

From Bicknell's Reporter.  
More of the Mormons.

Much excitement prevailed in Illinois at our last accounts, in relation to the Mormons. The Sangamo, Illinois Journal of the 1st inst. says that it is now understood, that, within a few days past, Smith has made a desperate, black-guard, and abusive public attack on General Bennett, Mr. Rigdon, and Mr. Robinson; and reports (and we place great reliance upon them) go so far as to say that the life of the former has been threatened, and that orders have been issued to the Danites band to murder him in a clandestine manner on the first opportunity. Indeed the report goes further, and states that two of the Danites have been in hot pursuit of Gen. Bennett for several days, in order to accomplish the nefarious purpose, and thus prevent a public exposition of the corruptions of the great impostor.

General Bennett has published a Card, confirming the above, and threatening to expose Joe Smith as speedily as possible.

Joseph Smith has replied at length to the attack of General Bennett. He charges the General with licentiousness of the very worst description, vindicates his own course by the testimony of a number of individuals, and gives an affidavit made by Bennett, on the 17th of May, in which the character of Smith is warmly extolled. Bennett, on the other hand, says that Solomon was quite moderate, when compared with Smith, in relation to his matrimonial affairs. Both are great scamps, if they are to be believed.

The Warsaw Signal says:  
"Several of Joe's right-hand men have left the church and joined Bennett's party. One disclosure, particularly, will prove interesting, and that is in relation to Boggs' murder. Bennett, states that A. P. Rockwood started suddenly from Nauvoo, about two weeks before Boggs' assassination; that he (Bennett) asked Joe where Rockwood had gone; and that Joe replied that he had gone to Missouri to fulfill prophecies." He says, further, that Rockwood returned to Nauvoo on the very day that the news of Governor Boggs' assassination arrived. Since that, the prophet has presented said Rockwood with a carriage and horse, or horses, and he has suddenly become very flush of money, and lives in style. These statements we give as we receive them. It is said that Bennett has affidavits to prove every fact above stated, and will shortly present them to the world. If this be true, then will but little doubt remain that Joe Smith was the real instigator of Boggs' assassination."

**THE MORMONS AGAIN.**—The Sangamo Journal of the 15th is filled to overflowing with exposures of Mormon villainies. It contains, among other things, two more letters from J. C. Bennett, giving further details of Joseph Smith's licentiousness and rascality, and charging him distinctly with having instigated and caused the attempted assassination of Governor Boggs. Bennett says that the man who shot Governor Boggs is a Mormon named Rockwell, and that he was sent by Smith to do it. The Journal also gives, from the Kaskaskia, Republican, a long account of a murder committed on the 2nd of June, upon John Stephenson—a Mormon—and supposed to have been committed by two Mormons who had called upon him for contributions to build the temple at Nauvoo and been refused.

Another article in the Journal we quote verbatim:  
We have late information from Nauvoo. Joe Smith anticipates a requisition upon Gov. Carlin from Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, for his person; and is determined not to be given up.  
He has all the State arms,—some twenty or thirty cannon—a large number of muskets, faggers, pistols, cutlasses—all belonging to the State, he is prepared to use against the State authorities if they shall attempt to deliver him to Gov. Reynolds. Joe states that he will not be given up—and the Mormons say that the Prophet shall not be taken while any of them are left to defend him!

The Mormons have nominated a full ticket for county officers, of their own religious denomination, in the county of Hancock, Ill. They intend to rule or ruin.  
The following neat toast, hits the nail on the head. It was given at a recent celebration in New York.  
By a Lady.—Improvements in optics.—It is said that by multiplying glasses gentlemen see double; by reducing them, they may now see objects worth looking at that are single.  
A very romantic young lady fell into a river and was on the point of being drowned. She was rescued and taken home. When she came to herself, she told her friends that she wished to marry him who had saved her. Impossible, said her father. He is already married, exclaimed she. No. Was it not the young man who lives in our neighborhood that rescued me? No; it was a Newfoundland dog.  
By heavens! said the protector of an actress the other day, you ought to discharge your porter. I know I ought, said she, I have often thought of it, but he is my father.

A lover said the other day to his mistress who was habituated to have all her caprices satisfied, and who was then looking very intently at a star—Don't look at it too much, *ma chere*, I cannot give it to you.

The Right of Search.

The New York Courier has the following extract of a letter from M. de TOUCQUEVILLE to a friend in this country:  
"PARIS, June 5, 1842.

"It appears certain that your countrymen, in consideration of some guarantees held out to their commerce, are about to accede to the Right of Search, at least, our ministers assert it. If such is the fact, after the conversations and writings of the American Ambassadors in Europe, and the influence which these conversations and writings have exerted upon the resolutions of our Chambers, the United States will soon find themselves as destitute of political, as of financial credit.— Pardon the freedom of my expressions. This event afflicts me much. I did not expect it, and I thought myself justified in affirming, in opposition to the opinion of M. Guizot, that it would not happen. I confess I thought the point of maritime honor, dearer in America than it is."

The representations here referred to by M. de TOUCQUEVILLE were of course unfounded. He did not do more than justice to this republic in opposing the opinion of M. Guizot. It would indeed be treachery the most shameful if we were now to desert France on this question, after having induced her to retrace her steps for the purpose of standing by our side. Perhaps it will not be known for some time to come how important the adhesion of France has been to us in this matter.

It is—The Croton reservoir will next year supply all the ice the city may require, and leave thousands of tons for exportation. This subject is deserving of consideration. A large revenue ought to be obtained from the ice.—N. Y. Amer.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that a weapon of the most destructive character has lately been invented by an American resident, in England, and the model sent to this country to be submitted to the U. S. Government for its purchase or approval. The principles of its destructibility have not been divulged, nor will they probably be if our government purchases the exclusive right. It is represented to be an "infernal machine" of the first water, not only scattering destruction where it strikes, but cutting and slashing as it proceeds, with two-edged teeth and cutters. The model is in the hands of an intelligent engineer of New York, who will shortly proceed to Washington on the subject.—Balt. Amer.

**GAME.**—A party of gentlemen, many of them members of the Savannah Rifle Club, went on an excursion through St. Augustine Creek in the steamer Santee yesterday, and the day being fine for such a purpose, they were very successful, killing thirty alligators, and wounding fifteen. They brought three to town, the largest of which measured seven feet seven inches, and another seven feet three inches long.—Georgia Paper.

**NIAGARA FALLS.**—A circumstance occurred at Niagara Falls, the 14th, quite extraordinary and therefore the present lion of conversation.

A horse was seen, from an elevation between the Clifton House and the road leading to the burning Spring, swimming from Navy Island on the Canada side, towards the opposite shore. Strange and impossible as it may seem, being a powerful animal it is supposed, he succeeded in reaching Grass Island, more than two-thirds of the way across the Niagara river. This was accomplished by having started high up—so that a diagonal line enabled the bold adventurer to plant his hoofs on that little patch of terra firma—Green Island, a narrow strip of grass that peeps out of the water but a short distance above Goat Island. After feeding awhile, and therefore attracting a still larger number of wonder-struck spectators, he seemed to survey the mighty exhibition of fury around, and again plunged into the resistless current—either intending to return, or touch upon the American side, (for horses think, aye, and reason too,) but the rushing waters, like an army of hungry tigers, whirled the poor beast hither and thither, and onward too, so that just as he reached the first rapid, nothing but his head could be now and then observed above the angry billows. Before coming to the brink of the magnificent cataract, towards the middle of the descent it was quite certain that his life was extinct. Over went the carcass, which was soon discovered by those below at the ferry, where it was towed on shore, and examined. It proved to be a very large horse, in excellent health almost milk-white, but every bone in the body was crushed or broken into fragments. At the last advice, the remains were at the whirlpool, running an endless round, the race of a magic horse, as though it were intended to impress the mind with a deeper sense of horror whilst gazing into the awful abyss below.  
Cor. Boston Trans.

A duel lately took place between Mr. Fall, Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, and Mr. T. E. Robins. Fall was shot in the right leg. In a previous duel between the same individuals Fall fired before the word, and then dodged. He was not permitted to avail himself of this later privilege in this duel. The friends of Mr. Robins, knowing Fall's dodging propensities, insisted that the parties should fight in a narrow ditch four feet deep. So poor Fall had no other means of escape except by turning and running in a direct line.  
Louisville Journal.

The following is said to be an improved method of killing fleas:—Place the animal on a smooth board and pen him in with a circular hedge of soap-maker's wax, then as soon as he becomes quiet, commence reading to him the doings of Congress during the present session, and in five minutes he will burst with indignation.



Saturday, July 30, 1842.

On our first page will be found an interesting letter from one of the Canadian patriots, who had been transported to Van Dieman's Land; also an interesting death bed confession of a murderer.

The delegates for the different townships to meet in convention on Monday next, will be elected to-day.

The North East Boundary question has been arranged, a notice of which will be found in another column.

We stated in our last paper that Mr. Snyder, in his speech on the tariff, was entirely mistaken in regard to the price at which anthracite iron can be made. Mr. Snyder, we know, relied upon statements furnished by several iron masters; but actual experience has proven that it cannot at present be made but little short of \$20 per ton. Mr. Snyder, we understand, is in favor of protecting coal and iron, but voted with the party against the Tariff Bill, in consequence of some matters in the bill which he did not approve.

There is a good deal of news afloat at present, but little, however, of any importance. Congress is squabbling and doing but little business, that little, captain Tyler generally sends back to them to do over again, in the shape of a veto. Our legislature has been in session this year five or six months, during which time they have done about five or six weeks' business. A goodly number of them have most shamefully misrepresented the will and interests of their constituents.

The Apportionment Bill, as finally passed, will be found in another column. This country is now stretched to Columbia and Schuylkill, both strong Democratic counties, on which account, the arrangement is most to be regretted. We will have at least three thousand majority in the district; rather too much capital to keep on hand. We regret also to part with our old neighbor and ally, Union county, with whom we have long been in bonds of closest intimacy, watching over her with parental care and solicitude, restraining her in her wayward propensities, and keeping her in the straight path of Democracy. Her fortunes are now connected with Huntingdon, Midlin and Juniata. The majority of her new associates are not of a proper stamp to give her instruction in the principles which she was wont to profess in the days of Simon Snyder. Adieu for the next ten years, after that we may meet again.

Some of the opponents of the tariff are endeavoring to create a belief that the friends of the tariff wish to have a duty laid on tea and coffee. This is not only not true, but the fact is that the free trade advocates are those who ask to have what is called a horizontal duty, that is, a tax imposed equally upon all things, upon necessities as well as upon wines and silk and other luxuries. On the other hand those in favor of a protective tariff, are willing that tea and coffee and such necessities should be free of duty, and that the tax be laid upon foreign luxuries and such articles as we can manufacture among ourselves. We ask what farmer, mechanic and laborer would not be in favor of such a measure.

Our New Congressional District.—Its Interests.

The counties of Northumberland, Columbia and Schuylkill now compose our new Congressional District. They are all deeply interested in the coal and iron interest, much more so than any other district in the state. It will therefore be incumbent on us to elect some one to represent us in congress, in favor of a tariff that will protect those interests. In this county no man can succeed who is opposed to a tariff that will protect the manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, by which means our farmers can alone expect good prices, by creating a home market for their produce. The great majority of our old and most steadfast democrats are in favor of a tariff. They know it to have been, as it always ought to be, one of the measures of the party, and that it has only been for men of the modern school, who look more for their own interests in the shape of office, than the interests of the people, who of late have endeavored to make it appear that the tariff was not a measure of the Democratic party. We have heard Lewis Dewart, Esq. mentioned as a proper person to represent this district in the next Congress. Mr. Dewart is a strong advocate of a tariff that will protect the industry of the country. He is a plain, practical sense man, and as a farmer, deeply interested in the agricultural prosperity of the country, and who, in all the stations which he has occupied, has always advocated the interests of the people instead of the advancement of political partisans. It is high time that the people look to their own interests, by electing such men as will attend to them, instead of supporting men whose only object has been their own political advancement. It has been by such legislation that the country has so severely suffered, and her energies have been so completely prostrated.

The Governor has not yet signed the Apportionment Bill, and it is probable that he will veto it. The Keystone says if the wishes of the Democracy of the state are consulted, it will never become a law, and proceeds to say:  
"It is to us, as it will be to the Democratic party generally, a matter of extreme regret, that after incurring the expense of a protracted Extra session, the legislature did not succeed in devising a bill conforming more strictly to the ratio fixed by Congress, or one, which would have rendered more exact justice to the

23,000 Democratic majority in the state. Some of the districts are made to embrace a population of upwards of 90,000—whilst others contain but a fraction over 50,000. The relative preponderance of parties would most probably be 14 democrats to 9 whigs, and I doubtful, with the chance in favor of the latter!"  
The framing of the bill is said to be the work of Thaddeus Stevens.

A friend has sent us the following lines for publication. In these times, when whiskey is so cheap, it must be a source of deep regret to short necked drinkers, that the "red lane" is so limited in extent. They may, however, console themselves with this reflection, that frequent potatoes of whiskey has caused many a man's neck to be stretched beyond its original dimensions:  
THE BREUKARD'S COMPLAINT OF THE SHORTNESS OF HIS NECK.

A jolly son of Borechus sat  
And hug'd his friend of liquid fire;  
And as he join'd in closer chat,  
The color of his nose grew higher,

Yet 'mid this warm extatic glow,  
With all the value in full tide,  
He either felt or fancied woe,  
And plaintive thus his sorrows sigh'd,

"Sure nature, parsimonious dame!  
Who sakes her thirst with rain and dew,  
Ment we should play a similar game,  
And wet our lips with water too,

"Else why, alas! did she bestow  
A neck so short on man of note,  
We scarce can feel the liquor flow,  
Before it's fairly down the throat?"

"Or was the dame in want of clay  
That she should make so short a route  
Along the asphalag way,  
Nor any longer stretch it out?"

"Full sure the task were short enough  
With lib'ral hand, to have set in  
A little longer piece of stuff  
Between the bosom and the chin,

"Has not the horse a longer neck,  
Who never craves a drop of rum?  
Has not the Crane a longer neck,  
Who never nears the taverns come?"

"While I, alas! unlucky soul,  
Who pleasure buy at so much cost,  
Secure to my lips can lift the bowl,  
Before the precious drops are lost,

"Oh! had my neck a sweet extent,  
As long as Danube or the Nile,  
But alas, perhaps, I'd be content,  
E'en did it only reach a mile.

"To have it stretched I should not neck,  
Could I sustain the hempen strife,  
And only lengthen out my neck,  
Without the shortness of my life."

Thus sigh'd the man in plaintive woe,  
But strove the cause of grief to drown;  
And as he found his neck too short,  
He oft'ner pour'd the liquor down.

The Tariff and its Friends.

The Sunbury Gazette of last week, in referring to the speech of the Hon. John Snyder, in Congress, says:

"In his speech he proves that, so far as regards the iron and paper manufacturers, they are at the present prices fully able to carry on their respective business, receiving a sufficient remuneration for their labor. By a table affixed, he shows that they do manufacture iron for \$15.53 per ton. For taking it to Baltimore it will cost \$7.50 making the whole cost, at Baltimore \$23.03. There it will sell for 30 dollars per ton, leaving a profit of nearly 9 dollars. Manufacturing annually about 1830 tons, would give them a clear gain of more than \$16,000. And is this not profit enough? Ought the farmer and mechanic be compelled by a tariff to pay a higher price for his iron than he does now, that the manufacturer might still have more profit? No, verily, it is enough. A further protection is unnecessary."

Now, in the first place, the editor of the Gazette ought to know that Iron cannot be sold at Baltimore, if the duty is taken off, at more than twenty two dollars per ton, and that iron masters are perfectly satisfied if they can get thirty dollars per ton. They do not ask for more, and all they ask is, that the duty be not taken off.

But let the people of Shamokin and Danville, who have so severely suffered in the prostration of their extensive iron works, answer this profound argument of the Gazette. The editor of the Gazette asserts that they can now clear nine dollars per ton on pig iron, at which rate the Shamokin Furnace should have yielded a clear profit of \$24,000 per annum. A handsome sum, truly; and yet that furnace, as well as those of Danville, have been compelled to stop. Ought not the editor of the Gazette to know best? Has he not most conclusively proved on paper that the thing could be done? And are not these paper arguments much more certain and convenient than practical results? Can any thing be more absurd! Here are four or five furnaces, capable of clearing \$24000 a year, and yet their hands have been discharged, and the furnaces are left standing idle. What arrogant nonsense to spread before an enlightened community. But such are generally the arguments in opposition to a protective tariff—regular humbugs of the first order. "Ought the farmer and mechanic be compelled by a tariff to pay a higher price for his iron than he does now?" Who, that is old enough, does not know that before we had our first tariff we paid from 25 to 37 1/2 cents for mason, and that we now make, ourselves, a better article, which we sell from 10 to 12 1/2 cents, and that the price of nails before the tariff was 124 cents, which we now make and sell at 7 and 8 cents. All our Presidents, with the exception of John Adams, have been in favor of a tariff that would afford protection and encouragement to our manufactures and mechanics. But the Gazette argues, that perhaps Gen. Jackson never wrote the letter attributed to him in favor of a protective tariff. Perhaps the General never wrote his message, in which he recommends the same measure. Perhaps Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Van Buren were never in favor of a protective tariff, as their messages and votes will show.

Perhaps Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Van Buren were never in favor of a protective tariff, as their messages and votes will show. We do not know what they were about, when they unanimously passed a resolution in favor of a protective tariff in 1832. Perhaps John Adams was never in favor of a protective tariff. True to the letter. He was the only President of the United States who op-

posed such a tariff. Why does not the Gazette and its free trade associates quote him as authority, and let the public know who were and who were not the original free trade advocates? The Gazette seems to think "that all this hue and cry about a protective tariff is for no other purpose than to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency. That is just what we are afraid of. The whigs are doing all they can to make it appear that the democrats are opposed to a tariff, and we regret to see that some few of the democratic papers are aiding them in endeavoring to create such an impression. It is decidedly the same policy that overwhelmed Martin Van Buren in defeat in 1840, and will overwhelm any party that will oppose the true interests of the country. The tariff policy will always be a democratic measure, mangle all the efforts of designing politicians.

Apportionment Bill.

1st District—Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingessing, Blockley, and West Philadelphia in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward in the city of Philadelphia.

2d—The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar, Upper Delaware and North Mulberry Wards.

3d—The Northern Liberties and Kensington in the county of Philadelphia, and Upper Delaware and North Mulberry Wards in the city of Philadelphia.

4th—Spring Garden, North and South Penn Township, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, unincorporated Northern Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia.

5th—The counties of Chester and Delaware.

6th—the counties of Berks and Lehigh.

7th—The counties of Montgomery and Berks.

8th—The county of Lancaster, except the townships mentioned in the ninth district.

9th—The counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, with the townships of Rapho, Warwick, West Coates, and West Donegal, in the county of Lancaster.

10th—The counties of Northampton, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.

11th—The counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia.

12th—The counties of Luzerne, Wyoming and Susquehanna.

13th—The counties of Lycoming, Potter, Bradford and Tioga.

14th—The counties of York and Adams.

15th—The counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry.

16th—The counties of Huntingdon, Juniata, Union and Mifflin.

17th—The counties of Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Indiana.

18th—The counties of Fayette and Green.

19th—The counties of Westmoreland and Armstrong.

20th—The counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton and McKean.

21st—The counties of Washington and Beaver.

22d—The county of Allegheny.

23d—The counties of Butler, Mercer and Venango.

24th—The counties of Erie, Crawford and Warren.

The Conspiracy Case.

On Saturday the members of the transportation companies, found guilty of illegally combining to keep up the rate of freight, were sentenced as follows:  
Peter Graft \$100 fine and imprisonment 2 mos.  
Robt S. Hays do do  
Geo. Hays do do  
Wm Bingham do do  
Luke Tasse do do  
Jas. Cowden 10 do  
Sam'l McKier 100 do  
T. C. M'Dowell 50 do  
John M'Fadden 150 2 weeks

In the County Jail.  
A Motion for a new trial was over-ruled by the Court.—Pitts. Advertiser.

The above prosecution was authorized by the Canal Commissioners. The Keystone says that the Governor has interposed his clemency, and so far remitted the sentence as to release the prisoners from their confinement on the payment of the fines imposed upon them, the object of the prosecution having been fully attained by the conviction.

Judge Noah's paper, the New York "Union," of Saturday evening, speaking of the Treaty, says—  
"We understand that the Boundary question will be satisfactorily adjusted; Great Britain will agree to the line proposed and pay for additional transfer of territory—the Caroline affair will be honorably settled and the damages paid for; and the right of search in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, will take that direction called for by the dictates of humanity, while at the same time sustaining the honor of the American flag. The President throughout the whole negotiation, has asked for nothing that Great Britain ought not to grant, or this republic expect."

A GRAND SPECULATION.—We hear that a certain capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of all the claims against the States amounting to \$200,000,000. If rumor can be relied on as to the amount he is to give for them, when they are finally paid, (as they doubtless will be,) he will realize a handsome profit on the investment.—We have more to say on the subject.—Madisonian.

We have rumors from Washington, that after the adjournment, several changes in the Cabinet will take place, and probably changes in the Custom House of Philadelphia, New York and Boston.  
Philad. Enq.

PEACHES.—This is certainly one of the finest peach seasons ever known, in the city; and our friends have made us liberal partakers of the bounties of nature in this particular.—Charleston Cour.

AN ACT,  
To Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to Punish Fraudulent Debtors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no civil process, issuing out of any court of this commonwealth, in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree founded upon contract, express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non performance of any contract, excepting in proceeding as for contempt to enforce civil remedies, actions for fines or penalties, or on promises to marry, on moneys collected by any public officer, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment, in which cases the remedies shall remain as heretofore, Provided, That this section shall not extend to any person who shall not have resided in this State for 20 days previous to the commencement of a suit against him.

SECT. 2. In all cases whereby the proceeding provisions of this act, a party to a suit cannot be arrested or imprisoned, it shall be lawful for the party who shall have commenced a suit, or obtained a judgment in any court or record, to apply to any judge of the court in which the suit shall have been brought for a warrant to arrest the party against whom the suit shall have been commenced, or the judgment shall have been obtained whereupon the said judge shall require of the said party satisfactory evidence either by the affidavit of the party making such application or some other person or persons, that there is a debt or demand due to the party making such application from the other party in the suit, or judgement, in which affidavit the nature and amount of the indebtedness shall be set forth as near as may be.

SECT. 3. If the demand set forth in the affidavit be such that the party could not according to the provisions of this act be arrested, and if the affidavit shall establish to the satisfaction of the judge, one or more of the following particulars, to wit:  
That the party is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the court in which suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors;  
Or, that he has property or rights, in action, which he fraudulently conceals;  
Or, that he has rights in action, or some interest in any public or corporate stock, money, or evidence of debt, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of any judgements, which shall have been rendered against him, belonging to the complainant;

Or, that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, any of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors;  
Or, that he fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation, respecting which suit is brought;

It shall be the duty of the said judge, to issue a warrant of arrest in the form following to wit:  
SECT. 4. County, ss.  
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff, or any Constable of county, Greeting:

Whereas, complaint has this day been made, before me, on the oath (or affirmation, as the case may be,) of (here insert the name of the party making the affidavit) setting forth (here briefly set forth the complaint.)

These are therefore to command you to arrest the said \_\_\_\_\_, and bring him (or them, as the case may be,) before me, at my office, in (here insert the residence of the judge) without delay, to be dealt with according to law. And have you there also this precept.

Witness my hand, at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, Judge.

Which warrant shall be accompanied by a copy of all affidavits presented to the judge, upon which the warrant is issued, which shall be certified by such judge, and shall be delivered to the party at the time of serving the warrant, by the officer serving the same.

SECT. 5. The officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered shall execute the same, by arresting the person or persons therein named, and bring him or them before the judge issuing the warrant, and shall keep him in custody until he shall be duly discharged, or committed, as hereinafter provided.

SECT. 6. On the appearance of the person so arrested before the judge, he may controvert any of the facts and circumstances on which such warrant is issued, and may, at his option, verify his obligations by his affidavit, and in case of his so verifying the same, the complainant may examine him on oath, touching any fact or circumstance material to the inquiry, and the answers on such examination, shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by him, and the officer conducting such inquiry shall also receive such other proof as the parties may offer, either at the time of such first appearance, or at such other times as such hearing shall be adjourned to, and in case of an adjournment, the Judge may take a bond, with or without surety, for the appearance of the party arrested at the adjourned hearing.

SECT. 7, 8. Authorizes the Judge, if upon examination the alleged fraud is proved, to commit the debtor to jail.

SECT. 8, 10, 11. Commitment to be granted, if debtor pay the debt or gives bail to pay in 60 days, or gives bond that he will not remove or assign his property, or gives bond to take the benefit of the Insolvent laws.

SECT. 12, 13, 14, 15. Provides for debtor in confinement, or charge of fraud, &c., taking the benefit of the Insolvent laws.

SECT. 16. Rights and duties of trustees.

SECT. 17. Persons now in jail for debt, may be brought out by writ of habeas corpus and discharged.

SECT. 20. Persons removing property fraudulently, to forfeit the value and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECT. 21. Persons obtaining money or goods by false pretences punished by fine and imprisonment.