this act; shall apply trust funds to his own use: *Provided,* That no discharge of any bankrupt under this act shall release or discharge any person who may be liable for the same debt as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety, or otherwise for or with the bankrupt. And such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination, in and before such court, or any commission appointed by the court therefor, on oath, or if conscientiously scrupulously of taking an oath, upon his solemn affirmation in all matters relating to such bankruptcy and his acts and doings and his property and rights of property, which, in the judgment of such court, are necessary and proper for the purposes of justice; and if in any such examination he shall willfully and corruptly answer, or swear or affirm falsely he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punishable therefor in like manner as the crime of perjury is now punishable by the laws of the United States; and such discharge and certificate, when duly granted, shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other agreements of such bankrupt which are provable under this act, and shall be and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatever, and the same shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of such bankrupt, unless the same shall be impeached for some fraud or willful concealment by him of his property, or rights of property, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, on prior reasonable notice specifying in writing such fraud or concealment; and if, in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors, who shall have proved their debts at the time of hearing of the petition of the bankrupt for a discharge as hereinbefore provided, shall at such hearing file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, the bankrupt may demand a trial by jury upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, at such time and place and in such manner as the court may order; or he may appeal from that decision, at any time within ten days thereafter, to the circuit

court next to be held for the same district by simply entering in the district court, or with the clerk thereof, upon record, his prayer for an appeal. The appeal shall be tried at the first term of the circuit court after it be taken, unless, for sufficient reason, a continuance be granted; and it may be heard and determined by said court summarily, or by a jury, at the option of a bankrupt; and the creditors may appear and object against a decree of discharge and the allowance of the certificate, as hereinbefore provided. And if, upon a full hearing of the parties it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, or the jury shall find, that the bankrupt has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, as by this act required, and has in all things conformed to the directions thereof, the court shall make a decree of discharge, and grant a certificate, as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all creditors coming in and proving their debts under such bankruptcy, in the manner hereafter prescribed, the same being bona fide debts, shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and effects pro rata, without any priority or preference whatsoever, except only for debts due by such bankrupt to the United States, and for debts due by him to persons who by the laws of the United States, have a preference in consequence of having paid moneys as his sureties, which shall be first paid out of the assets; and any person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of any bankrupt shall be entitled to receive the full amount of the wages due to him for such labor, not exceeding twenty-five dollars: *Provided,* That such labor shall have been performed within six months next before the bankruptcy of his employer; and all creditors whose debts are not due and payable until a future day, all annuities, holders of bottomry and respondentia bonds, holders of policies insurances, sureties of endorsers, bail, or other persons, having uncertain or contingent demands against such bankrupt shall be permitted to come in and prove such debts or claims under this act, and shall have a right, when their debts and claims become absolute, to have the same allowed them; and such annuities and holders of debts payable in future may have the present value thereof ascertained, under the direction of such court, and allowed them accordingly, as debts in present; and no creditor or other person, coming in and proving his debt or other claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor, but shall be deemed thereby to have waived all right of action and suit against such bankrupt; and all proceedings already commenced, and all unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be surrendered thereby; and in all cases where there are mutual debts or mutual creditors between the parties, the balance only shall be deemed the true debt or claim between them, and the residue shall be deemed adjusted by the set-off; all such proof of the debt shall be made before the court decreeing the bankruptcy, or before some commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose; but such court shall have full power to set aside and disallow any debt, upon proof that such debt is founded in fraud, imposition, illegality, or mistake; and corporations to whom any debts are due may make proof thereof by their president, cashier, treasurer, or other officers, who may be especially appointed for that purpose; and in appointing commissioners to receive proof of debts, and perform other duties, under the provisions of this act, the said court shall appoint such persons as have their residence in the county in which the bankrupt lives.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the district court in every district shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy arising under this act and any other act which may hereafter be passed on the subject of bankruptcy; the said jurisdiction to be exercised summarily, in the nature of summary proceedings in equity; and for this purpose the said district court shall be deemed always open. And the district Judge may adjourn any point or question arising in any case in bankruptcy into the circuit court for the district, in his discretion, to be there heard and determined; and for this purpose the circuit court of such district shall also be deemed always open. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred on the district court shall extend to all cases and controversies in bankruptcy arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; and to all cases and controversies between such creditor or creditors and the assignee of the estate whether in office or removed; to all cases and controversies between such assignee and the bankrupt, and to all acts, matters, and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy; and the said courts shall have full authority and jurisdiction to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent the circuit courts may now do in any suit pending therein in equity. And it shall be duty of the district court in each district from time to time, to prescribe suitable rules and regulations and forms of proceedings in all matters of bankruptcy; which rules, regulations and forms shall be subject to be altered, added to, revised, or annulled, by the circuit court of the same district, and other rules, and regulations, and forms substituted therefor; and in all such rules, regulations and forms, it shall be the duty of the said courts to make them as simple and brief as practicable, to the end to avoid all unnecessary expenses, and facilitate the use thereof by the public at large. And the said courts shall, from time to time, prescribe a tariff or table of fees and charges, to be taxed by the officers of the court or other persons for services under this act, or any other on the subject of bankruptcy; which shall be as low as practicable, with reference to the nature and character of such services.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all petitions by any bankrupt for the benefit of this act, and all proceedings by a creditor against any bankrupt under this act, and all proceedings in the case to the close thereof, shall be had within and for the district in which the person supposed to be bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business at the time when such petition is filed except where otherwise

provided in this act. And upon every such petition, notice thereof shall be published in one or more public newspapers printed in such district, to be designated by such court, at least twenty days before the hearing thereof; and all persons interested may appear at the time and place where the hearing is thus to be had, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; all evidence to be used in all hearings before such court shall be under oath, or solemn affirmation when the party is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, and may be oral or by deposition taken before such court, or before any commissioner appointed by such court, or before any disinterested State judge of the State in which the deposition is taken; and all proof of debts or other claims, by creditors entitled to prove the same by this act, shall be under oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State judge of the State where the creditors live, in such form as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations hereinafter authorized to be made, and established by the courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy. But all such proofs of debts and other claims shall be open to contestation in the proper court having jurisdiction over the proceedings in the particular case in bankruptcy; and as well the assignee as the creditor shall have a right to a trial by jury, upon an issue to be directed by such court, to ascertain the validity and amount of such debts or other claims; and the result therein, unless a new trial shall be granted, if in favor of the claim, shall be evidence of the validity and amount of such debts or other claims. And if any person or persons shall falsely and corruptly answer, swear or affirm, in any hearing or on trial of any matter, or in any proceeding in such court in bankruptcy, or before any commissioner, or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punishable therefor in the manner and to the extent provided by law for other cases.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court within and for the district where the decree of bankruptcy is passed, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the same district of all suits at law and in equity which may and shall be brought by any assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property, of said bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintainable by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property and rights of property aforesaid in any court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall first have accrued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all sales, transfers, and other conveyances of the assignee, of the bankrupt's property, or rights of property, shall be made at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and appointed by the court in bankruptcy; and all assets received by the assignee in money shall, within sixty days afterwards be paid into the court, subject to its order, respecting its future safe-keeping and disposition; and the court may require of such assignee a bond, with at least two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, conditioned for the due and faithful discharge of all his duties, and his compliance with the orders and directions of the court; which bond shall be taken in the name of the United States, and shall, if there be any breach thereof, be sued and payable, under the order of such court, for the benefit of the creditors and other persons in interest.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to ensure a speedy settlement and close of the proceedings in each case in bankruptcy, it shall be the duty of the court to order and direct a collection of the assets, and a reduction of the same to money, and a distribution thereof, at as early periods as practicable consistently with a due regard to the interests of the creditors; and a dividend and distribution of such assets as shall be collected and reduced to money, or so much thereof as can be safely so disposed of, consistently with the rights and interests of third persons having adverse claims thereon, shall be made among the creditors who have proved their debts, as often as once in six months from the time of the decree declaring the bankruptcy; notice of such dividends and distribution to be given in some newspaper or newspapers in the district, designated by the court, ten days at least before the order therefor is passed; and the pendency of any suit at law or in equity by or against such third persons shall not postpone such dividend and distribution, except so far as the assets may be necessary to satisfy the same; and all proceedings in bankruptcy in each case shall, if practicable, be finally adjusted, settled and brought to a close, by the court, within two years after the decree declaring the bankruptcy. And where any creditor shall not have proved his debt until a dividend or distribution shall have been made and declared, he shall be entitled to be paid the same amount pro rata, out of the remaining dividends or distributions thereafter made, as the other creditors have already received, before the latter shall be entitled to any portion thereof.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the assignee shall have full authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to redeem and discharge any mortgage or other pledge, or deposit, or lien upon any property, real or personal, whether payable in present or at a future day, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof. And such assignee shall have authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to compound any debts, or other claims or securities, due or belonging to the estate of the bankrupt; but no such order or direction shall be made until notice of the application is given in some public newspaper in the district, to be designated by the court, ten days at least before the hearing, so that all creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, at the hearing, why the order or direction should not be passed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who shall have been discharged under this act shall afterwards become bankrupt, he shall not again be entitled to a discharge under this act, unless his estate shall produce (after all charges) sufficient to pay every creditor seventy-five per cent on the amount of the debt which shall have been allowed to each creditor.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the proceedings in all cases in bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record; but the same shall not be required to be recorded at large, but shall be carefully filed, and kept numbered in the office of the court, with a docket only, or short memorandum thereof, with the numbers, kept in a book by the clerk of the court; and the clerk of the court, for affixing his name and the seal of the court to any form, or certifying a copy thereof, when required thereto, shall be entitled to receive, as compensation, the sum of twenty-five cents, and no more. And no officer of the court, or commissioner, shall be allowed by the court more than one dollar for taking the proof of any debt or other claim of any creditor or other person, against the estate of the bankrupt; or he may be allowed

in addition, his actual travel expenses for that purpose.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That where two or more persons who are partners in trade, become insolvent an order may be made in the manner provided in this act, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them; or on the petition of any creditor of the partners; upon which order all the joint stock and property of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are herein excepted; and all the creditors of each of the partners, and the separate creditors of each of the partners, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignees shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the company, and of the separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignees, the whole of the expenses and disbursements paid by them, the net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the company, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock, for the payment of the joint creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock, after the payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective rights and interests therein, and as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy; and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to his separate debts; and the certificate of discharge shall be granted or refused to each partner, as the same would or ought to be if the proceedings had been against him alone under this act; and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in the like manner as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That a copy of any decree of bankruptcy, and the appointment of assignees as directed by the third section of this act, shall be recited in every deed of lands, belonging to the bankrupt, sold and conveyed by any assignee under and by virtue of this act; and that such recital, together with a certified copy of such order, shall be full and complete evidence both of the bankruptcy and assignment therein recited, and supercede the necessity of any other proof of such bankruptcy and assignment to validate the said deed; and all deeds containing such recital, and supported by such proof, shall be as effectual to pass the title of the bankrupt of, in, and to the lands therein mentioned and described to the purchaser, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if made by such assignee himself immediately before such order.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all jurisdiction, power, and authority conferred upon and vested in the district court of the United States by this act, in cases in bankruptcy, are hereby conferred upon and vested in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and in and upon the supreme and superior courts of any of the Territories of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy, where the bankrupt resides in the said district of Columbia or in either of the said Territories.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of February next.

JOHN WHITE,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 SAM'L L. SOUTHWARD,
 President of the Senate pro tempore.
 Approved, August 19, 1841.
 JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 7.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning the surveys thereon to the General Land Office. *Be it enacted,* That the first section of the act entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved July 7th, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby revived, and to continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Approved, August 19, 1841.

THE FATHER OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—In an address, some years ago, by Joseph Hopkinson before the Zoöphilic Society in Philadelphia, the orator thus alludes to the father of Daniel Webster:

"The father of Daniel Webster was the cultivator of a few acres of land in New Hampshire. He supported himself and his family by his personal labor; literally by the sweat of his brow. To a selfish and short-sighted view, his son was destined for no higher employment; and, had his father reasoned as selfish and short-sighted parents do, he would have thought it to be time and money thrown away to have given his son education beyond the wants of this situation, and would have hurried him from his grammar and arithmetic that he might have the benefit of his labor in the corn-field. But he neither reasoned nor acted thus. He afforded him the best and fullest instruction. What a harvest did this wisdom and excellent parent reap!—when his son rose to the high eminence he occupies with what a conscious and noble pride, with a heart overflowing with rapture he could say—this is the fruit of the labor of my hands; this is the reward of my care. The boy of the woods is the man of the Nation, giving honor to his country and receiving it from her—his fame and her fame spread together to every part of the civilized world. Who would deprive himself of the possibility of such a gratification for a sordid calculation of the time and expense of such an education?"

CAPITAL DISCOVERY.—It has at last been discovered that tallow will remove ink from linen. Take a candle, melt it and dip the soiled part in the tallow. Wash it afterwards, and the ink will disappear without injuring the linen. This discovery is important, as it will stop domestic discord, and save gentlemen using the goose quill from having "inky bosoms."

THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The British brig of war Fawn recently arrived at Berbice, having in charge a Portuguese built brig, which had been captured as a slaver, after a chase of eight hours. The log-book of the Fawn furnishes the following detail:

On the 19th of February, 1841, last, 22 3/4, long, 40 West Coccos, on the Coast of Brazil, about 18 miles, observed a large brig standing in the land, altered our course so as to cut her off if possible. On approaching she appeared not to have the least idea of our be-