

An act for the relief of the heirs of Jean Baptist Saucier.
Of Eugene Borell.
Of Daniel Johnson.
Of Joseph Estlin, an assistant surgeon in the Army of the United States.
Of Thomas Triplett.
Of Russell Hotchkiss and others, owners of the Brig Stranger.
Of Josiah P. Creevey and others.
Of Gabriel Godfrey and Jean Baptiste Beaufrand.
Of John Thomas and Peter Foster.
Of the children of Chas. Combs and Marguerite Lavolette, his wife.
Of Riddle, Becktle and Headington.
Of Robert Eaton.
Of Jane Dauphin, administratrix of John Dauphin.
Of James Brownlee.
Of the legal representatives of the late Col. John Thornton, deceased.
Of Joel Thomas.
Of Daniel Goodwin, executor of Benjamin Goodwin, deceased.
Of John Bruce, administrator of Philip Bush, deceased.
Matthew Flournoy, and R. J. Ward, of the State of Mississippi.
Of Archibald Gamble.
Of the heirs of Nicholas Hart, deceased, and the heirs of John Grayson, deceased, and Jacob Bosworth.
Of Archibald Wait.
Of William B. Keene and John L. Martin and for other purposes.
Of Peter McCormick.
Of Crosby Arey.
Of Major Abraham H. Massias.
Of the legal representative of John Miller, deceased.
Of George Mayfield.
Of the heirs of John Wilson, deceased.
Of Wm. A. Panille, of Georgia.
Of Josiah Baker.
Of Alexander Donelson.
Of Andrew Moore.
Of Robert Kane.
Of John S. Devlin.
Of the legal representatives of John Peter Wagon, deceased.
Of the heirs and representatives of John Campbell, late of the city of New York, deceased.
Of Jared E. Groce, of the State of Alabama.
Of William Osborn.
Of Lieut. Harry Brown.
Of William Stewart.
Of Hugh Beard.
Of Peter Barry, jr., Stephen Norton, and Hiram Woolverton.
Of Thaddeus Phelps & Co.
Of Archibald W. Hamilton.
Of Sylvester Havens.
Of certain invalid pensioners therein named.
Of the widow of Joseph Knight.
Of Wm. F. Zantingham and the heirs of Thomas Hopning, deceased.
Of George Broughton, of Marblehead, late owner of the fishing schooner Union; and also for the relief of the crew of said vessel.
Of Lieut. George D. Ramsay, of the army of the U. S. of Abraham Adams.
Of Sarah Carr, widow of Richard Carr, deceased.
Of James Range, a soldier of the revolution.
Of the heirs of Dr. Isaac Ledyard.
Of the heirs of Col. John Ely, deceased.

RESOLUTIONS.
A resolution in relation to the execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.
A resolution to place thirty copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution at the disposal of the Secretary of State.
A resolution for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.
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 2d of February, 1833.
Resolution providing for the continuation of Gales & Seaton's Compilation of State Papers.
Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to correct certain mistakes.

BIBLE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
The following is a copy of a Circular about being addressed to the Reverend Clergy and Bible Societies of our State:
BALTIMORE, March 2d, 1833.
Reverend and Dear Sir,
The Young Men's Bible Society of this city, in connexion with other Societies, has recently commenced a second time to supply the destitute families in our State with the Bible. In the general supply of the State a few years since, there was often found a great want of system in our operations; in consequence of which the work was not as thoroughly accomplished in all cases as could have been desired. Having learned something from the past, we are of opinion, that with a little timely attention and exertion, the errors of former inexperience may not only be avoided, but which will insure a regular and permanent supply of the Sacred Scriptures hereafter to every destitute household in our State.
In view of this contemplated supply, it has been thought by some of the friends of the cause here, that it would be extremely advantageous to establish such uniform plan of operations throughout the State as would secure the harmonious and efficient co-operation of ALL. For this purpose it has been suggested that a BIBLE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND be held in the city of Baltimore on the first day of May next, to which every Christian congregation and Bible Society in the State, and that part of the District of Columbia lying north of the Potomac, shall be invited to send one or more lay delegates, without regard to age; as it is neither expected nor desired that the work should devolve exclusively upon the young men of Maryland. The Society we represent is the organ of the State, and we hope it will be throughout the whole of those of every age heartily responded to. When infidelity dares boldly to show its hideous front, and stalk abroad among us in open day; or its more deceptive but not less dangerous shape, attempts to subvert those precious articles of our holy faith which are alike the refuge of the sinner and the consolation of the saint; surely it behoves the Christians of America to take the alarm in time, and make their land a land of Bibles.
Many important suggestions are expected to claim the serious attention of the Convention, and its proceedings cannot fail, we think, to be regarded with no ordinary interest. It will prove a salutary example to the sister States of our confederacy, and by the Divine blessing must give a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout the Union. It is believed that it will be numerous and ably attended, affording gratifying evidence to our brethren abroad how much the Christians of Maryland love the truth and simplicity of the

Bible, and how deep is the anxiety they feel that others may possess the heavenly boon.— We feel assured that no Bible Society or congregation of Christians within its boundaries, can consent to remain unrepresented in a body assembled for the avowed and only object of consulting upon the great interests of man's salvation in the wide dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures. Let us then meet in the name of our common Lord and Saviour, and amidst the cordial interchange of our friendly greetings, present to our country and the world a spectacle so solemn, so sublime, and so instructive, as that of an assemblage of Christians, of every sect and denomination,—sacrificing for a season their differences of opinion at the foot of the Cross,—the circulation of the BIBLE, without note or comment, their holy bond of union!
It is respectfully requested that this letter be submitted to the congregation under your pastoral charge, who are hereby invited to elect one or more lay delegates to the proposed convention as early as convenient. You will oblige us by immediately communicating the result to our Corresponding Secretary.
In behalf of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
WM. P. LEMMON, President.
WM. GYNN JONES, Corresponding Sec.
All Editors throughout the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions in their respective papers.

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.
SATURDAY, March 2.
EXPLANATION.
Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Chair to the following effect:
An incident occurred a few days ago which gave me very great pain, and I am quite sure that in that feeling the whole Senate participated. I allude to some of the observations made by the honorable Senator from Mississippi and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts near me, with reference to an important bill then pending. I was persuaded at the time those remarks were made, that they were the result of mutual misconception, and each of those honorable Senators felt—in the position in which they stood towards each other—the one to carry, the other to defeat the measure, with respect to which my friend from Mississippi and myself unfortunately took different views.
The concluding observations of the Senator from Mississippi, after having delivered a very able and argumentative speech, one which I need not say to him and the Senate, embodied all which could be brought to bear on his side of the question, and made me regret that we had lost the benefit of his ability in concluding his remarks, it did appear to some members of the Senate, and to myself, and I doubt that it was so felt by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts that there was something personal, and peculiarly harsh in his language. Acting on that supposition the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, in the course of his observations, also used language which may have seemed to be unnecessarily harsh. But in the sense which I understood the remarks of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, the Senator from Massachusetts might have found some justification.
I can perfectly well conceive, however, that the Senator from Mississippi was influenced in his course by nothing beyond the ardour of the momentary excitement to which he had yielded himself. I know the respect which he bears, to the Senator from Massachusetts, the personal and friendly intercourse which has always existed between them, and the respect which they bear to each other, and I am perfectly persuaded that the honorable Senator from Mississippi, in the remarks with which he concluded his speech, referred solely to the public course—the public measures—of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and the character of the particular measure under consideration, without intending to reflect on the personal character of the gentleman from Massachusetts.
And I am sure, it was not the purpose of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to give any personal bearing to observations which he felt called upon to make. Under these circumstances, I should feel, and I am sure, the Senate would feel, great pain, if these two gentlemen, who have been for so long a time on a footing of friendship, should be separated by any circumstance attributable to hostile feeling; or, rather to the misunderstanding which has arisen. I am sure, that the Senate, as well as myself, would be glad that these two gentlemen should still pursue their friendly feelings to each other, and I hope such an explanation will be given, as will produce a reconciliation between the two gentlemen who have so frequently acted in concert together on all such subjects, and who entertain to each other the highest respect. And I do hope that, in some way or other, means will be found to remove this momentary interruption of these gentlemen, and that nothing will occur to disturb, among the members of the Senate, that harmony and peace, which I trust will prevail among all the members of this body.
Mr. Poindexter rose and said, that the circumstances which the Hon. Senator from Kentucky had alluded to, as having passed between him and the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, was to him a source of regret.—The measure under consideration at the time, was one to which he was strongly opposed, and against which he entered his solemn protest. The honorable Senator from Massachusetts had advocated that measure with his usual zeal and ability. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the course of the south in opposition to the American System, and charged upon citizens of that section of the Union, generally, and more particularly on South Carolina, acts which amount to treason and rebellion, and a disposition to rupture the happy Union, and to burn the Constitution at the point of the bayonet. Coming, sir, from that quarter of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to vindicate it from those aspersions, and to throw back to the Hon. Senator, as far as I could, a Roland for his Oliver.
Believing that the South was right in the position which she has assumed, I felt authorized, as I do to the past history of the country, and to the political conduct of the honorable gentleman himself, in illustration of my argument. Perhaps, in the ardor of my feeling, I went too far, and, if so, I deeply regret it.—For it was far from my purpose to violate the decorum of debate which has ever characterized this body, or to express myself with harshness towards the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. He well knows the respect and kindness which I bear for him, and I assure him that I had no intention to reflect upon him in any personal character, or the purity of his political motives. Having said this, I trust I have put myself "rectus in curia" on this subject. It was assuredly far from my intention to trespass on the feelings of the hono-

nable member from Massachusetts.
Mr. Webster. It is not a matter of regret to the honorable Senator from Mississippi than to myself, that any misunderstanding should have occurred between us. Since our acquaintance in this body, we have been on a footing of kindness and courtesy, and there is no gentleman in the Senate towards whom I have been less inclined to manifest my warmth, which might be attributed to want of decorum. I certainly thought that the last portion of the honorable Senator's remarks had a very strong personal bearing on myself; I certainly thought they were intended to have that effect. I am very happy to hear the honorable gentleman disavow that he intended to give them such a bearing. I respond entirely to the declaration that there has been between us, always, kindness and a good understanding. There are incidents connected with our relative situations towards each other which would make it extremely unpleasant that anything should occur which could disturb the good understanding which ought to exist between honorable members. I therefore sincerely disavow any intention to offer any personal disrespect towards him, in my answer to the remarks which he made towards me.
Mr. Poindexter then rose and said: The disclaimer made by the gentleman from Massachusetts calls for further explanation from me. In reply to what I deemed a personal affront, towards myself, from the honorable Senator, I used expressions which, if such was not intended, might appear harsh, and a violation of the respect which ought to be preserved between members of this honorable body.
Finding from the explanation which has been given by the honorable Senator, that his purpose was not to offer me any personal insult, or to wound my sensibility as an individual, I take this occasion voluntarily, and with great pleasure, to retract the offensive expressions, hastily used, under the impulse of the moment; and I tender my hand to the honorable Senator with perfect freedom and cordiality.
Previous to the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday, 2d inst. the President pro tempore made the following address:—
Mr. White (President pro temp.) rose and addressed the Senate to the following effect:—
Before the Presiding Officer leaves the Chair, he is desirous of saying a few words.
We met under circumstances calculated to induce us to believe that matters of high excitement would arise during our session here. It was by the will of the majority of this body that I was placed in this Chair, to preside over your deliberations. I looked upon this high honor thus conferred to be but temporary; for could I then have foreseen that I was to act in this capacity till now, most certainly my distrust of my experience would have induced me to shrink from undertaking the task. The duties of the Chair are at all times arduous, but more particularly so when topics of high interest and importance are under discussion. My experience, however, has convinced me that under the circumstances, the presiding officer may have a pleasant task to perform, when every member submits himself to be guided by the rules of this body, instead of having a law for himself.
I take pleasure in stating that during the whole course of the session, no act has been done by any one member, and no single expression has reached my ear, calculated to give pain to the presiding officer. If, in the discharge of the duties confided to me, I have had the misfortune to injure or to wound the feelings of any individual, I trust he will do me the justice to believe that it has happened without any intention on my part. I have endeavored to act impartially towards every member of this body; and I would have them to bear in mind, that if, during the arduous duties I have to perform, and amidst all the excitements that have existed, any thing like order has been preserved, it must be attributed more to the kindness and courtesy of Senators towards the presiding officer, than to the capacity which he was able to bring to the duties assigned him. It is not probable, in the course of human events, that we can all ever assemble in this Chamber again. I shall, after putting the question, take a farewell of all who are here present; and I feel regret that I cannot exchange good wishes with those who are absent; hoping that it may be our good fortune all to meet again.
The President then put the question on adjournment, which was carried *unanimis dissentiens*.
The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Lewitt Harris of New Jersey, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States to His Majesty the King of the French.
Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, Wyly Sillman of Ohio, and John R. Livingston, Jr. of New York, to be Commissioners under the Treaty with Naples.
Thomas Swann, Jr. of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and George Breathitt of Kentucky, to be Clerk under the same Treaty.
Joseph Villami, late of Louisiana, to be Consul of the United States at the Port of Genoa, Italy.
J. B. Ferrand, to be Consul of the United States at Panama in the Republic of New Grenada.
Francis Thomassin, of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States at Baracoa, in the Island of Cuba.
Obad Folga, of N. York, to be Consul of the United States at Payta, in the Republic of Peru.
Henry Corleton, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the place of John Sillwell, whose Commission has expired.
John W. Livingston, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, from the 19th day of February, 1833, when his commission expired.
Jonas L. Sibley, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March, 1833, when the commission of Samuel D. Harris expired.
Barrington Anthony, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, from the 3d of January, 1833, when his commission expired.
Andrew J. Donelson to be Secretary authorized under the act "proscribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed," approved March 2d, 1833.
Thomas McCrate, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.
Isaiah L. Green, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Barstow, in the State

of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March 1833, when his late commission expired.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, March 12, 1833.

We have received the speeches of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, on the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. On Saturday we intend to commence their publication. These we shall follow by Mr. Webster's, on the same subject; which will probably be all we shall publish on that subject.

Fire.—The floating Steam Saw Mill owned by P. Boyer & Co. of Baltimore, was on Saturday morning 2d instant burnt, at her moorings in Wye river. The engineer and hands barely escaped by leaping from their beds through the cabin windows, and swimming ashore. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Fire.—On Thursday night last, the dwelling house of Dr. Fisher, near Rock Hall, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its furniture—the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by the Doctor's negroes.

We give publicity to the following, that our readers may be apprized of the probability there is, that an attempt will be made, so to divide the State into Congressional districts, as to deprive the people of a fair expression of their will. Coming, as it does, from a member of the Legislature, it demands the attention of the people.
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Chamber of the House of Delegates.
ANAPOLIS, Md. Feb. 19, 1833.
To the Editor of the Snow-Hill Messenger:
Sir—I have seen in your paper of the 11th instant, my name announced as a Candidate for Congress. The proceeding is ascribed to friends—and, as such, the motive is appreciated. The announcing, however, is premature, in the district, according to the last appointment has not as yet been prescribed by this Legislature. And, from transient indications, a system of GERRYMANDERING is in contemplation by which our counties are to be connected with Cecil and others of the upper section of the E. S. for the purpose of producing a TWO HEADED MONSTER.—The congenial OFFSPRING of SO UNRIGHTEOUS a connection would entail upon us a course of cabal and canvassing by which the schemes of seditious intrigues might be consummated, whilst a free expression of the public will would be avoided and set at naught—it cannot, indeed, be doubted that the design is to stifle the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.
Indebted as I am to the intelligent voters of Somerset, and deeply impressed with a sense of the insufficiency of any services, from poor abilities and limited industry, to requite the degrading demonstration of confidence reposed in me throughout a long continuation of years, I cannot but entertain a strong feeling of gratitude for the voluntary assurances of many liberal and enlightened electors in other parts of our district, and although my mind had yielded to solicitations at once so honorable and so gratifying, I am constrained to admit that, as a public man, identified with a large portion of the legislation of the State, I am bound to obey the expressed wishes of electors who are believed to be emanating from worthy and patriotic considerations.—And, if they will it so—NO MORE! BE.
I am, sir, your obt. servt.
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Reception of Mr. Clay's Bill among the Nullifiers.—The last Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of the Nullifiers, extols Mr. Clay to the skies since his coalition with Mr. Calhoun. His bill seems to have thrown them into ecstasies—he is hailed as the saviour of his country, the immediate instrument of Providence in relieving the oppressed from the hands of the oppressor. The following is an extract from an article in the Mercury: "Who does not perceive in this the hand of the Almighty supporting the cause of the oppressed?—What less than the power of God could have induced Mr. Clay to consent to the abandonment of that system of which he is the father?" "If the question is asked, ought this bill to satisfy the South? it should be answered, thought to satisfy us." "The time may be considered too long, but then every thing is conceded for which we have contended."—*Del. Gaz. & Watch*

From the Globe of the 6th.
Yesterday, the Diplomatic representatives of the different foreign governments, waited upon the President to offer their congratulations on his re-election, and to assure him of the friendly disposition of their own countries towards the United States. They were received and conducted to the President, by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Heads of Departments, at one o'clock, and Mr. SERRANUS, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, made the following address on their behalf:—
Mr. President: The Diplomatic Body accredited to the Government of this Republic, hastens to offer to your Excellency their respectful felicitations on your second inauguration as President of the United States. They feel assured that this new and flattering proof of the confidence of your fellow citizens cannot but greatly contribute to confirm those friendly relations which already exist between this Republic and the Governments represented at Washington—relations which your Excellency has so happily preserved and extended during the four years of your first Presidency.
I esteem, Mr. President, at once a happiness and an honor to be, on an occasion so interesting, the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the Diplomatic Body towards you, personally, and to offer you, in their name, the sincere wishes which every one of them truly entertains for the increasing prosperity of this Republic, for the firmness of its union, and especially, Mr. President, for every thing that can contribute to your own personal glory and happiness.
To this address the President made the following reply:—
It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive from the oldest and highly respected member of the Diplomatic Body, near the Government of the United States, the obligations you are pleased to offer on my re-election, and, above all, the assurances for my country of the friendly disposition of those who you represent.
It has been a principal object with me, to

cultivate that disposition by the sincerest desire to cherish kindly feelings, extend the advantages of commerce, promote the interchange of every discovery in arts and science in peace, and lessen by humane stipulations, the evils of war, when, unfortunately, that scourge of the human race becomes inevitable.
Repeat these assurances, gentlemen, to the several governments you represent, as the invariable rule of my conduct towards them, and, for yourselves, accept the offer of the high respect and regard for you individually, with which your conduct during your residence here has inspired me.

BUENOS AYRES.
We have received a file of the British Packet of Buenos Ayres down to the 22d of Dec.—Gen. Ju an Manuel de Rosas, who had been elected Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 29 out of 36, having declined accepting, General Juan Ramon Balceos was, on the 12th of Dec., elected to that office by a vote of 33 out of 37. He declined accepting the office on the ground of his advanced age, but the House having refused to accept of his resignation, he accepted the office on the 15th, and on the 17th, he was regularly installed, the ceremonies attending which are stated in the last number of the Packet. Gen. Rosas and Gen. Rodriguez are stated to be the only two Governors since the revolution of 1810, who have remained in office during the whole term of three years as prescribed by law. The new Governor appointed the following persons to office: Victoria Garcia de Zuniga, Minister of the Home Department, Enrique Martinez, to that of War and Marine; Manuel Vicente Maza, to that of Grace and Justice, holding at the same time, ad interim, that of Foreign Affairs; and Jose Maria Roxas, to that of Finance; Maza, Zuniga and Roxas all declined the acceptance of the offices, the 2d first assigning advanced age and indisposition, and the latter want of capacity as the grounds of it, but the excuses of the first and last were rejected as inadmissible, and that of Zuniga only admitted. The other two ministers accepted the stations without objection.
The Packet of the 15th contains an account of an Indian guide named Lorenzo, who had contracted enormous depredations in the territory of the oriental state, and such is the terror which he has inspired, that it is only necessary for him to mention his name to induce the inhabitants to comply with his most unreasonable demands.
We add a few extracts.
In the middle of last month a body of Indians invaded the north part of the province of Cordova, and in the first encounter the Cordovese troops were unable to repel the invaders. The post office courier from Chili with difficulty escaped falling in their power. A few militiamen from San Luis, combined with the dragoons of Cordova, obliged the Indians at last to retreat, with the loss of 70 odd killed, and a number wounded. The loss on the part of the Cordova and San Luis troops is stated to be about 50 killed and wounded.
Major Mariano Moreno, under Secretary to the war and Marine Department has been appointed Secretary of the Legation of this Republic to the U. States; and Dr. Ruano, attached to the same.
A decree, dated 21st inst. was published in the *Lucerna* of this morning, granting a pardon to all deserters who shall return to their posts within a specified time.
It is reported that some symptoms of disturbance have appeared at Cordova, but that the Government was on the alert, and had arrested various individuals.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
It is stated on the authority of letters from Rio Janeiro, that H. B. M. ship *Clío*, commanded by Rio Janeiro, 37th ult. for Montevideo, and the Falkland Islands, in order to take "sovereign possession" of those islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty.
Another report avers that the object of the *Clío's* visit to the Falklands is merely to examine into their present condition, and report thereon.
State Bank.—It will be seen by the proceedings that this bill as modified, and which contemplates, if the Stockholders approved, to make the Farmers' Bank of Maryland the main Bank, and including its branches, and probably some one or more of the existing Banks in Baltimore, that might be disposed to engage in the project, has had another close vote in the House of Delegates. On its passage, yeas 33, nays 35.—*ib.*


BALTIMORE PRICES.
March 8th, 1833.
GRAIN.—The sales at
WHEAT, red, sales at \$1.05 a 1.09
"do superior-machined 1.10
"do white 56
"do yellow, 57
RYE, 65
OATS, 39 40
CLOVERSEED, (wh'le store prices) 8.00 a 8.25

MARRIED.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Conolly, Mr. Thomas B. Oliver, to Miss Mary Dulin, both of Queen Anne's county.
By the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. George B. Ussiton, to Miss Sarah E. Hatchison, all of Chestertown.
By the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Ann Rebecca Smith, all of Kent county.

DIED.
Yesterday afternoon, Benjamin Hennessey, of the town of a honest man.
Near Centreville, a few days since, Samuel Hammond.
At Church Hill, on Wednesday last, Mr. Wm. Sparks, tavern keeper.
Also, on same day, Mrs. Sparks, wife of Mr. Wm. Sparks.
Died at Lucky-hit farm, Frederick County (Va.) on Tuesday the 26th ult. RICHARD KINDER MEADE, in the 50th year of his age. On the morning of the 26th our friend was in the enjoyment of his usual health. At 12 o'clock he repaired to the meeting house, at the White Post, and with a fervor of zeal peculiar to himself, was prepared to take an active part in the proceedings of a temperance society, which he had himself been greatly instrumental in forming a few months previous, and to the success of which he seemed determined to devote the energies of his mind and body. The society being organized, the President read some very beautiful and appropriate extracts from the old addresses of Judge Cranck and other friends; he held in his hand a paper containing many valuable resolutions, which himself had drawn up and which he intended to offer with suitable remarks, but appalling to relate: when his brother, Bishop Meade, inquired for a countenance and features shockingly marred by paralysis. Medical aid was immediately obtained and he was carried home. A partial paralysis was then succeeded by apoplexy, and a few minutes before 5 o'clock, he expired.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Baltimore, on the 23d day of February 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford county. Said colored woman is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when committed, a blue calico frock, yellow shawl and green striped handkerchief on her head, yarn stockings and old pair of shoes.
The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City & County Jail.
mar 5—12

Agricultural Notice.
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Edw. N. Hambleton, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.
By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.
mar 9

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his
PACKET SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON,
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.
being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 19th instant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.
Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. F. Townsend, who was so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years, has made it necessary to appoint another for this schooner. The selection I have made, it is hoped will give perfect satisfaction to the numerous patrons of this line. In the ability and integrity of Mr. Parrott, I have the most unlimited confidence; and I think it will only be necessary for my friends to continue their liberal support, to enable Captain Parrott to prove this confidence is not misplaced.
Easton, march 9th, 1833. S. H. B.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
GENTLEMEN:—My most respectful acknowledgments for the extensive patronage which I have received from you during the past two years in which I have been engaged in type founding—and at the same time inform that I have relinquished the business in favor of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson, and George F. Smith, for whom I solicit a continuance of your favors. This I do with the more confidence, from a knowledge of their ability and disposition to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to encourage their establishment. One of the firm has been connected with the foundry upwards of twenty years, and his knowledge of the business in all its details assures those who may purchase of this foundry, that they will be accommodated to their satisfaction. In future, orders for sorts, or additions to founts, may be addressed to Johnson & Smith, or to the subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to. He begs leave to inform that he has on hand a considerable quantity of type, in founts of various kinds and weights, which can be obtained on application either to Johnson & Smith, or to your obliged friend,
RICHARD RONALDSON.
Philadelphia, Feb. 19th, 1833.

TYPE FOUNDRY.
Having purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry; the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing a business; and for the convenience of their friends and patrons have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city.—As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from pearl to 22 lines pica, including a great variety of ornamental letter. Their assortment of cuts, dashes, brass rule, and other ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to printers as soon as they can be prepared.
Printing presses of every description, printing ink of the most approved qualities, composing sticks, brass and common galleys, chases, imposing stones, cases, paper and press-boards, galleys, presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a printing office, will be kept constantly on hand.
Small founts suitable for book binders, in great variety may be had when called for.
Orders from all parts of the Union, will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by this predecessor, Bitty & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.
JOHNSON & SMITH,
No. 6 George st.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1833.
N. B. A good Washington super royal press, and 3 standing presses, in good order— together with several founts of 20d and 10d type, will be sold low.
Stereotyping in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement, and forward a newspaper containing it to J. & S., will be entitled to \$3 payable in settlements of their accounts, when their bills amount to not less than \$10.
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