ded and received as aforesaid; and each of the persons applying for such license shall, before receiving the same, state to the clerk, according to his own estimate, the amount of goods wares or merchandise, generally kept on hand by him, or the concern in which he is engaged at the principal season of sale; or if not previously engaged in such trade the amount he expects to keep of such goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That females engaged in vending millenary, or o her small articles of merchandize, shall only pay six dollars for a license under the provisions of this act: Provided, That such persons be not engaged or concerned in the business of retailing spirituous liquors; And provided further, That their capital of stock, at the principal season of sale, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the fourth section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts of this State and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the state, as hereinbefore provided over and above the sum now required by law, and the fee allowed to the sheriffs of their respective counties in all cases where the rate of rent, or annual value of the place or house in which the business to be authorised by the license, may be done or intended to be done, shall exceed five hundred, dollars according to the applicants own account or estimate, a sum of money equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent or annual value

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff o each county of this State, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the alphabetical list required by the fifth section of the said original act the amount of goods wares or merchandise, according to his judgment, on the best information he may be able to obtain, where the same shall exceed two thousand dollars, and the rate of rent or annual value, where the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, as herein required, for which the sheriff shall be entitled to receive the additional sum of twenty five cents for every license hereafter obtained above the amount or rate aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted hat it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts and of the clerk of Baltimore city court, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the list required to be transmitted to the treasurer of the Eastern Shore under the fifth section of the said original act, the amounts or rates of rent or annual value for which license shall have been obtained, where the same shall exceed two thousand or five hundred dollars as the case may be, under the penalty p ovided by the fifth section of the said original act

Sec. 6 And be it enacted, That each and every matter and thing contained in the act, to which this is a supplement, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is thereby repealed.

By the House of Delegates,
March 12th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House the 8th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 10th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS H. NICH LSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

A further additional supplement to the Act of December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland That no tax shall be paid by any ordinary keeper, under the provisions of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, or any of its supplements exceeding the sum of one hundred nor less than eighteen dollars per annum which sum shall be considered as including the tax of five per cent. on the rent or annual value directed to be assessed by the act of the present session entitled an additional supplement of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders keepers of ordinaries, and others; any thing in said additional supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this house the 13th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original f which passed the Senate the 14th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order.
JOS. H. NICHOL ON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

LOTTERY LAW.

A BILL, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licences for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session chapter seventy-nine the said commissioners shall be & they are hereby authorised to grant, on the payme t of seventy-five dollars, a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorised by the said Commissioners; Provided That the said tickets shall first be stamped countersigned or signed by the said commissioners or one of them, as required by law, and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorise the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefore in such license, and by the person or persons, to whom such license shall be granted: and that the licenses which shall be granted under this act shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of license in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy-nine.

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December sess'on 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March 1832.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del. Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.

March 31. 4w

☞Editors of country papers in Maryland, will publish the above 4 times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Continued.

I will reply to the fifth paragraph of the *knight's* address when he translates it into intelligible language. To my feeble apprehension it is incomprehensible; but as far as I understand it, its sole aim and object is to bewilder the attention of his readers, and turn it aside from the points in question, and to shuffle off the contumely of the multiplicity of falsehoods which I have sent back to, and fastened upon him.

The *knight* does not appear to relish my allusion to his original obscurity, and to the whiskey barrel; and, in the sixth paragraph of his address, in a clumsy attempt at retort, is guilty of two more falsehoods; the first casts a dishonorable and ungenerous imputation on the memory and mind of one of the most amiable and accomplished women the county could ever boast; and the other carries with it, intrinsic evidence of the stupidity of its author, and its own refutation. What but madness—what but stupidity—what but the lowest grade of malignity—what but the ribald rancour of such a false hearted loon as the *knight af Blarney-up*, could stoop to the propagation of a calumny, which the very fact of my present existence crams down his throat?

I strongly suspect the *knight of Blarney-up* would give all the shoes in his shop to be able to produce as ample testimonials of his innocence of *land piracy*, as I can of my fair and honorable conduct as a belligerant.

In the seventh paragraph of his address the *knight* is guilty of another falsehood. It may indeed, be said without any material deviation from truth "Nulla linea sine mendacio." He says the office of Register of Wills for Caroline County "had for a number of years been confined to the R. (Richardson) family"—intimating that he succeeded a Richardson in his appointment to that office. The whole of which is false, Major Joseph Richardson, was, if I am not mistaken, the only Richardson, that ever held that office, and the first person appointed to the office after Caroline was erected into a county, and he occupied it until his death, which occurred sixteen or seventeen years ago, since when, it has not been in the occupancy of one of the name, and of course not "confined to the Richardson family," as Sangston has falsely asserted. This adds one more to the number of *lies* (to use his own word) which the *knight* will have to father. But whilst on the subject of this office, I will take the liberty to remark, that whilst in the occupancy of Major Richardson, the Judges of the Orphans Court were never compelled to adjourn the court when the deputy was sick, *because of the incompetency of the Register to transact the business of the Court*, as was the case in October last. I am pretty much of a matter of fact man, and take nothing on bare assertion from, although backed, by the *high authority* of, the *knight of Blarney-up*—Indeed the *knight* himself has lived long enough to learn both from experience, and observation, that in common life a man's assertions obtain credit only in proportion to his character for veracity.

To the knight's word to myself, in his eighth paragraph, I reply in the negative. *I did not* "some years ago, make it my business to circulate as far as possible that he was bankrupt, and that his property would soon be sold by the sheriff &c." nor, if I had done so, did I know at the time, nor do I now know, that it was or would have been an *infamous lie*, nor, although my possessions were then & still are very circumscribed, did I then, nor do I now know that he was able to have bought all I possessed without difficulty." But this I do know that it is always a mark of a fool to boast of wealth—and this I have reason to believe, that the *knight* about the time alluded to, found it expedient to throw himself on the lenity of his creditors, and beg an extension of time, to save his property from being sold by the sheriff, and this, I ask the *knight* himself, did you not know, when insinuating that I had made it my business to circulate a report of your bankruptcy, that you were insinuating in your own words, 'an infamous lie' did you not write to the late Mr. Murphey to know if I had not mentioned the circumstance to him? and did he not answer you, that he had taken up the impression from casting his eyes over my docket, and seeing your name so often appear as defendant, or something to that effect?

In his closing paragraph *the knight* threatens at some future period, to appear more at length. He has already given us a full length outline of himself, which I have attempted to fill up. An artist, I know, would have done it better, but I think the likeness may be easily recognized in my unpolished effort. Now I would admonish the would-be-gentleman (and if he has the brains of a goose he will hearken to my advise) to appear no more; not, at any rate in the garb he has heretofore appeared in, patched up of "an infamous lie."—"blarney up a barefaced lie"—"I have proved him a liar" &c. for when such false and foul assertions are made upon me I cannot be silent; and they only tend to expose the weakness of his cause and fasten public suspicion upon him.

Subjoined to his address *the knight* has published the certificate of Denwood Long—stating that he never authorised me to make use of his name, which is very true; neither did I ask his permission to do so—I only mentioned Mr. Long as a party to the contract, and not as my authority for the particulars of it, nor of Sangston's *pretended* forgetfulness of it; these, although afterwards confirmed by Mr. Long himself, were first, communicated to me by another person.—Nor does Mr. Long in his certificate, nor will he in person contradict them.

Following the certificate of Mr. Long, Sangston has republished the certificates of Marcey Fountain—Luther Swiggett, Joseph Talbot and Thomas Saulsbury, for what purpose I cannot imagine, except he supposes they "like fame will gather strength by going"—I have noticed them all in their proper places in reply to Sangston in the Gazette of November and December last, to which I beg leave to refer the reader, deeming any further notice of them here totally unnecessary.

Now, if disposed to do so, I think, *the knight of Blarney-up*, may extract from my publications some very useful lessons of practical morality; at all events, he may learn to be cautious in future, and not charge a man with *corruption, baseness* and *rascality*, without some sort of foundation for the charge. He may learn too, if not callous to every sense of truth and shame, not to supply me with any new matter to expose him further. Indulging the hope that he will profit thus much, at least by our controversy, I trust this will put a final close to it.

With a tender of my grateful acknowledgements for their patient indulgence, I remain the Public's

very respectful and
most Ob't Serv't,
JO. RICHARDSON.

Denton, Feb. 6th 1832.

Latest from England.

The packet ship York, Captain Bursley, from Liverpool on the 24th February, arrived at New York on Thursday evening 29th ult. Regular files of London papers have been received to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

The most important news is that the existence of the *Asiatic Cholera* in London, *was doubtful*. Most persons did not believe the disease in question, to be the cholera, and it was a fact, that during the fortnight after its appearance, out of a population of nearly two millions, *only forty two cases* had occurred. Business was much interrupted. Seven cases of the Cholera had occurred in Edinburgh.

The fate of the Reform Bill was becoming less doubtful. All the papers continue to urge the creation of peers as indispensable, but the ministry have created none. Lord Grey at a city dinner, expressed firm hopes of the success of the bill, but gave no intimation of any new grounds of confidence. We make some extracts.

It is not believed that Russia will ratify the Protocols. A new one had been issued, deferring the final ratification until the 15th March.

The French and English governments had formally signified to the court of Spain their determination not to permit Ferdinand to send troops to the assistance of Miguel. A treaty for mutual assistance was known to exist between the two latter, and though troops had not been openly sent into Portugal, yet large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points of the frontiers.

The Hibernia had arrived at Liverpool, and carried the news of the dissent of the Senate to Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

There had been disturbances of a partial nature, in several parts of France. Paris was quiet, much alarm had been excited about Cholera in Paris, and papers and letters from England were fumigated.

The Five powers have determined to settle the affairs of Greece, to appoint a King, and support him. Otho, the second son of the King of Bavaria, was selected to fill the throne. He is but 17 years of age.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY March 28.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wilkins introduced a bill, on leave, to give effect to the act of the Legislature of Virginia, authorising the commencement of the Western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The bill to exempt merchandize imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the tariff of 1828, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, recommitted to the Committee of Finance. The apportionment bill was taken up and the motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Webster's amendment, providing for the representation of fractions was rejected, was carried. The bill was then recommitted to a select Committee, chosen by ballot, and consisting of Messrs. Webster Clayton, Forsyth, Mangum and Hayne. Mr. Foot offered a resolution changing the hour of meeting for the remainder of the session from 12 to 11.

In the House of Representatives, the bill in addition to an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the United States was read a third time, and passed. The bill from the Senate supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the Public Lands, was read a 3d time, as amended. Considerable debate arose on the question of its passage, which was eventually arrested by a motion for the previous question, which, was sustained. The bill was then passed—Yeas 119, Nays 44.

THURSDAY, March 29.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of establishing a national Foundry, for the making of cannon, &c. Mr. Clay, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky, asking the interference of the Government in favor of the objects of the Colonization Society, which, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Hayne and Chambers, was laid on the table.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government during the year 1832, was taken up, and after some discussion was laid on the table, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Finance, and the communications from the Departments respecting them, were ordered to be printed. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorise the judges of the United States Courts to take bail of claimants of property seized and to perform other acts in vacation, and the bill for the sale of the unlocated lots in the fifty quarter townships in the United States Military District in the State of Ohio, reserved to satisfy warrants granted to individuals for their Military services, together with numerous private bills, were read a third time and passed.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill in addition to an act entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war. Mr. Ellsworth addressed the committee, and when he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose, & the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 30.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill which had been recommitted to, and reported as amended by the Committee on Finance, exempting merchandize imported into the United States, under certain circumstances, from the operations of the tariff law of 1828, was discussed by Messrs. Silsbee, Tazewell, Foot, Smith, Hayne, Tyler, Dickerson, and Webster; and finally, after adopting the amendment of the committee, ordered to a third reading.

The bill supplementary to the several acts for the sale of the public lands, together with the amendments of the House of Representatives, were taken up on motion of Mr King, who moved that the Senate concur with the House in the amendments. The first amendment was adopted, and the second was opposed by Mr. Ewing and advocated by Messrs. Moore, King, and Buckner, when the bill was laid on the table and the amendment was ordered to be printed, to give Senators an opportunity of examining into its merits. The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, on motion of Mr. White; and after some time in secret session, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers; and a bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the North Carolina Legislature, incorporating the Roanoke Inlet Company. They were severally read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House afterwards resumed the consideration of the Revolutionary Pensions Bill, in the discussion of which it was engaged till half past four o'clock.

SATURDAY March 31.

The Senate was occupied, nearly the whole of yesterday, by an interesting and animated debate, growing out of a report from the Committee on Manufactures, handed in by Mr. Dickerson, their chairman, accompanied by a bill repealing the duties on certain articles not protected by the present tariff. The report in reference to the several propositions which had been referred to them, declares that the committee cannot decide on the subject of the public lands, without receiving further information which has been called for by a resolution of the Senate; speaks of the propositions of Messrs. Poindexter and Hayne as highly inexpedient—the former difficult and impracticable, and the latter as interfering with the policy heretofore pursued, of affording incidental protection to domestic industry; and also speaks of other reductions of duties which may hereafter be safely made.

MONDAY, April 2.

The Senate did not set on Saturday.

In the house of Representatives, Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented the report of the minority of that committee on the subject of the tariff, and on motion of Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, five thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee, on the subject of the charge against the Wiscasets collector, and Messrs. Speight, Stanberry, Allan, of Kentucky Felder, of S. C. severally spoke upon the question. On the expiration of the hour the Indian and Internal Improvement appropriation bill were taken up in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, and an interesting discussion sprung up from an item in the latter bill granting $4000 for certain repairs already made on the Cumberland road. The debate had not concluded when, at 4 o'clock, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Voice of New-Orleans.—A great public meeting was held at New Orleans, on Saturday the 17th March, to take into consideration the recent conduct of the Senate of the United States, in rejecting the nomination of *Martin Van Buren*, as Minister to England.

On motion, Mr. D. Bouligny was called to the chair, Dr. Ker of Concordia, and J. Dupre of Opelousas, were appointed Vice Presidents; and A. Hoa and W. Voorhies, Secretaries. The President in a brief and energetic speech, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Gibson a committee was appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. The following gentlemen were named, W. M. Worthington, L. H. Pierce, L Landreaux, R. Garland, B. W. Miller and A. Robin.

After some time Mr. Worthington, as chairman of the committee, submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas meetings have been held in various parts of our country, and more particularly in this city, by individuals whose zeal in behalf of party has blinded them to the consequences of invading the salutary principles of the constitution; and whereas this meeting believes it to be of the highest consequence to preserve unimpaired the functions confided by that instrument to the different departments of the Government; and being persuaded of the propriety of the manly and patriotic stand which a majority of the Senate have taken in rejecting the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN as minister to the Court of St. James; and convinced of the purity of feeling which influenced that rejection, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the said rejection of Martin Van Buren, we recognize the exercise of a power with which the Senate is invested by the Constitution, and approve of the independent and patriotic efforts which they have made to redeem the tarnished honor and dignity of our country.

Other resolutions were adopted approving the conduct of the Louisiana Senators, deprecating the imbecile, corrupt and ruinous course of the Jackson administration, and closing with the following:

Resolved, That we will co-operate with our fellow citizens in this and other States of the Union, in promoting, to the extent of our power, the election of HENRY CLAY to the office of President of the United States.

After several eloquent addresses, the proceeding were ordered to be published in all the papers in the State, and then the meeting adjourned.

Read this.—We cant tell from what source the following extraordinary production comes—nor how it came to our box—the envelope was much worn—our readers will judge for themselves.

For the Easton Gazette.

Melancholy prediction.—It is a sad anticipation but it will be found to be a worse experience, that there should be shorter crops of wheat, corn and oats this present year than were ever known in our time. The Heavens and the Earth are full of signs that foretel this calamity—and although all those who are above believing in signs may laugh at this prediction, and call it stuff, nonsense, foolery, and so on, whoever lives the year out it is to be feared, will see many a rueful face, and whoever are above ground in the coming year, will hear many a sad lamentation over the misfortune and their own distress.

Farmers—aim at a large crop of Irish potatoes this year—that & the grass crop are alone likely to succeed in 1832.

Although the sun has often shone upon us, yet who has seen one hour of bright, pure sunshine this Spring? Already the spots in the Sun are as big as they were in 1816. The times promise that the lands will crack and be unfruitful, and the whole atmosphere will be chilled throughout the season destitute of genial warmth.

This year the appearance of the Comet has been foretold—men of money—buy all the grain you can lay your hand on—you will double your money by autumn, and treble it in the spring—perhaps double it four times over. Farmers—sell as little as you possibly can, until you see how the crop is likely to be.

Ye are all warned—Fare ye well.

The American Farmer—and all the Country papers throughout the farming country are invited to give a place in their papers to this prediction, that the farming interest may hear of it, reflect on it, and act as their judgment may direct.

Grey Beard in his Cave.

Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is said to be very ill. An express left him about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when he was supposed to be in great danger. The express came for his brother, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, who left town for Charlotte, yesterday morning.—*Richmond Com. March 22.*

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