

seed, and rape seed-oil, was abundant in olive oil, and concurred in: years 86, years 75. The amendment of the Committee striking out the section imposing a duty of one cent per pound on coffee, after September 1833, was concurred in—years 117, years 57. The amendment striking out the section imposing a duty on Tea was concurred in—years, 103, years 63. The House then at 6 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, 1833.

We have again resumed our seat at the editorial table; but our feelings have been too much subdued by the afflictions we have just witnessed and the bereavement we have sustained, for us to give that interest to our columns, which the means we have by us, would have enabled us to do, under different circumstances.

We are indebted to JOHN STEVENS, Esq. our delegate in the State Legislature, for several interesting public documents.

The Queenstown mail packet, which left on Sunday about noon for Baltimore, was met by the severe squall of Sunday afternoon, and compelled to return. When the Broad Creek mail passed Queenstown yesterday, the packet was fast aground—consequently the Baltimore and Washington mail, due last night, need not be expected to day.

Lower Canada—Cholera.—We published an extract from a Quebec paper stating that several cases of malignant Cholera had recently occurred at Montreal, and in some instances proved fatal. The Montreal Gazette of the 7th, after alluding to the report, and expressing great surprise that such information should first be communicated to the citizens of that place via Quebec, says that the alarm was created in consequence of a letter from Dr. Nelson, Health Commissioner of Montreal, to the Governor's Secretary, announcing the authority of Drs. Beauchamp and Arnold the resident physicians, that several cases had occurred. This information produced considerable excitement, and by some, it is hinted that the report was calculated for sinister objects. The following letter from Dr. Stephenson will allay the fears of the citizens of that place.

To the Editor of the Canadian Courier.
Sir,—I was not a little surprised to find by a notice in the Quebec Gazette, and the Gazette of this city, that Asiatic Cholera had been reported to the Commander in Chief as existing in Montreal. I believe, I can say, without any exaggeration, that I have a private practice as extensive as any Practitioner in the city; and that, therefore, I should have heard or known of the reported cases of Asiatic Cholera, as it is called, and have visited some of them to satisfy myself of the reality of the existence of the dreadful disease which made such ravages last season. I do hereby declare, that I have neither seen nor heard of a single case of Asiatic Cholera since the beginning of November last. I have seen on this subject Drs. Robertson, Holmes, Vallee, Broussard, Munro, and McDougall, and from all of them have received for answer, "they have not seen a single case since that time."

Member of the Board of Health, and one of the Physicians of the M & G Hospital, Montreal, 8th February, 1833.

The lowest degree of cold at Montreal from the 2d to the 10th inst. was eight degrees below zero; the high degree, within the same period was 22 above.

The Quebec Mercury of the 9th contains a certificate from twenty six medical practitioners, concurring in the above, and declaring that not a single case of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in their practice since last fall.

RE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A distinguished gentleman says in a private letter,—
"I do in my conscience believe that the time will shortly come, if it has not already come, when it will be absolutely necessary to the preservation of the simplest principles of liberty, that the real friends of State Rights, should reorganize themselves as a party.—Whenever the attempt shall be made, I pledge an annual contribution of one tenth of my entire income, until its objects shall be achieved."

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Translation of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations of Central America to the Secretary of State of the U. States.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Department of Foreign Relations, in Guatemala, 7th Aug. 1832.
The undersigned, has the honor of expressing to the Secretary of State of the United States, the deep regret felt by this government, on receiving news of the death of Mr. SHAW more the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, which took place at Isabel. By this unfortunate event a valuable citizen was lost to his country, and the arrangement of business of utmost importance to both nations was interrupted.

The government is the more deeply affected by the death of Mr. Shannon, inasmuch as it occurred within the Territory of the Republic, and at a place where he was left without that assistance which would have been afforded with the greatest satisfaction, had notice been given in time of the arrival of the unfortunate gentleman; but as that was not given, the modesty of Mr. Shannon, probably preventing him, the government can only express its sorrow for the event, and its fervent hope that the United States will not be thereby deterred from prosecuting their original intentions.

The undersigned having performed this melancholy duty, requests the Honorable Secretary of State, to accept the assurances of his unfeigned esteem.

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Greenville Mountaineer of 9th instant, brings us the proceedings of several public meetings in that vicinity, from which we take a few extracts for the information of our readers.

At a meeting in the lower end of Greenville District, John H. Harrison, Esq., President, and Capt. Adam Jones, Secretary, a spirited preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the following extracts are a specimen, viz:—
"Argument has been exhausted—two days more and the fatal blow is to be struck against the glorious Union of our beloved country, which was cemented together by the blood of our fathers—Nullification is unmasked—the olive robe has dropped off—the peaceful smile has fled; the monster appears in its true shape; Revolution, Civil War, bloodshed, anarchy and tyranny are the true features and real character of Nullification. The soil of South Carolina is to be drenched with the blood of her sons—her glorious star, that has shone with so much brilliancy to the eyes of the world, is to be veiled with rebellion and treason, interwoven into a web of dishonor, and sunk into a state of degradation."

Resolved, That we will use every power that we possess to preserve the Union, which protects us in the enjoyment of so many blessings, civil and religious.

Resolved, That the Union Party of this District will sustain their officers in their offices from the wretched indignity proposed by the tyrannical Test Oath at any and every hazard.

Resolved, That we will resist, by all the means that God and nature has put in the field to power, any attempt to draft us in the field to fight against our country—Nevertheless, we will not hinder the progress of any safe, peaceable and constitutional means that the Nullifiers may use to reduce the Tariff—and if they obtain honors, we are willing for them to wear the laurels.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Union Society, the object of which shall be to preserve peace, defend our liberties, and oppose Nullification.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other in the most solemn manner—Also, that we pledge our fortunes, our sacred honors, and our lives to support these our Resolutions.

At a meeting in Pickens District, on the 1st February, Jas. Hendricks, Esq., Chairman, and Garret Clayton, Secretary, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, from which the following are extracted, viz:—
"No terms can express the perfect abhorrence we feel at the attempt to enslave freedom. The Report, Ordinance, and Address of the Convention, we despise! The tyrannical, if attempted upon the Union Party, we will resist! It is not enough to drive all from office who believe the Federal Government a Government? Can it be possible that attempts will be made to force men to commit Treason, confiscate property, or take the lives of the citizens to carry on this peaceable, constitutional Nullification? Is this liberty?"

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Tariff, and hope soon to see a reduction to the wants of the Government upon an economical plan.

Resolved, That we never will submit to secession or disunion, as long as the Government shall be worth preserving.

Resolved, That we never will take up arms or fight against the United States, or under any other flag than the star spangled banner, be the consequences what they may.

At a meeting at Cashville, Spartsburgh District, on the 19th January, Dr. John P. Evans, Chairman, and John M. Crooke, Esq. Secretary, the following resolutions among others were adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That we will not be forced to raise a parical arm against our sister States, let the order come from what source soever.

Resolved, That it is our intention to remain peaceable citizens, and will only be driven from it by intolerable oppression. But should we be forced to take up arms, we will rally around the standard of the Union, and that we will not fight unless its star spangled banner waves over our heads.

Resolved, That we never will consent to be disfranchised in the land of our nativity, nor proscribed from office for opinion sake, while we have the powers and means of resistance.

Resolved, That we do heartily approve of the President's Proclamation, and that we will carefully observe its recommendations.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the President's Message, the Treasury Report and Mr. Verplanck's Bill to reduce the tariff to the wants of Government, that our confidence in our institutions is unimpaired and we feel assured that Congress will redress all our grievances.

Resolved, In reply to certain abusive terms so frequently and unjustly applied to the Union Party, such as Tories, cowards, traitors, &c. that when they attempt to enslave their wicked legislation upon us, they will find, to their cost, that our indignation and epithets untrue.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Spartsburgh, held at the Court House, on the 4th of February, when lists of signers to the Union Society were returned to the number of one thousand five hundred, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the following are extracts, viz:—

We protest against the attempt to exercise such a power, and trusting to the goodness of our cause, having full confidence in our own opinions, and relying on the firmness of our hearts, we declare, and are prepared to make good our declaration, that we will never submit to be driven from the Union by any usurpation of power, come from what quarter it may.

Resolved, That our Delegation in the State Convention be instructed to oppose any attempt by that body to declare a secession from the Union, on the part of the State of S. Carolina. And if the said Convention shall by a majority of its members, declare this Union dissolved, by the secession of the State of S. Carolina; they are instructed and required to file, on the part of the people of Spartsburgh, their solemn protest against the same, denying the right, power and authority of said Convention to exercise such high sovereign prerogative—giving to the said Convention a fair and friendly warning, that the people of this district will not hold themselves bound by such declaration; but that they will proceed forthwith to take such measures as will continue to them the right of American citizens, and members of the Federal Union.

At a meeting held at the Head of Tye River, on the 2d February, Col. Wilson Barton Chairman, and Maj. Robert P. Goodlet Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That should the Governor, in exercise of the authority given him by the Legislature of South Carolina, call on the militia to enforce the Ordinance, or to fight any of the battles of Nullification, we will not obey, and will only fight in the cause of the Union.

This District will sustain their officers in their offices from the wretched indignity proposed by the tyrannical Test Oath, at any and every hazard. And it is our opinion that no conscientious man can take the Test Oath, as we believe it is intended to impose on the prejudicial, and to establish an odious tyranny in our State.

Resolved, That we do heartily approve of the President's Proclamation to the people of the State of S. Carolina.

"Union Societies" are forming in all directions, and it is probable that more than a third of the arms-bearing men in South Carolina will soon be members of them. They are pledged to support the Union at every hazard.

This is the most effectual means of putting down Nullification. The leaders will scarcely dare to advance, when they perceive so ready a determination among their own people to resist their criminal designs. We trust the Union men will proceed with their organization, and prepare at every point, to defend themselves against the tyranny and violence of their oppressors. They are cheered on, and will be supported by almost the entire population of other States.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA CONCLUDED.

Mr. J. R. Cray, Secretary to the Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, has arrived in this city, bearing a treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, which, as we understand, will be immediately submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The accomplishment of this object, so long one of solicitude to our Government, is another evidence of the efficient attention paid by the present administration, to the interests of our commerce, whilst at the same time, it reflects the utmost credit on the Minister, by whose ability the views of the President have been carried into execution. It is a matter of great satisfaction, to find that the amicable disposition which the Emperor, like his immediate predecessor, has always evinced towards the United States, has, together with a regard to the true interests of his subjects, induced him to perceive the advantages of a more intimate commercial intercourse between the two nations, and to place it on the sure basis of equality and reciprocity.—Globe.

From the New London Monthly Magazine, for December.

CATHEDRAL HYMN.—By Mrs. HEMANS.
"They dreamt not of a perishable home,
Who thus could build. Be mine, in hours of fear
Or grovelling thought, to seek a refuge here."

Wordsworth.
Rise like an altar fire!
In solemn joy aspire,
Deepening thy passion still, O Choral strain!
On thy strong-rushing wind
Bear up from Human kind
Thanks and emplings—be they not in vain!

Father, which art on high!
Weak is the melody
Of Harp or Song to reach Thine awful ear;
Unless the heart be there,
Wringing the words of Prayer
With its own fervent faith, or suppliant fear.

Let then thy Spirit brood
Over the multitude—
Be Thou amidst them through that Heavenly
Guest!

So shall their cry have power
To win from Thee a shower
Of healing gifts for every wounded breast.

What Griefs, that make no sign,
That ask no aid but thine,
Father of Mercies! here before Thee swell
As to the open sky,
All their dark waters lie
To Thee revealed, in each close bosom cell.

The sorrow of the Dead,
Moving its lowly head
From the world's glare, in Thy sight set free;
And the fond, aching Love,
Thy Minister to move
All the wrong spirit, softening it for Thee.

And doth not Thy dread eye
Behold the agony
In that most hidden chamber of the heart,
Where darkly sits remorse,
Beside the secret source
Of fearful Visions, keeping watch apart?

Yes!—here before Thy throne
Many—yet each alone—
To Thee that terrible unveiling make;
And still small whispers clear,
And starting many an ear,
As if a trumpet dead the Dead awake.

How dreadful in this place!
The glory of thy face
Fills it too searching for mortal sight:
Where shall the guilty float
Over what far off Sea?

What Hills, what Woods, may shroud him
From that light!

Not to the Cedar shade
Let his vain flight be made;
Nor the old mountains, nor the Desert Sea;
What, but the Cross, can yield
The Hope—the Stay—the Shield?
Thence may the Atonee lead him up to Thee!

Be Thou, be Thou his Aid!
Oh let thy Love pervade
The haunted Caves of self-accusing Thought
There let the living stone
Be cleft—the seed be sown—
The song of Fountains from the silence brot!

So shall thy breath once more
Within the soul restore
Thy own first image—Holiest and most High!
As a clear Lake is filled
With hues of Heaven, instilled,
Down to the depths of its calm Purity.

And if, amidst the throng
Linked by the ascending song,
There are, whose thoughts in trembling rapture soar;
Thanks, Father! that the power
Of joy, man's early dower
Thus, even midst tears, can fervently adore!

Thanks for each gift divine!
Eternal Praise be Thine,
Blessing and Love, O Thou that hearest Prayer!

Let the Hymn pierce the sky,
And let the Poms reply!
For speed, that awaits thy Harvest time, is there.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Extract of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by James M. McIntosh, Lieut. Commanding U. S. schooner Porpoise, and dated—
"FATAL RAIDS, (Island of Fayal,) November 28, 1832.
I have the honor to inform you that I am anchored at this place on the evening of the 26th, after a boisterous passage of twenty days from the Capes of Virginia. I have filled my

water, purchased some few articles of provisions, and a spar for a fore top mast—having been unfortunate in losing one, which, however, on a survey, proved defective.

"Every facility has been extended to me in procuring the necessary articles for my vessel, by Mr. Debnay, the American Consul here, and much kindness and hospitality evinced to the officers.—The Porpoise, I understand, is the second vessel of our Navy that has visited this port, and the first since the Hornet, Capt. Read, fifteen years ago.

"From information received from Mr. Debnay, I shall proceed to day towards Madeira, and the Cape de Verde; he thinks it possible I may find the object of my search among those islands, and nothing has occurred recently to require my remaining among the Western Islands longer.

"There is a considerable American commerce to this island; something like 70 whale ships have touched here during the last season, on their outward voyage. They frequently meet with the sperm whale among the Islands—and having left the United States too early in the season to procure necessary vegetables, they are supplied with any quantity, and in every variety.

"My crew are generally in good health."

Expedition.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that the Government Express, going South, which passed through Petersburg on January 18th, ran over the line owned by Col. Avery, the mail contractor from this place to Lawrenceville, in 3 hours, a distance of 49 miles, and over one of the worst roads at this season of the year in this country; and on its return it came from Lawrenceville to this town in 2 hours and 40 minutes; and from this town to Richmond in 1 hour and 71 minutes; thus performing a distance of 101 miles in 3 hours and fifty minutes. Probably this expedition, considering the state of the roads, has never been surpassed, in any country.—Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias Watkins from imprisonment was decreed. The grounds of the decision, we believe, are error or informality in the proceedings in the Court below, we shall be careful hereafter to state more particularly than we now can. Mr. Watkins was brought into court and discharged. On leaving the court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, before he was arrested by the Marshal, at the suit of the United States, on three *Ca. Sets*, issued under the judgment upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created as might have been expected in such a case, great sensation in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Brent and is to be argued on Saturday next.—*Nat. Intel.*



BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PASSED AT THE 22ND SESSION 22ND CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 7.]
AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved eighth hundred and thirty-two, shall not be construed to embrace in said pensioners; and that the persons so entitled shall not be deducted from the amount receivable by them under the said act.

A STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, February 19, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]
AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved nineteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who became entitled to an allotment of land under the contract recited in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, their heirs, devisees or assigns, who, on or before the thirty-first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, were in the actual occupancy and cultivation of the same, or any part thereof, shall, on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty five cents the acre previous to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, receive a patent for its or her allotment or purchase: Provided, That the Register of the Land Office for the District in which the lands lie, shall be satisfied of the validity of the purchase.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons in actual settlement and cultivation, before or on the thirty first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, upon any of the lands referred to by the act to which this is an amendment, and not disposed of by the first section of this act, or any former act of Congress, shall, on proof of such settlement and cultivation, and on paying into the Treasury of the United States, within six months after the passage of this act, one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, receive a patent for one hundred and sixty acres: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to alter or repeal the third section of the above recited act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, so much of the act of which this is an amendment as requires that payment shall be made previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty three, be and the same is hereby, extended to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Approved, February 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 9.]
AN ACT for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby,

authorized and directed to alter the plan for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, as provided for by an act passed the twenty fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by causing that portion of the avenue lying between the road directed to be Macadamized and the side pavements, to be graded and covered with stone, on the Macadam's plan, in place of gravel, provided for by said act; also by extending the foot pavements not less than five and a half feet on each side, and forming side drains, not less than four and a half feet wide, and further, by setting a line of curbs of granite, eight inches thick, on each side of that part of the avenue between the Capitol square and the President's square, with suitable returns at the cross streets, and Macadamizing the cross streets fifty feet on each side of the Macadamized corner of the avenue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of sixty nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars, and the same is hereby, appropriated; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 10.]
AN ACT for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any mounted militiaman or volunteer whilst in the service of the United States, in the late expeditions against the Indians, on the frontiers of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, who sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or died in consequence of a wound received therein, or in consequence of a failure on the part of the United States, to furnish such horse with sufficient forage whilst in the service, or in consequence of the owner being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse, at the time of coming into service: Provided, such loss was not the result of negligence on the part of the owner; the time employed in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning home after being discharged, to be taken and considered as actual service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person in the aforesaid service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, who furnishes himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of the same, without fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims arising under this act shall be examined, allowed, and paid in the same manner by the Third Auditor, that similar claims were under "an act to authorize the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the act in amendment thereof, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; this act to be and remain in force three years from and after its passage.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

[PUBLIC, No. 11.]
AN ACT for the purchase of certain copies of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, and to authorize a subscription for a continuation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be, and he is hereby is, authorized to purchase for the Library of Congress, the remaining copies, not exceeding two hundred in number, of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, at the subscription price, of two dollars and fifty cents per copy: Provided, The supplementary tables marked page ninety-four, be furnished for the said copies, and for the copies now on hand in the Library; and that the Librarian be further authorized to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies for the continuation of the said tables proposed to be published by Watterston and Vanzandt, at the price of one dollar per copy; the said copies to be distributed as provided for by the first section of a joint resolution, approved twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for the distribution of certain public documents, the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 19th, 1833.

[RESOLUTION, No. 1.]
A RESOLUTION authorizing the delivery of certain papers in the Department of State to the Commissioners for settling claims under the Treaty with France, of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the Commissioners for the settlement of Claims under the treaty with France, ratified and confirmed on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the evidence of any claim submitted to, and rejected by the commissioners for the settlement of claims under the treaty with Spain, which was made on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and finally ratified and confirmed on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which evidences shall be returned to the Department of State when the Commission shall expire.

Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

AN ACT to explain an Act of Assembly passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter three hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That nothing contained in the act of Assembly, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty one, chapter three hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act relating to free negroes and slaves," shall be taken or construed in any manner to apply to, or to prohibit any person or persons from importing, removing, or again bringing into this State, any negro, mulatto, or other slave, which shall have been, and is to be, taken from this State, District, or Territory, or any adjoining State, District, or Territory, for a limited time; and that no such negro, mulatto, or other slave, shall under any pretext whatever, be introduced or brought into this State by any other person than an actual inhabitant of this State, who shall also be the owner and proprietor of such slave, both at the time of the hiring or letting to service aforesaid; and at the same time of being taken back or returned said slave into this State, or in case of the death of the original owner,

or by his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy from an original Law which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Given under my hand this 14th Feb. 1833.
GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates, Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of the Senate, Md.

DIED.
In this county on Tuesday night last, 19th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH, relict of the late Captain Clement Vickers, of this county.

In this town on Sunday morning last, at 5 o'clock, after a protracted and painful illness, which was borne with great patience, Mary Ann, second daughter of Edward Mullikin, aged 9 years and 7 months.
This is the third similar dispensation of Providence we have been called to endure, in less than 19 months. That it may have its salutary effect upon our hearts, in wearing our affections from earth, and fixing them unalterably upon Heaven, is our sincere, fervent and submissive prayer.
Departed this life on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Gore Ingraham, Philadelphia, wife of Edward D. Ingraham, of that city, and daughter of E. K. Wilson, Esq. of Snow Hill, Maryland.

BALTIMORE PRICES, Feb. 23.

WHEAT, (from wagons) dull at 91 a 103
None arrived by water during the week.
CORN, white, 56, 57 & 58
yellow, 60
OATS, 38

A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale
Were lost on the 27th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to Mrs. ROGERS, at Perry Hall.

Feb 26 3w
WANTED.
AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to WM. W. HIGGINS.

Feb 26
REMOVAL.
B. J. & E. J. SANDERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial.
They constantly on hand the best Family Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs.
Baltimore, 20th Feb. 1833—Feb 26 6c

For Annapolis and Easton.
The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end Dagan's wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice.
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.
LEML G. TAYLOR,
P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapolis Feb 26

JOHN MECONEKIN, CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which will be sold as low as is good, and will be sold as low as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOAGNY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.
He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.
J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.
Feb 26 (G)

\$50 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday 9th December, 1832, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON—about 16 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk—his eye lashes curl very much. Ennalls went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again.
HENRIETTA RICHARDSON,
Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md.

Feb 26
A RUNAWAY.
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Howard county, on the 7th day of February inst. a black mulatto boy, who called himself George when committed, but now says his name is Jim. He is about 16 years of age, has a large scar over his left eye; had on when committed a drab roundabout and drab pantaloons, light vest, a pair of Jefferson shoes, old fur hat. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff H. Co.
Feb. 14th, 1833—36
The editors of the Republican, Baltimore Globe, Washington, and Whig, Eastern, are requested to publish the above law and send bill to J. G.