

ADDRESS OF C. B. KINNEY, ESQ.

On the Life and Character of the late Hon. William W. Cherry, Esq. - Delivered at the Methodist Episcopal Church, June 18th. The undersigned, members of the Bar, hereby tender to CHARLES B. KINNEY, Esq., their thanks for the able and eloquent Address, delivered on the occasion of the death of their lamented brother, W. W. CHERRY, at Edgemoor, on the 13th day of June, 1845, respectfully and earnestly request that he will furnish a copy thereof for publication.

- T. H. LEARY, Esq.
WILLIAM J. BAKER, Esq.
AND MOORE, Esq.
M. HAYDON, Esq.
R. B. HEATH, Esq.
DAVID OUTLAW, Esq.
J. W. TOWNSEND, Esq.
G. W. B. SATTERFIELD, Esq.
AND BROS.
THOS. F. JONES, Esq.
NIXON WHITE, Esq.
W. D. VALENTINE, Esq.
H. A. GILLIAM, Esq.
R. B. SERRILL, Esq.
G. W. BAKER, Esq.
THOS. G. HAUGHTON, Esq.

THE ADDRESS.

I have been selected by the members of the Bar, to deliver an address upon the character of our excellent and most lamented brother. I am not insensible of the honor, nor regardless of the danger and difficulty of the task. My brethren could have given no higher proof of their kindness and esteem, than by thus uniting my name with that of our departed brother.

But who shall tell of his virtues and his worth, without incurring the charge of extravagance, from those to whom he was not known, and of falling below his just character in the estimation of his friends?

Trust his friends will reflect, that language cannot but express the deep emotions of the heart, or draw a faithful picture of the highest excellences; and I assure those, who had not the happiness of his acquaintance, that I come to speak truly, that the subject of our remarks needs no false praise; and should the portrait be beautiful, it will be so only because it may resemble the original.

Mr. Cherry was a native of Bertie county, and descended of a family distinguished by intellect, piety and wealth. His uncle, William Cherry, Esq., was one of the early agents of the Society of Friends, and was distinguished by his distinguished talents, and his high moral and intellectual attainments, and his high moral and intellectual attainments, and his high moral and intellectual attainments.

His father, in moderate circumstances, died, leaving Mr. Cherry but thirteen years of age, and the oldest of five children. Thus deprived of parental aid, and in straitened circumstances, he was early thrown upon his own resources.

But such is the power of genius and perseverance, that it overcomes resisting obstacles, or rather, seems to convert them into means of success. He prepared himself for college, by such diligent and assiduous application, that he was admitted into the University of his native State, where he gave promise of his future success, by his distinguished talents.

For some time before he would have graduated, he is believed to have been engaged in the study of the law, and to have been engaged in the study of the law, and to have been engaged in the study of the law.

Let me here remark, that it is much to be regretted, that our adopted countrymen manifest so much reluctance to engage in that honorable and useful calling.

Could that reluctance be overcome, many young gentlemen of talents and education, now suffering all the miseries, and encountering all the dangers, attendant upon want of employment in other professions, would be engaged profitably to themselves, and beneficially to the community.

With a full supply of unemployed and well-educated young gentlemen at hand, it is scarcely possible to procure a teacher without resort to some northern State. Unfortunately, and for some inexplicable reason, the honorable occupation of teaching is placed, to a low scale of respectability. Let no employment be supposed derogatory to any one, which has been honored by the genius of William W. Cherry.

He afterwards engaged a short period in mercantile pursuits, and was engaged in that business when he was visited by his relative, J. S. Jones, Esq., to read law. This gentleman, himself a distinguished lawyer, the early compulsion to abandon his profession, on account of bad health, and his high moral and intellectual attainments, and his high moral and intellectual attainments.

Mr. Cherry was a lawyer in the most honorable sense of that term. I am aware that in prosecuting a study upon that profession, I may incur the charge of undue partiality for my own. I will not deny that I derive pride and pleasure from the reflection, that most of my life has been spent among its members, and that I am deemed worthy to belong to the Bar of North Carolina.

The fortune, the liberty and the lives of our fellow-citizens are constantly committed to our hands. The trust is of such vast importance, and of such vast importance, and of such vast importance, and of such vast importance.

But let me here remark, that it is much to be regretted, that our adopted countrymen manifest so much reluctance to engage in that honorable and useful calling.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The Texas Congress has just adjourned, and the news has been brought to us by the steamer Princeton, which arrived here on Thursday, in the evening. Both houses, with advice from Washington, adjourned on the 21st of June.

Mr. Wainwright, who came in the Princeton in the evening, immediately proceeded to Washington, and the following memoranda furnished by him is published in the Union of Thursday night.

The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Olney, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 33 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 30 hours, when she was assisted by her sails.

No Atlantic steamer has ever, in so good an hour's average, with the same quantity of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texas Congress, have unanimously elected, to the office of Governor, the Hon. Mr. Jones, who had arrived at Washington, on the 21st of June.

The House and the Senate, have both passed resolutions, requiring the Executive to suspend all public works, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the 21st of June, and were both passed on the 21st of June.

The Texas Convention which was to meet yesterday (4th of July) there was no doubt, would adopt a Constitution for the government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

President Jones, in his message to the Congress, referred to the fact of a treaty with Mexico for the independence of Texas, and submitted it to the Senate, along with the resolution for annexation.

The treaty with Mexico contained these conditions: 1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas. 2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in no treaty to annex herself, or become subject to any country, whatever.

3. Limit and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty. 4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

This treaty was considered in secret session of the Senate on the 21st of June and rejected by a unanimous vote. Now that Texas is annexed to the United States, beyond the hope of its ever being separated again, it is much to be regretted that some boundary with Mexico had not been agreed upon.

It was thought that the treaty for independence might contain some provision of the kind; but it appears that it only stipulated that the boundary should be referred to umpires.

The following is a copy of the resolutions as they passed both Houses of the Texas Congress: JOINT RESOLUTION. Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas, the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas do consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in Convention assembled in order that this same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and consent to the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of the United States; and consent to the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Section 3. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention to be assembled at Austin on the 4th day of July, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

Section 4. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention to be assembled at Austin on the 4th day of July, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

Section 5. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention to be assembled at Austin on the 4th day of July, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

A young lad, not newly admitted into the military school in France, soon made himself appear as a singular disposition by his remarkable boldness. Whatever variation of diet was ordered, he never ate any thing but bread and butter, and was never known to pollute his water.

When being informed of this conduct, the commandant in a boy, attributed it to an idiosyncrasy, and reproved him for it. Nevertheless, he had persisted, and the Governor mentioned the circumstance to Monsieur Paris.

He had the boy called before him, and with his usual modesty and moderation mentioned to him that such singularity was by no means proper or allowable in a public institution, and that he must certainly conform to the rules and diet established there.

He afterwards tried to find out the reason that induced the boy to act in such a manner, and at last threatened him if he persisted that he would send him home to his family. This menace had the desired effect, and he then disclosed the motive of his conduct.

You will not, I hope be displeased with me, but I could not bring myself to enjoy what I considered a luxury, while I reflect that my dear mother and father are in the utmost indigence. They could afford themselves and me a better food than the coarsest bread, and very little of it. Here I have excellent soup, and as much fine white-bread as I would choose. I looked upon this to be very good living, and the recollection of the situation in which I left my parents would not permit me to indulge myself by eating anything else.

Monsieur Duverney and the Governor could not restrain their tears at such an early instance of fortitude and sensibility. If your father has been in the service, said M. Duverney, how comes it that he has got no pension?

For want of friends and money, sir, replied the youth. He has been upwards of a year soliciting one; but his money and resources failed; and rather than contract debts at Versailles, he is content to languish in the manner I have told you.

Mr. Duverney, if the fact appears to have been as you state, it will engage to procure your father a pension of five hundred livres. In the meantime, here are three louis d'ors for yourself as a present from the King, and I will advance your father six months' pay out of the pension I am certain of obtaining for him.

How can you send the money to him, sir, asked the boy. Let that give you no uneasiness, replied M. Duverney. I shall find means.

Ah, said the boy with precipitation, if you can do it so easily, be pleased to send him these three louis d'ors you were so good as to give me. I want nothing here, and they would be of the greatest service to my father for my brothers and sisters.

How delightful to the sensible mind are such early emanations of pious gratitude! "I CANNOT STAND THAT."—And what could not the sailor stand! He had stood the beating of many a storm. Often he had mounted up to heaven and gone down again into the depths.

Many a time his soul been melted, because of trouble. Yet he had rode out the storm; and the billows were bold, and given his troubles by the winds. But now he means something which he cannot stand! What is it? He can stand the perils of a storm. He can bear a night and a day in the deep. He can buffet the hardest gale that ever blew off the "Horn." He can do and endure more hard labor than any other man; but now he knocks under. It is the picture, on the cover of a tract, of a woman teaching a child. "O," said he, "I cannot stand that! It reminds me of my poor dear mother; it is just the way she used to teach me; but she is gone; and she is buried in the sea."

Another there are no human teachings like your own. Call your boy to your side, and give him instructions warm from a mother's heart. And should that boy break away from his home, and become a rover on the deep, some little incident may recall the scenes of his early years. He, too, may be reminded of his "poor dear mother," who used to call him to her side, and tell him about Jesus Christ and the way to eternal life.—Sailor's Magazine.

"TOUCH NOT, HANDLE NOT."—One of those meddling gentlemen, who like Thomas of old, are never satisfied until they have put their finger on every thing they see, was not long since, observed by a friend who had his hand "done up" to use an every-day phrase, in point half a dozen handkerchiefs. He accosted him with the usual question— "What ails your hand?"

"Why," said he, "to-day I went into the mill to see 'em saw clap boards, and I saw a thing whirling round so swift, and it looked so smooth and slick, that I thought I'd just touch my finger to it, and see how it felt, and don't you think it took the end of it right off, and then they bolted out. 'You mustn't touch that—it's the circular saw that saws all the clapboards.' But they had spoken a half second too late—the end of my finger was gone, and I never seed it since."

EDUCATION. In our country, all political power is in the hands of the people, and it has been well said by one of our wisest men, that "the white people must be instructed in the knowledge of their duties, they must be elevated to a comprehension and comprehension of those great truths, on which a government like ours can be successfully conducted; and our hope of arresting degeneracy, or suppressing the insurgent passions of the multitude by the influence of here and there an individual, though he were as Solomon, Solomon, would prove as fallacious as an attempt to stop the influx of malaria, by sprinkling a little chloride of lime along the creeks and shadows of the shore, if the whole ocean, in all its depths, were corrupted."

A gentleman travelling in Ireland a short time since, was desirous of seeing some of the saintly relics belonging to a convent, and on being shown by a priest two apparently very old skulls, one that of a child, the other seemingly of a grown person, asked to whom they belonged, when the priest replied, "The larger one was that of St. Patrick, the smaller one that of the same when a boy."

SUCRINE.—A conversation between Boswell and Johnson on this subject: "Suppose, Sir," said Boswell, "that the man is absolutely sure that if he lives a few days longer, he shall be decimated in a crowd, the consequences of which will be utter disgrace, and expulsion from society?" "Then, Sir," said Johnson, "let him go to some place where he is not known. Don't let him go to the devil where he is known."

It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion; neither is it abundance of wealth that makes a happy, but the discreet use of it.

THE SHOE-STRING DISTRICT.

The candidates for Congress in the third district, ALEXANDER B. McMILLAN, of Ashe, and DAVID S. STOKES, of Rockingham, are both in the field. They have by this time concluded their public canvass of Stokes county together, where they have met upon the stump for many successive days past. Our Whig readers will be gratified to learn that McMILLAN meets Col. Reid before the people with a common and dignified manner, an amount of political information, and an effective mode of speech, which make a decided impression in his favor wherever they appear together.

We learn that on the subject of the Whig Tariff law which was passed by the last Democratic Congress, and which comes in for so large a share of Col. R.'s denunciation, Mr. McMILLAN is especially clear and forcible. By the way we cannot avoid having occasionally the huge absurdity of these Democratic denunciations of the present Tariff—the Democrats having made the law themselves, having been in possession of the legislative and executive power since, and having elected their President (as they claim) mainly on the issue of the Tariff of 1842!

The Whigs of the mountain end of this "long drawn out" district, we are convinced will attend to McMILLAN'S case, and see to it that the honor of their cause shall not suffer at the polls. With the Whigs of Stokes, Rockingham, and Caswell, rest, the power of success. A full turn out, in these counties we feel confident will result in the election of a sound Whig from his long localogy gerymander. Turn out, gentlemen, and assist your Man of the Mountains to make both ends of the district meet. He'll get the big end, any how! Greenboro Patriot.

THE WHEAT CROP IN N. CAROLINA. We learn from Capt. White, of the 6th. Regt. H. Land, arrived at our port from Pasquotank, with a cargo of Wheat, that the crop in that State is almost a total failure, owing to the cold and dry weather in the spring, and the raise during the first part of the summer. On two farms at which he loaded, he got about 650 bushels, where they expected 2 or 3000. On some of the farms on the Roanoke, where they expected 7000 bushels they may get 2000. The quality of the Wheat is very good, the grains generally small, but weighing on an average, more than 60 lbs. Norfolk Beacon.

MURDER. We are informed that a murder was committed on the person of Jesse A. Terrell, by Julian Stok, in Stokes county, the 21st ult. The parties got into a dispute while engaged in the harvest field at Mrs. Nancy Cox's, six miles north of Quaker Gap, and Stok stabbed Terrell with a knife, which caused his death. The deceased had a wife and eight children. The perpetrator had not been arrested up to the 28th.

The frequent recurrence of bloody brawls and murders in that section of the country is lamentable. Are they accidental to that locality? or are they to be attributed to a radical defect in the disposition and education of the people there? Greenboro Patriot.

GEOLOGY. Mr. Lawrence, in a Lecture on Geology, at Louisville, Kentucky, in speaking of changes in the earth's surface, says that— "The Mississippi river within the last two hundred years has advanced thirty miles into the Gulf of Mexico. An observation proves that the Gulf of Mexico formerly extended higher up than where the mouth of the Ohio is now. All these almost boundless bottoms extending from the Southern part of Illinois, once were occupied by an arm of the sea. All this filling up has been done at the expense of the country watered by those rivers. But much the largest portion of the mineral matter carried down the river is conveyed to a great distance into the ocean. There it is distributed in layers upon its bed. Dyer after dyer is thus formed, which in process of time, by pressure, chemical affinity, and other causes gradually becomes consolidated into the hardness of ordinary rock. This is the history of all the rocks in the west. Every part of this vast country has, at some period formed a part of the bed of the ocean which then received contributions from other lands, from which all our present rocks have been formed, and has subsequently been raised to its present elevation above it. This is likewise demonstrated by the abundance of organic remains found in all our rocks, all of which are of marine origin. Another cause of change in the surface of the earth, is the change in the level of the water, which has been effected through the action of the sun. When they commenced running along their courses, they were higher than the highest points along their shores; now for these must have suffered some abrasion; hence all the hills in the west must have been produced by the action of water, instead of having been elevated, and are from the circumstances termed hills of degradation. It was shown that the sea and land gradually change places, that portions of the earth are gradually rising and encroaching upon the sea while others are gradually sinking and are encroached upon by the sea. A recent elevation of the country through which the Missouri flows was supposed to be the cause of the rapidity and mudiness of its current."

Our readers will see by the list of appointments and removals that PHILLIP R. FENDALL, Esq., the United States Attorney for the district of Columbia, retired, on the expiration of his commission, on the 3d instant. We but speak our feelings, and we are sure we express the general sentiment of the public in this District, and the community especially, when we say that Mr. FENDALL in the discharge of his duties, has been a vigilant, faithful officer, mindful of the interests of the Government and the People. His talents were constantly employed for right purposes, and directed honorably and uprightly. —Alex. Gazette.

HOLLOWAY AT ELECTIONS.—On the occasion of the late Presidential election, a row had occurred at a ball-room, in a certain town, during which pistols, guns, brickbats, &c. were in requisition. The riot leaders were taken up, and one of the witnesses was called upon for his testimony in the following manner: Lawyer.—On the night of the election you say you were shot? Witness.—I did that. L.—Were you shot before or after? W.—I wasn't shot neither before nor behind. L.—But you say you were shot? W.—I reckon I did, for I was wounded all over my left arm. L.—What were you saying at the time you were shot? W.—Saying? Why I wasn't saying nothing; but was following as usual as I could—burst for Clay and Fremont, you know. L.—Did you follow the same thing after being shot? W.—I don't know. If you had a bad thing to do, you'd do it, I guess you wouldn't be holloway for anybody but yourself."

A GOOD Joke.

The following is a memorandum of the resolution which Mr. MATTHEW HALL composed for the government of his conduct, upon his elevation to the dignity of Chief Baron about the year 1660. Throughout his judicial career he so acted as to merit the applause which has been uniformly bestowed upon him as a just, learned, honest, patient, and humane Judge. We annex his memorandum, to wit: "Things necessary to be continually had in remembrance: 1. That in the administration of Justice I am entrusted for God, the king, and country; and therefore—

2. That if he does, 1. uprightly; 2. deliberately; 3. resolutely. 3. That I rest not upon my own understanding or strength, but implore and rest upon the direction and strength of God. 4. That in the execution of justice I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked. 5. That I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, resolutely all other cares and thoughts as unnecessary and interruptions. 6. That I suffer not myself to be protracted, and with any judgment at all, I the whole business, and both parties be heard. 7. That I never engage myself in the bargaining of my cause; but reserve myself unprejudiced till the who's be heard. 8. That in business capital, though my nature prompts me to play, yet to consider there is a duty also due to the country. 9. That I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgment. 10. That I be not blessed with compassion to the poor, or favor to the rich, in point of justice. 11. That popular or court applause, or distaste, have no influence in any thing I do, in point of distributing of justice. 12. Not to be solicitous what men will say for doing, so long as to keep myself exactly according to the rule of justice. 13. In criminals it may be a measuring scale, to incline to mercy and acquittal, when in words, where no more harm ensues, moderation is to injustice. 14. In criminals that consist merely in words, where no more harm ensues, moderation is to injustice. 15. In criminals of blood, if the fact be evident, severity is justice. 16. To shun all private solicitations, of what kind soever, and by whomsoever, in matters depending. 17. To charge my servants, 1. Not to interpose in any matters whatsoever; 2. Not to take more than their known fees; 3. Not to give any undue precedence to causes; 4. Not to recommend counsel. 18. To be show and sparing at meals, that I may be the fitter for business."

OPENING OF THE Summer Campaign, At the old Court of Fortune, 220 Broadway, NEW YORK. Special Agency of the City of New York, where millions have been distributed to the fortunate. The subscriber would invite the early attention of all persons desirous of a chance in any of the following Brilliant Schemes, seen to be drawn, under the management of D. FINE & CO., and J. G. GREGORY & Co., successors to Messrs. Jones & McIntyre. Every person ordering tickets of the subscriber will receive the official drawing, published in the Bulletin. The same paper will also contain a list of names of all the subscribers.

Money on all the solvent banks in the United States, and Legals, received at par for tickets sold at the old Court of Fortune, 220 Broadway; and the postage is always paid by the subscriber on all tickets containing 25 and upwards. Money can be sent by mail with perfect safety, and all letters are invariably answered the same day as received. All communication with this office strictly confidential. Be particular, and address JOSEPH HUGH, 220 Broadway.

New Jersey State Lottery. For the benefit of the Society for the Encouragement of the Manufacture of Glass, 67 St. 1845, to be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday, July 28, 1845. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Balls. J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Dollars, and Amount. 1 prize of 30,000 Dollars is \$30,000. 1 prize of 10,000 Dollars is 10,000. 1 prize of 5,000 Dollars is 5,000. 1 prize of 3,000 Dollars is 3,000. 1 prize of 2,492 Dollars is 2,492. 10 prizes of 2,000 Dollars is 20,000. 10 prizes of 1,500 Dollars is 15,000. 10 prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 10,000. 10 prizes of 400 Dollars is 4,000. 10 prizes of 300 Dollars is 3,000. 10 prizes of 250 Dollars is 2,500. 155 prizes of 200 Dollars is 31,000. 126 prizes of 100 Dollars is 12,600. 126 prizes of 80 Dollars is 10,080. 126 prizes of 60 Dollars is 7,560. 126 prizes of 40 Dollars is 5,040. 2,054 prizes of 24 Dollars is 49,296. 23,436 prizes of 12 Dollars is 281,232.

27,814 Prizes amounting to \$540,200. Whole \$12—Balls 25—Quarters \$3. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$100—Shares in proportion.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY. Class 47, for 1845, to be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) on Thursday, July 17, 1845. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Balls. J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Dollars, and Amount. 1 Prize of 15,000 Dollars is \$15,000. 1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars is 5,000. 1 Prize of 4,000 Dollars is 4,000. 1 Prize of 3,000 Dollars is 3,000. 1 Prize of 2,381 Dollars is 2,381. 10 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 10,000. 10 Prizes of 500 Dollars is 5,000. 20 Prizes of 250 Dollars is 5,000. 20 Prizes of 150 Dollars is 3,000. 155 Prizes of 100 Dollars is 15,500. 436 Prizes of 40 Dollars is 17,440. 126 Prizes of 30 Dollars is 3,780. 126 Prizes of 15 Dollars is 1,890. 3,780 Prizes of 8 Dollars is 30,240. 23,436 Prizes of 4 Dollars is 93,744.

27,814 Prizes amounting to \$282,576. Whole \$12—Balls 25—Quarters \$1. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$100—Shares in proportion.

PACKAGES. It will be observed, that the price of a Certificate of a Package of Tickets is the amount of risk only—no other profit; the difference between the cost of a Package and the amount of risk can possibly be lost. When Packages are ordered the amount of risk only has to be sent. When Tickets are ordered the whole must be sent. All money letters must be enclosed. All money letters must be enclosed. All money letters must be enclosed. All money letters must be enclosed. All money letters must be enclosed.

JOE PRINTING. Neatly executed at this Office.