members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to contract with that society, or with the American Colonization Society, for the removal to Liberia of free persons of color of this state Said board may contract to pay not more than $50 for each person so sent the expense of removing--of supplying for six months with provisions & with necessary implements wherewith to gain a livelihood to be defrayed by said society.

Sec. 13 On completing each contract with said society, the board shall notify each county commissioner of the terms of the contract, number to be shipped, time and place of embarkation and the quota to be sent from each county &c. &c, The commissioner has charge of transporting them to the place of embarkation at the expense of the society.

Sec. 14 The treasurer is authorised and required to borrow $10,000 and issue certificates of stock therefor at 5 per cent, redeemable in fifteen years which money is hereby appropriated to removing colored persons to Liberia who shall consent to the tax hereinafter mentioned—and also to continue to borrow on similar terms any further sum that may become necessary to pay for removing, &c provided the total sum does not exceed $100,000.

Sec. 15. For the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of those loans the levy courts of the several counties are required to levy annually, clear of expenses of collection, on

Somerset	$369 33
Worcester	227 33
Dorchester	367 33
Talbot	376 00
Queen Anns	375 33
Caroline	150 00
Kent	231 00
Cecil	396 66
Harford	356 66
Baltimore county	3,244 60
Anne Arundel	654 00
Prince Georges	512 65
Calvert	160 66
St. Mary's	263 33
Charles	446 66
Montgomery	340 66
Frederick	944 66
Washington	491 31
Allegany	158 00

To be collected by the county collector and paid into the treasuries of the respective shores

Provided however, That the levy court of any county may refuse to make said levy, and in that case they shall notify the treasurer before the 1st July next, and the county so refusing, shall have no benefit of the loan or of the disposition of the money for removing people of color.

Sec. 16. In case the amount of quotas of counties refusing to be taxed exceed the amount of counties agreeing to be taxed, in that case the treasurer shall not borrow more than 10,000 in any one year. If the quotas of assenting counties amount to $5000, and dont exceed 7,500, then the loans under this act shall not exceed $50,000.

Sec. 17 The board of managers may allow each commissioner $2 per diem whilst actually employed under this act provided no one amounts to more than $100 in one year. The treasurer to pay the same.

Sec 18 The Governor and Council may allow each member of the board of managers $3 per diem, provided no such allowance shall exceed $200 per annum, to be paid by the treasurer.

Sec 19 That from and after the passage of this act, every free male negro and mulatto over eighteen years of age and under fifty years of age who resides in or is employed to labor in any county in this state, shall annually on or before the first of July, in each and every year hereafter, be registered and numbered in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the clerk of the county court of the county in which he resides, or is employed, which register shall specify his age, name, color and stature, and by whom and in what manner said negro or mulatto was emancipated or that such negro or mulatto was born free; and the said negro shall at the time of his registry, pay to the clerk of the county court making such register, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents; one dollar thereof for the use of the state; and fifty cents thereof to be a compensation to the clerk; and the said clerk shall pay over all money collected under this act to the treasurer of the respective shores, in the same manner; and at the same time or times he pays over the monies received for marriage licenses, and shall be allowed a like commission as he receives in other like cases; and a copy of the said register, signed by the clerk, on the receipt of one dollar and fifty cents, shall be annually delivered to the said negro or mulatto, with the receipt of one dollar and fifty cents thereon endorsed.

Sec. 20 Requires the sheriffs of the respective counties under a penalty of $200 to make out within three months from the 1st of June next, and return to the county clerk, to be by him recorded, a list of the names, sex and age of every free colored person in the county, to be ascertained by actual enquiry of himself or assistant at every house &c. He shall also send a similar list to the board of managers.

Sec. 21 Compensation to sheriff for this duty $4 50, for every fifty persons so by him returned—except in the city of Baltimore, where $1 25 for three thousand, and 1 25 for every three hundred persons over three thousand, shall be allowed—to be levied with other county charges.

Sec. 22 No free negro to be allowed to hire himself to labor, without having a certificate of his being registered in the clerks office of the county in which he resides or is employed—penalty $10.

Sec. 23 No person shall employ a free negro without his having such certificate under the penalty of $5.

Sec 24 No free negro or mulatto shall hereafter emigrate to or settle in this state; nor if he belongs to another state, shall come into this state and remain for seven successive days, whether intending to settle or not, under the penalty of $50 for every week he shall so remain. On refusing or neglecting to pay the penalty, he shall be committed to jail, and after ten days notice, be sold by the sheriff at public sale—half of the proceeds, after paying costs, to be applied to pay the informer and the balance to be paid into the treasury.

Sec. 25 No person shall employ or harbor any such negro from another state under the penalty of $20 for every day after four days, he shall be so employed—Half to the informer and the other half to the state.

Sec. 26 Persons engaged in navigating a ship or vessel, or driving a wagon, or the hired servant, travelling with his master exempted from the two last sections.

Sec 27 Prohibits slaves from being brought into this state, after 1st day June next, either for sale or to reside; under a penalty of forfeiture of any such negro; the negro to be seized by the sheriff, and after ten days notice sold. The sheriff to be entitled to $10, to be recovered from the owner of such slave, and $5 to be retained from proceeds of the sale. Moreover, persons offending shall be liable to indictment and upon conviction before a county court, the negro shall be sold to the colonization society for $5, if they will take and transport him—if not to any person who will remove said slave beyond the state to reside. Sheriff to account to the treasurer for proceeds of sale after deducting costs &c.

Sec 28 Justices of the Peace, upon information given there of any slave brought in &c. shall issue a warrant and have the persons charged, brought up, and require recognizances for their appeal at the next county court, answer &c—and on neglect to give such recognizance to commit such person &c.

Sec 29 Free negroes prohibited from having a firelock or military weapon, or any powder or lead, without a license first obtained from the county court or corporation where he resides, under penalty of forfeiting all such arms &c, with costs for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence, be liable to 39 lashes.

Sec 30 That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble at, or attend any meeting for religious or other purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting, and if any such meetings shall be held without being conducted as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the duty of the nearest constable or any other city officer, knowing of such meetings, either from his own knowledge or the information of others to repair to such meeting and disperse the said negroes or slaves, and if any such constable shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of a justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to impose the fine on information being given for such neglect, & return the proceedings & judgment on the same to the clerk of the county, who shall enter it upon the proper docket to be collected & applied as other fines & forfeiture now are. Provided, that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or employer or slave or slaves, to allow his own servants, or those employed by him or her, to have prayers on his own land.

Sec 31 That all free negroes or mulattoes, who shall be found associating, or in any company with slaves, at any unlawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall in connection with any slave or slaves be guilty of, & convicted of any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before any justice of the peace such free negro or mulatto shall be subject to the same punishment, and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.

Sec. 32. That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, dealer in ardent spirits or merchandise of any kind, ordinary keeper or other persons to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, or oats, unless such free negro or mulatto shall, at the time of such sale, produce a certificate from a justice of the peace of the county in which such negro resides; that he has reason to believe and does believe that such free negro or mulatto came honestly and bonifide into possession of any such article so offered for sale, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer, or overseer to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as is hereinbefore provided, one half to the informer, and the balance to be applied as in cases of other fines and forfeitures; and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the person charged, to retain and produce the certificate of the magistrate, or written authority in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some competent witness.

Sec. 33. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper or other person, to sell any ardent spirits to any free negro, mulatto, or slave, without in the case of a free negro such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negroes may reside, directed to the person so selling the same; or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his ower, employer, or overseer and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the section of this bill

Sec. 34: And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any clerk in this state to issue a license to any person or persons whomsoever, who may deal in the sale of ardent spirits, unless the person or persons obtaining the same shall make oath or affirmation, to be administered by said clerk, in substance: "That he, she or they, as the case may be, who may be authorised to sell, under such license, will not wilfully or knowingly sell, or cause to be sold, directly or indirectly, any ardent spirits to or for any free negro or slave, except under authority of a certificate from a magistrate, in case of a free negro, or by written authority from the owner, employer, or overseer, in case of a slave, as provided for in the foregoing section of this act" and the judges of the county courts shall, at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the issuing, continuing or withdrawal of any license or licenses, to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remonstrance, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto; and in the recess of the county court, the judges of the orphans' court, at their several sessions, shall and may exercise a similar power, authority, and discretion; and no license to retail ardent spirits shall hereafter be granted, except by order, or under authority of said courts, or one of them, at their respective sessions, as above; Provided the several dates of issuing annual rates, and times of continuance, to be observed as heretofore provided for; Provided, that no charge shall be made for such slave against the state, for negroes received by them, according to the provisions contained in this act.

Sec. 35, And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto, shall be convicted of any crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this state, be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to receive on his or her bare back any number of lashes not exceeding thirty nine, or the court may sentence such free negro or mulatto to be banished from this state, by transportation or sale into some foreign country, or some one of the states or territories thereof, other than that of the District of Columbia; and from the avails of such sale the amount of restitution which may have been awarded to any injured individual, by the judgment of said court, shall be first paid and satisfied, and the balance, if any delivered by the proper officer, or commissioner, or agent of the State colonization Society, as the case may be, to be held and appropriated toward the removal of free people of colour out of this state, and if after any such sale, any free negro or mulatto, so sentenced as aforesaid, shall be permitted to remain in this state for the period of thirty days, or who shall return to this state when once transported, and not reclaimed within thirty days after arrest, and notice thereof given for said period by advertisement in the public newspapers, such negro shall be resold and transported out of the state, and the money arising from such sale to be applied as above provided for, and any sheriff making sale of any negro or slave, in virtue of this act, shall be held responsible for the due discharge of that duty, under the penalty of his public bond to be put in suit in the name of the state, for the use of the State Colonization Society.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Joint Committee on the subject of the Commemoration of the Centennial Birth Day of Washington, made a Report, accompanied with a joint resolution for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress, passed in 1799, for removing to the Capitol the remains of Washington. The resolution was supported, in debate, by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Bibb, and Holmes, and opposed by Messrs. Forsyth, Tazewell and Tyler, and was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 15. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, from the joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of George Washington, made a report accompanied by a resolution for removing the remains of Washington to the Capitol. A lengthy and interesting debate ensued, particularly in regard to the propriety of disturbing the remains of Washington. The report and resolutions were finally concurred in, yeas 109 nays 79.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

The Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, & Mr. Tyler concluded his speech in opposition to it. *Mr.* Knight followed on the other side, and spoke about an hour. Mr. Grundy expressed his intention of addressing the senate to day on the subject.—The joint resolution from the House, inviting certain individuals therein named to be present at the commemoration of the 22d instant. was laid on the table, with the understanding that the joint Committee of arrangements should invite the presence of any persons, at their discretion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to procure the execution of a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the Hall of Representatives. *Mr.* Jarvis, from the same Committee, reported a resolution authorising the President of the United States to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Adair, a joint resolution was adopted, inviting the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, James Madison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the family relatives of George Washington, to attend the funeral obsequies contemplated on the 22d instant.

On motion of Mr. Bates, of *Maine*, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make application to the relatives for the remains of Mrs. *Martha* Washington, to be interred in the Capitol with those of her late consort on the 22d inst.

The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. The motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine to amend the bill by substituting 44,300 for 44,400, as the ratio, was agreed to—Yeas 108, Nays 80. Mr. Polk moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to insert 47,700 as the ratio. Mr. Doddridge moved to lay this motion on the table; Yeas 92, Nays 102. Mr. Patton moved to amend the motion by substituting 50,000 for 47,700; lost, Yeas 56, Nays 142. Mr. Boon proposed 49,000, *Mr.* Cooke, of Ohio, 48,500; *Mr.* Wilde, 60,000; and Mr. Heister, 51,000 in lieu of 47,700. These amendments were severally negatived by decided majorities. The question was then taken on Mr. Polk's motion to recommit with instructions, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 104, Nays 91. The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Benton, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, whether the orders issued by the United States Bank, are received by the revenue officers, and by whose order, was agreed to. The joint resolution from the House, laid on the table on Monday, inviting Mr. Carroll and others to attend the ceremonies of the 22d, was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, taken up, and after some discussion, the following substitute, offered by Mr. Forsyth, was adopted·

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to superintend the deposit of the remains of George Washington, in the place which has been selected for that purpose, on the 22d Feb. inst.

Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Grundy spoke in opposition to it about two hours, when not having concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the Public buildings with water, and for flagging the Public Walks westwardly of the Capital. Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee, to whom was re-committed the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives, with instructions to fix the ratio at 47,700 made a report in obedience to an order of the House. Mr. Carson moved to amend the amendment by substituting 44,200 for 47,700. Mr. Slade proposed 46,400, Mr. L. Condict 44,500 Mr. Vance 47,000, 48,500, and 55,000, Mr. Kerr 44,999, *Mr.* Howard 42,000, Mr. Hunt 46,500, and Mr. Rencher 53,000. These propositions were severally rejected by large majorities. The question was then taken on concurring in the report of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 119, Nays 75. The other parts of the bill were then made to conform to the ratio of 47,700; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday, after a debate on Mr. Holmes' resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reasons of the delay in the transmission to Congress of the annual commercial statement, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes Dickerson, Tazewell, Webster, & Chambers, took part; and on the adoption of the resolution, the consideration of the Tariff was resumed; and Mr. Grundy, in an argument of two hours, concluded his speech against Mr. Clay's resolution.—Mr. Ewing had the floor on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the Apportionment Bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of one hundred and thirty to fifty-eight. The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina Claims was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 130 to 47, an amendment to strike off the interest on the sums advanced having been previously rejected without a division. The House on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, went, at a late hour, into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the chair, and took up the Pension, Naval Fortification, Appropriation Bills, and the Naval Arrearage Bill. The blanks were filled up, and the bills considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

In the Senate yesterday, the apportionment bill from the House was read twice and referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Webster, Buckner, Hayne, Marcy, Tipton, Dallas and Forsyth. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr Ewing spoke at length, in its support. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives numerous bills of a private character were reported from the standing Committees. Mr. Jarvis, from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to aid in the education of Deaf and Dumb persons. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to provide for laying out & constructing a national road from Portsmouth in Ohio, to a point south of the Linden Mountain, in North Carolina. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the public Buildings, reported a bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes. The resolution authorising the Clerk of the House to procure a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be executed by Vanderlyn, was agreed to. The bill for liquidating and settling the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States and the four appropriation bills mentioned in our analysis of yesterday, were passed.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following information.

REFORM.—Ridicule and contempt have long and universally been associated with the "Reforms" projected and effected by the present Administration. But they have never formed the subject of grave and deliberate discussion and censure on the part of "the guardians of the Constitution." At this late day the subject is, it seems, to be taken, up, with a solemnity and firmness, which befits its real importance

Mr. Ewing of Ohio, submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the practice of removing public officers by the President, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, was never contemplated by its framers, is a dariug extension of executive influence,—is prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such prior incumbent, shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause.

Excellently well done!—We understand, the Captain of the Packet ship St. John, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, is the bearer of the despatches to our late Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James. That his Majesty's Ministers might not be perplexed in their inquiries as to the causes of his recall, we addressed to each of them a copy of the Extra *Mercury*, containing ALL THE SPEECHES in the debate on his nomination.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Latest from Europe.

British papers to the 9th ultimo, have been brought to New York. The affairs of Holland and Belgium were not yet settled; it is positively asserted that the British King and ministry had concluded to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry the reform Bill. It was reported, though not believed, at Paris, that *King* Philip meant to abdicate in favour of his eldest son. The new conspiracy in the French capital was not of much consequence. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 3rd ultimo:

"The President of the Council, in reply to a remark of the General Demarcay on the insufficiency of the Army, said, that the last levy of 80,000 men voted by the Chamber raised the effective force to the full amount of 500,000 troops of the line, and that out of 1,500,000 National Guards, 1,100,000 were armed, and could supply an immediate reserve of 300,000 men to support the movements of the regular army. "Gentlemen,' continued he, 'the government has not to reproach itself with any act of neglect or want of precaution. Let any danger whatever arise, every measure will be found prepared to meet it, and an innumerable multitude will be found ready to rush to the defence of the territories of France. The government through me, renews to you the most positive assurance that nothing has been neglected in this respect. Its most ardent wish and anxious care has been and continues to be to cause the independence and honor of the nation to be respected.'"

The cholera was still formidable in Great Britain, and had penetrated into Edinburgh. According to the newspapers, however, "those attacked were the poor, ill-fed, ill-lodged, living in filthy situations, and such as were previously weakened by ill-health, or intemperance; or such as had been immediately exposed to the distempered atmosphere and effluvia by approaching the sick."

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1832.

Parisian Conspiracy.—A conspiracy has been detected in the French capital, and defeated as soon as detected. Its object was the re-establishment of the Republic, and of course the dethronement of the Citizen King. His Kingship, we suspect, is by this time sick of such "half faced fellowship."

Lisbon.—Several ships of war belonging to Pedro's piratical squadron have already appeared in the Tagus, and all is alarm and anxiety here.

Hamburgh.—It is confidently rumored here, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia refuse to ratify the treaty with Belgium.

St. Petersburgh.—Extraordinary activity prevails in the War Department, and couriers from the French and British Cabinets arrive almost daily.

The London Courier of Jan. 7, says: "We have heard, with much pleasure, that the last accounts from St. Petersburgh are of a more amicable nature than the previous ones gave us reason to expect; and that although the Emperor Nicholas has not ratified the 24 Articles, he may rather be said to have paused than to have given a positive refusal. So far this is well.

London Jan. 8.—The following is the last report received of the Cholera:

"Central Board of Heath, Whitehall, Jan. 6.—Totals.—Cases remaining at last report, 225; new cases, 59; recovered, 34; died, 15; remaining, 236. Cases from the commencement of the disease, 1446; deaths, 493."

Edinburgh.—We regret to have to state, that this awful scourge of the human race has actually visited the metropolis of Scotland. The Edinburgh papers scarcely allude to the fact, but the existence of the disorder there is confirmed by private letters received in Liverpool, and especially by a letter addressed to the Lord Provost by *Mr.* Sanders, and which is published in the Caledonian Mercury, of Saturday. The first case occurred on Thursday, in the house No. 4 West Adam street; the sufferer's name is Leech, and the medical men pronounced the case to be one of a decisive character, an unequivocal example of the spasmodic cholera. By the prompt measures taken, the patient was in a favorable way towards recovery, and Mr. Sanders says that there would have been little or no danger had assistance been called during the first stage.

The following article, from the Pennsylvania Whig, would seem to suggest the singular fact, that a gentleman of *Mr.* Girard's standing might have been unable to *write*—The father of Mr. Stephen Simpson was cashier of Mr. Girard's banking establishment until his death and must have had every opportunity of ascertaining the converse of this supposition, that the most intimate personal acquaintance could afford.

Stephen Girard.—If any gentleman will exhibit any paper, document, or letter, in the continuous hand writing of Stephen Girard, to the editor of this journal, he will confer a particular favour as all his inquiries, thus far, among his old and intimate friends, have on this point been of a negative character. The father of the editor of this paper, during an acquaintance of forty years, had never seen or heard of any letter, receipt, or other paper, in the hand-writing of Mr. Girard! I have made unavailing inquiries on this point for the last twenty years.

S. SIMPSON

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