ister were introduced On to-morrow the Executive Council will be elected.

Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1836.

The members of the late Executive Council were re elected to-day.

Robert M. Tidball, Esq. of Washington county and Joseph S. Cottman, Esq. of Somerset, were elected by the Senate to day to supply the vacancies in that body caused by the resignation of William Price and Thomas King Carroll, Esquires.

In Senate, the bill to ascertain the sense of the people of Baltimore county on the propriety or separating the county from the city, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill providing for an increase of the Baltimore city delegation; and the bill requiring the assent of two thirds of each house to annul a marriage contract were passed, and only require now the assent of the House to become parts of the constitution.

In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Culbreth, Joseph J. Speed, Esq. was unanimously appointed a Director in the Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. C's. order calling upon the committee on ways and means to enquire into the propriety of making a temporary investment of the State's portion of the surplus revenue was adopted to day.

A memorial of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, a praying further aid of the State, was presented by Mr. McLean.

Leave was granted Mr. Buchanan to report a bill giving a lien to Mechanics and labourers upon property upon which they erect houses, &c.

The committee on Education, on motion of Mr. Worthington, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a general system of Education.

The same committee on motion of Mr. Perry, were directed to enquire into the propriety of appropriating the surplus revenue to purposes of Education.

A supplement to the act for the relief of the heirs of Jane White, was reported by Mr. Ridgely. It provides for filling vacancies in the commission.

The bill reported by Mr. McLean for the relief of Elizabeth McCabe of Baltimore, was passed.

A petition of Elizabeth Harvey of Baltimore, praying a divorce, was presented by Mr. McLean.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the Treasurer was called upon to inform the House whether any additional award had been made by the Commissioners under the indemnity act, and if any, what. The object of his enquiries was to test the correctness of some statements that the Commissioners had awarded further indemnity to those whom indemnity was granted in their first award. The treasurer reported that the only additional awards were one of $713.30 to C. R Brown and $16 42 to Chas. Richardson. These obtained no indemnity under the first award.

It must be a pretty busy time just now with the Secretary of the Treasury, distributing the first instalment of his surplus revenue among the several States. We observed in the loby of the House of Representatives yesterday the respected Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts of the State of Pennsylvania, who, we suspect, did not come here for nothing. They are too faithful to their trusts at home, to be suspected of leaving them, except on urgent public service. We observed also, among the visiters at the capitol, several members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who have improved their holiday to pay a visit to the great wigwam of the Nation.—Nat. Int.

Lafayette, (Indiana,) Dec. 16.

On Monday evening last a rencontre took place at the store of Messrs. J & J. Woods in this town, between Mr. John Woods, merchant of this place, and John H. W. Frank, junior editor of the Mercury. Mr. Woods was stabbed. We understand the fifth rib on the left side was cut entirely off, and the instrument entered the cavity of the heart through the right ventricle;—*he fell dead almost instantly.*

SANTA ANNA.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 26th ult. says:—"Santa Anna and Almonte arrived in this city in the Adriatic yesterday, and were to proceed forthwith to Washington.

An omnibus has been started by an English gentleman at Athens, and a mail coach by Government, which run four times a day, between Athens and Piræus. A new paper in Greek and German, called "Hope," has also appeared, which professes to be particularly for Germany, that they may know what their countrymen are doing there.

Docility of the Camel.—A thick cherry stick, with a cross at the end of it, serves to guide the animal; a gentle tap on the right side of his head sends him to the left, and on the opposite makes him turn back again to the right; a knock on the back of his neck stops him, and, a few blows between his ears, brings him on his knees, if accompanied by a gutteral sound, resembling, as the Arabs say, the pronunciation of their "Khe;" to make him move quicker, it is necessary to prick him with the point of a stick on the shoulders. They fall so naturally into military figures that it is difficult to conceive that they do it with direction.—*Major Skinner.*

The first rail of the Mississippi Rail road was laid in due form at Natchez on the 8th ult.

Congressional.

Saturday, December 31, 1836.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the house of representatives, after the presentation of petitions and memorials,

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Garland of Va.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House, if within his power, the dividends and surpluses which were declared by and the surpluses and contingent funds remaining in the several banks in which the public money is deposited, for the years 1833, 1834, and 1836, severally,

The question being on the motion heretofore made by Mr. Hannegan, to lay the resolution on the table, it was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, yeas 28, nays 141.

Mr. Hardin moved to add to the resolution a provision that the Secretary of the Treasury also inform the House whether the Banks paid the salarary of an agent in this city, how much each bank paid, and what was the name of the agent.

Mr. Cushman moved the previous question which was negatived, 71 to 98.

Mr. Hardin remarked that there was no doubt of the existence of such an agent, and it was important to ascertain his relations to the banks and the Treasury.

Mr. Garland said though he did not consider the amendment as pertinent to the object of the resolution, still he should not oppose it. He was willing that the extent of the connexion of this agent with the banks should be inquired into.

Mr. Thompson of S. C. was glad that the gentleman wss in favor of the motion.—This was a subject of deep excitement, and it was proper that the facts should be known in regard to it. There was a suspicion that this agent had the power of removing the Deposites from one bank to another, and drew exorbitant sums from them for his patronage and influence.

After some remarks from Mr. Pearce, of R. I. in opposition to the amendment, and from Mr. Hunt in its support, Mr. Vanderpoel remarked that the amendment was not comprehensive enough to meet the objects which gentlemen had in view. The purpose of the member who formerly made a similar motion, (Mr. Wise) was to ascertain the connexion of the agent with the Treasury. He wished to give the inquiry the widest possible scope, and to that end, he moved to add to the amendment the following: "and whether the Treasury Department has any Agent or Attorney to correspond or communicate with said Deposit Banks, in relation to the Public Deposites; if so, who is such Agent or correspondent, what compensation is allowed to him, or by whom is such allowance made or paid."

Mr. E. Whittlesey (the hour for considering resolutions having expired) called for the order of the day.

Mr. Vanderpoel moved to suspend the orders in order to finish this matter, which has already occupied much time. Lost.

Mr. Thompson of O. obtained leave to submit a resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives on Tuesday, from 10 to 11 A. M. for the purpose of an exhibition of the pupils of the New England Asylum for the education of the blind, under the direction of Dr. Saml. G. Howe: agreed to.

Private Orders.

The House proceeded to the considerations of private bills, and after acting on a few of the same,

The House adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2d, 1837.

In my letter of Friday last, I made some remarks on the views and sentiments of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, and pointed out some reasons why we may expect a more cordial union, and more vigorous and systematic exertions from them hereafter than have been made by them heretofore.

It is industriously given out by some of Mr. Van Buren's leading friends, and believed my many who think they *know* the man, that he will make it one of his first objects to *disarm opposition*—that with this view he will make some important appointments at first, from a class of men of moderate political opinions, and whose ability and general character none can take exception to—and that he will commence his administration with a liberality and moderation in the whole scope of its policy, which will go very far towards giving general satisfaction. Opposition once disarmed and appeased, he may perhaps calculate, will never be sufficiently excited and exasperated again to be an object of dread; and, therefore, it is not improbable that he will make the experiment, and postpone, for a season, the full devolopment of his system and designs, and particularly *the distribution of the spoils.* Already has it been whispered into the ears of certain influential men of the opposition, that Mr. Van Buren has been compelled, by circumstances to connive at many things in Gen. Jackson's conduct he did not by any means approve. I say *already*—they have not even waited till the Old Chief has been carried out of the White House, before they commence their animadversions in secret on his acts! Such is the gratitude and such the loyalty of those who feed themselves at the Royal table.—"*Obliged to connive.*" Why? To promote his own selfishness. How light is the character of the President elect, according to the statements of his own friends, when weighed in the balances of honor!

Mr. Van Buren is distinguished above all put the best foot foremost. With regard to the measures and policy of his administration, whatever they may be, the opposition (of all classes) will undoubtedly pursue the only wise and patriotic course—and support or resist them accordingly, as they may be just, expedient, and comformable to the great principles we have hitherto maintained, or the contrary. They will not take the unprincipled and factious determination to oppose the coming administration, right or wrong—but they do declare eternal hostility to the principles (?) on which Mr. Van Buren has been elected; and so far as regards his re-election, or the election of any man who shall be brought forward in the same manner, and supported by the same means which have been resorted to in his case, the *Opposition will be united and inflexible.*—Some are of opinion, (I do not concur with them,) that Mr. Van Buren will make a merit of necessity, and decline a re-election. Whether he will do so or not, the grounds of the contest will not be changed or altered. If he declines, the presumption is strong that a candidate will be offered and supported upon grounds as objectionable as those which he lately occupied. The party which brought him forward, is united and cemented by the spoils principle, and whatever candidate they present, we may be sure will be identified with that system. Unless they renounce it, both in theory and practice, the sourse of honor, of duty, and of safety to the country is unceasing and uncompromising opposition.

The House took holiday to day.

In the Senate there was a very animated and interesting discussion on the question of admitting Michigan into the Union. The opposition is made not so much to the bill reported by the judiciary committee, as to the preamble which puts the act of admission on the ground of the convention of December being legal, and authorized to speak for the people of the State of Michigan. The argument of Mr. Calhoun to show the entire want of competency in that convention to do what it assumed to do, was perfectly unanswerable. He demonstrated that it could not be admitted to speak the voice either of the constituted authority or of the people of that State on any subject, much less on the most important question that could be submitted—that of entering as a member into the great confederacy. His historical review of the whole case was masterly—the important points were presented in the clearness of a noon day sun. He dwelt with force on the circumstance that the December convention not only did away with the proceedings of the former regular and authorized convention, but actually superseded the constitution of Michigan, for it prescribed one boundary, and the constitution another. And he declared that unless the Senate was prepared to admit this informal assembly, this caucus had the right to act in the name of the state—to supersede the Constitution—to undo what had been done by the true convention of September, then they must admit that the principles of the preamble are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and dangerous in the extreme.

The reasoning of Mr. Calhoun in support of his views demands a particular notice, and I will dwell upon it to morrow.

Mr. Morris (V. B.) moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee with instructions and strike out the preamble. Mr. Morris made really a very good speech in support of his proposition. He denounced the principles of the bill in the most unmeasured terms, as leading to the subversion of the constitution and all law. Judge Strange of N. C. followed him and made a speech full of radicalism of the extremest kind. He would make an excellent member of a Jacobin Club. Morris, who sets before him, said emphatically, that he would rather Ohio were at once struck from the Union, than that such doctrines should become paramount. Mr. Dana, of Maine, followed Strange with another speech that would entitle him also to a diploma from the Destructives. Little Walker then took the floor—but what he said no one need care. Mr. Ewing has the floor for to-morrow. Benton declared a few days ago that he would *encamp* in the Senate Chamber until Michigan should be admitted. Unless he decamps with the rest, he will have the gratification of spending many an evening there.

Wise's resolution, and the "Whitney Affair" comes up in the House to-morrow.

This has been the coldest day we have had this winter, and the dullest opening of the year I have ever spent in Washington. There was no levee at the President's House. He had intended to have thrown open his rooms, as usual to the public, but the death of Mrs. Donelson, the lady of his late private Secretary, of which intelligence was received a few days ago, and his own indisposition have prevented the usual hospitality. Mrs. Donelson, as you are aware, presided as the Lady of the Palace and her amiable disposition, and winning manners conciliated the esteem and respect of all who visited the White House. The President being unable to entertain company, and the Vice President in mourning, it will fall upon the Secretaries to furnish the court festivities. There will be a round of splendid parties this week. To night a fancy ball is given by a gallant Lieutenant. To morrow the *bon vivant* Commander in Chief, gives a soiree. On Thursday Mrs. Secretary Woodbury will be at home to five hundred people. Her daughter will come out one of the most heart full of sensibility, and bounding gaily and eagerly forward into the sphere of gayety and delight she is just about to enter. Mrs. Secretary Forsyth will entertain the fashionable world on Wednesday.

I will drop in upon some of these, and in the circles of gayety and fashion, you will still find me at my old vocation—"a fisher of men." D.

MICHIGAN.

The bill for the admission of Michigan into the the Union on an equal footing with the original States, &c. was read a third time, and on the question of its passage,

Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the Senate at length, in opposition to the passage of the bill.—He denounced the measure as the most unconstitutional and most dangerous that had ever passed Congress. It weakens our institutions in their weakest point, where if ever it falls, it will fall. The bill had been hurried through, and the grave question would now present itself in a few days, whether the Senators should be admitted. It must then be decided whether Senators elected by a Territory before she became a State shall be admitted to seats in this body. Such a question would not have been permitted to be entertained until within these few hours. A revolution had commenced; one which he had long foreseen, but had not expected to take place in his time. He adverted to the growing power of the caucus system, to its dangerous tendencies, and spoke with much severity of the revolutionary language of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Strange) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan.) The latter, indeed, had not gone quite the length of sustaining the revolutionary movements in Maryland, but still he seemed to favor them. He adverted to the danger which besets our institutions, and apprehended results which would involve them in ruin.

Mr. Strange defended the course he had taken, and defended Conventions, and especially the Baltimore Convention, of which he was a member.

Mr. Buchanan also replied to the argument of the Senator from South Carolina. In reference to the Maryland affair he had declined acting as a judge, but he would say the people of Maryland had a right to go into Convention for the purpose of changing her Government. Mr. Buchanan continued to speak for some time, and said he was willing to bargain with the Senator from South Carolina that he (Mr. B.) would never allude to nullification and South Carolina if Mr. C. would hereafter refrain from interference with Pennsylvania.

Mr. Buchanan still kept the floor when this packet was closed.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, states that the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate will shortly report a bill to limit the sales of public lands to actual settlers.—He adds:

"It is on this bill that the Government relies for the reduction of the revenue the coming year, down to the standard of the wants of the year. If the bill should pass the friends of the administration, I believe, will vote against any modification of the tariff, except perhaps in the article of foreign coal, for the present, until it shall be ascertained how the limitation of the sales of public lands will work. If this bill should be rejected, the administration party will vote for a sweeping reduction of the Tariff. But owing to the shortness of the session, I shall not be surprised if there is no final action on ether the public lands or the tariff."

"The Proclamation of the President, convening the next Senate, may be expected to be issued in the course of a few days. It must go out sixty days before the meeting of that Senate, which will be on the 4th of March. What the new Cabinet arrangements will be, remains still a mystery, and the subject of much speculation among all those who are not in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren."

THE POWER OF SILVER.

Two of the Rathbuns at Buffalo, are already successful fugitives from justice,—and it will not be long, we presume, before the principal in these enormous forgeries for which the three confederates were imprisoned, will be among the missing. The result will not be owing to the ingenuity of the Rathbuns themselves. It will spring from the power of the 'almighty dollar,' beyond the walls of the jail, in which the last of the forgers is now remaining, if he has not already effected his egress And what is more, there will be citizens of Buffalo, who may grow prosperous upon the funds, which they have earned by cheating the law of the object of its penalty. What but a wide system of confederancy could have furnished the Rathbun who first absconded, with relays of horses, to the distance of many hundred miles from his prison? It was the unction of the "almighty dollar" which appointed the dungeon door to open readily on its hinges, and usher him forth into the wide area and free air of midnight; which awoke drowsy mettle of his steed, and sent him beyond the blow of the statute. Such is the baneful ministry of silver. when perverted to bad uses. We do not of course suppose for a moment that any respectable citizens of Buffalo connive at the escape of those by whom they have so deeply suffered; but needy confederates, and plenty of them, have been employed in this business, to send these henious offenders beyond the reach of punishment.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Sir, I seize the earliest occason to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 13th section of the act regulating "the deposites of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be apportioned among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be $37,568,859 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, (A) and, including Michigan, equals $127,445 10 to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed he situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed till some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States in addition to the sums which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers equal in amount to the first quarterly deposite required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents. Which is respectfully submitted. LEVI WOODBURY.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Appointment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st. January. 1837, excepting five millions of dollars,

States.	Number of Electoral votes.	Amount to be deposited during year 1837.
Maine,	10	$1,271,451 02
New Hampshire,	7	802,115 71
Massachusetts,	14	1,781,231 43
Rhode Island,	4	509,780 41
Vermont,	7	892,115 71
Connecticut,	8	1,019,560 81
New York,	42	5,352,694 28
New Jersey,	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania,	30	3,823,353 06
Delaware,	3	382,335 31
Maryland,	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia,	23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina,	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina,	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia,	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama,	7	892,115 71
Mississippi,	4	509,780 41
Louisiana,	5	637,225 51
Missouri,	4	509,780 41
Kentucky,	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee,	15	1,911,676 53
Ohio,	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana,	9	1,147,005 92
Illinois,	5	637,225 51
Arkansas,	3	382,335 31
Michigan,	3	382,335 31
		$37,468,859 97

TEXAS.

We find in the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday, an interesting letter from a Texas correspondent, dated Columbia, Dec. 4.—The writer considers the release of Santa Anna a 'bold stroke of policy' on the part of the Texans.

The rumored design of Santa Anna, in going to Washington, to pledge himself to General Jackson that he will immediately recognise the independence of Texas on his being placed in power, is corroborated by the writer, who supposes that any treaty made with Santa Anna on his arrival in the United States will be binding on Mexico.

An express had arrived at Columbia from the frontier, stating that a junction was about to be made of Mexican troops, preparatory to another descent upon Texas both by sea and land. The report needed confirmation.

The Navy of Texas is said to be in a 'miserable condition as regards numbers.'—Col. Hockley has been directed to visit this country, to endeavor to build or purchase as many vessels as may be deemed necessary to compete with the Mexican Navy. The proclamation of the Secretary of War calling on all the inhabitants of Texas to arm, is regarded as 'more of a measure of forecast than necessity.'

Congress have fixed upon the city of Houston as the seat of Government until the year 1840,—it is on Buffaloe Bayou, 12 miles above Harrisburgh.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the ship Mexico From Liverpool—158 lives said to be lost.

We learn from the New York papers received last evening, that the bark *Mexico*, Capt. Gillet, from Liverpool, went ashore at Rockaway, on Hempstead bar, on Tuesday, and has gone to pieces. She had 166 passengers on board, eight only of whom were saved, and they severely frozen

The announcement is only made in a postscript in the Evening papers, and we are therefore without particulars, except as above.

It is said she had no pilot on board—and that she had a signal of distress flying for several days.

COMMUNICATION.

THE CAMBRIDGE DORCAS SOCIETY.

This most valuable institution has shed its benign influence throughout our village, and as far into the interior of the county as the funds in the hands of the managers would enable them to disseminate its benefits.

"Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful.

Of those who are engaged in this good work it may be said that with the most virtuous energy, they continue in one unceasing effort to alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate. Their exertions have been crowned with much success, and their reward has been that pleasing sensation which it is the lot of mortals to enjoy, when their actions are intended not for the approbation of man, but of God. The benefit of this Society does not apply solely to relief from personal suffering; although aid is given when it can be, wherever it is needed, yet those who can furnish testimonials of sobriety and industry, are looked upon as presenting stronger claims for assistance. The tendency of such a Society is, therefore, to extend a highly important moral influence throughout our community. A Society thus valuable demands the approbation and aid of all who have it in their power to assist in promoting so laudable an undertaking. Upon this point, however, there can be no complaint, as liberal donations have been made, wherever they have been solicited. There are those, the writer has been informed, of whom the managers have received assistance, from whom, perhaps, it could have been least expected. Individuals who are dependent upon their own untiring industry for the sustenance of themselves and their families, have made considerable contributions. With such men, it may be said, in a majority of cases, are found to exist feelings and principles which evidence a noble spirit of philanthropy. It is to be hoped that the Society will continue to prosper. A knowledge of those with whom it originated, and who are still its devoted friends, affords a guarantee, so far as their efforts can avail, for a continuance of its usefulness. CHARITY surely stands foremost among those admirable qualities which constitute man the noblest work of his Creator. In the language of the poet—

"Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due restriction knows;
To one fixed purpose dedicates its pow'r,
And, finishing its acts, exists no more—
Thus, in obedience to what Heaven decrees,
Knowledge shall fail, and prophecy shall cease:
But lasting CHARITY's more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall forever live,
And endless good diffuse, and endless praise receive."

CIVIS.

THE PRESIDENTESS:—Extract from a letter to the New York Star.

"The President elect, it is said, will soon lead to the altar a fair widow of Virginia—Mrs. F******h. The wedding will soon succeed the inauguration, and the next season will of course find that *desideratum*, a Presidentess, at the head of the Home Department. This will render the White House much more bearable, socially speaking, than it has hitherto been. It is said by *them as knows*, that the winter of 1837-8, will be a very gay and social one."

Ordinances

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN

OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHEREAS, on application by petition in writing of a number of the citizens of the Town of Cambridge, for the appointment of a Wood Corder or Wood Corders for the said town, *It was ordered and determined* that Messrs. George W. Wingate and William R. Perry be, and they are hereby, appointed Wood Corders for the said town; whose duty it shall be to measure all wood brought to the said town for sale, and to have for their services six and a quarter cents per cord, and two cents by the quarter of cord, for all wood by them or either of them measured, and so in proportion for a less quantity, to be paid in each instance at the time by the seller.

And it was further ordered and ordained, That if any peason or persons shall wilfully neglect the above Ordinance, or violate the same by the sale of wood without measurement in the said town, every such person or persons shall incur the penalty of fifty cents for every cord so sold, and so in proportion for a less quantity—one half of such fine to be paid to the Wood Corders equally, and the other half to the Bailiff for the use of the town; the same to be recovered under the Act of Assembly of 1793, chapter 66, section 23, before a Justice of the Peace.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners believe that the 16th section of the Act of Assembly of 1831, chapter 323, (which renders it unlawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other persons, at any time to sell ardent spirits to any free negro, mulatto or slave, without the license or permit therein prescribed,) is habitually violated by some persons, *It is, therefore, ordered and determined*, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Bailiff to report to the Commissioners of the Town any retailer, ordinary keeper or other person who shall sell any ardent spirits after 8 o'clock at night in the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, or after 9 o'clock at night in any other month.

And it is thereupon unanimously Resolved, That if any information shall be given by the Bailiff, *or any other person*, of the violation of the above Ordinance, the Commissioners do hereby unanimously pledge themselves to make application in writing to the County Court, if in session, or to the Orphans' Court, for a discontinuance or withdrawal of the license of any such delinquent.

Resolved, That the above Ordinances be published three times in the Cambridge Chronicle and Dorchester Aurora.

By order,

WILLIAM REA, Clerk.

Jan. 14, 1837 3w