THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 4, 1843.

STAY LAWS.—It will be seen in another column of our paper, that the Supreme Court of the United States, has virtually decided that all Stay laws impair the obligation of contracts, and consequently, are unconstitutional. We have always expressed this opinion through the medium of our paper, and are glad to find such strong support as the highest judicial tribunal know to our laws This opinion has been promulgated at a very appropriate time, to arrest a sentiment, that the embarrasment of the country seems to increase, but which is not only against the plainest principles of public policy, but is violatory of all contracts. The only mode by which a nation or individuals can enjoy permanent prosperity, is to do nothing that will shake the confidence of others in their fulfilment of obligations and fidelity to contracts. But this tampering with the constitution, and resorting to illegal expedients for the purpose of warding off a temporary inconvenience, is franght with incalculable evils—evils that strike at the foundation of national and individual prosperity.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The Senate, on Saturday last, passed the Bill repealing this Law, by the vote of 32 to 13. As it had previously passed the House of Representatives, it now only wants the signature of the President to make it a law. It will be observed by reading the proceedings before its passage in the Senate, that it received no amendment in the body, & consequently, as provided by the House Bill, all cases then entered or pending, are excepted from its operations.

THE CONCERT.—It will be observed with pleasure by all those who have a taste for music, or who delight in the glorious science of Astronomy, and also by those interested in the improvement of our village, that two concerts will be given on Wednesday and Friday next, by the amateur musicians of our town, and on each evening a lecture delivered by M. Spencer, on Astronomy, for the purpose of procuring a town bell. From our knowledge of the musical taste and power of execution possessed by the gentlemen, who have undertaken this consort, and from the well known ability of Mr. Spencer and his deep researches into the hidden mysteries of nature, we can safely promise those who attend this concert an entertainment of a high order.; And while they are thus receiving a full consideration for their money, they will be aiding these gentlemen in a task, prompted alone by a spirit of improvement. We understand that the bell is already procured, and part of the money raised to pay for it. Now if the Court House is not crowded on the above named nights, we shall beleive that the citizens have neither music nor public spirit in their souls.

THE LEGISLATURE.—On the 24th of Feb. the House of Delegates passed the Bill reported some time since by Mr. Gallagher to divide the State into six Congressional districts by a vote of 40 to 33.

On the 25th, Mr. Phelps from the committee to which was referred the bill entitled an act to provide for the sale of the Nanticoke Bridge, toll house and lot at Vienna, in Dorchester County, reported that the said bill ought not to pass, Which was read & concurred in.

The following resolution was on the same day submitted by Mr. Risteau and assented to; Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland; That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby directed to pay to Joseph Ennalls, of Dorchester county, for the use of Eden Henry, (an Indian annuitant) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being the arrears of so much of the said annuity from the first of January, 1828, to the first of January, 1843

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Sellman, Chairman of the Committee on Colored population, reported a bill agreeably to the suggestions of the Grand Jury of Baltimore city.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature have recommended the first Monday of May 1844, as a suitable time for holding the said Convention. They also recommend in the formation of the Convention that one delegate should be appointed by the Democratic voters of each Congressional district in the several States; and that two additional delegates should be appointed by the Democratic members of the Legislature of each State, elected at the last election, prior to the election of electors of President and Vice President.

We publish below an extract from a letter written by A. C. C. Thompson, to his father, which came into the hands of his uncle, who is administrator.—It will be remembered by our readers, that this young gentleman disappeared suddenly a few years ago, and was supposed to have been murdered in Baltimore. Only a few months since his relatives received intelligence of his being alive and on board the whale ship Cadmus.

TALCAHUANA, coast of Chili,
November 3d, 1842.

On the night of the 13th of August, about 6 bells in the first watch, in Lat. 20° S. Lon. 135° W., we were running E. N. E. with a strong trade wind on our starboard quarter, the night rather hazy, and suddenly the man on the look out sung out, 'breakers ahead.' The helm was immediately put hard down, but we soon found there were breakers also on our weather bow The helm was then put hard to starboard, but before the ship could fall off sufficiently to get clear, she struck on a hard coral reef. The shock was so tremendous that several of the spars went instantly by the board. We went to work as soon as possible to lower the boats; but the breakers were so tremendous that all our boats were stove in pieces, except one, in which the mate and a boats crew made a safe retreat.

We now found ourselves in a very precarious situation. The ship was breaking with great violence upon the reef, the sea was breaking over the stern as high as the mizen-top; and what added more to the horror of the scene, was the spars falling from aloft, which we expected every minute to dash out our brains.

To extricate ourselves from this dreadful situation, we hastily constructed a raft of spars, hatches, and other lose stuff, and after collecting some provisions and clothes, we jumped upon the raft, with the hope of being washed on shore by the breakers. After being tossed about for some time, our frail bark was dashed upon the reef; some made their escape, and some of us were washed back by the returning swell. I was washed back once, but on the second trial, I was fortunate enough to reach the dry part of the reef. One young man made four or five desperate struggles to reach the shore, but was every time carried back. The last time, several of us ran to catch him, but before we could reach him, a receding wave washed him into the sea, and in a short time his lifeless body was seen rolling upon the beach. This was the only man we lost.

In the morning we found the ship had all gone to pieces except a little of her bows and deck; the reef and rocks were covered with the wreck, and after searching about for some time, we collected five casks of water, two pipes of bread and other provisions sufficient to last about 60 or 70 days.

On the 3rd day after the disaster, the captain concluded to leave in the boat, and attempt to reach some of the Society Islands. After considerable persuasion, he prevailed upon the mate and four men, I being one of the number, to go. After encountering a great many dangers for 14 days, we reached Otaheita in an open boat, and part of the time with nothing but a compass.

When we arrived at Otaheita we were very kindly received by the American Consul, who immediately despatched his schooner to take the remainder of the crew from the rocks.

After stopping at Otaheita some time with Dr. Wells, I shipped as mate on board the brig Emerald, belonging to that place. We arrived in Talcahuana on the 27th of Oct. and the ship Spartan being bound to America, I hasten to write this letter.

Congressional:

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1843.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

When my letter was closed last evening, Mr. Berrien was addressing the Senate on the subject of the Repeal of the Bankrupt Act. Mr. B. spoke in favor of the continuance of the law as proposed to be amended by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary After Mr. B. closed his remarks—

Mr. Walker moved an amendment, which, in effect, was to embrace banks in the provisions of the bill; which said amendment was ordered to be printed, with the express understanding that the subject should come up to-day at 12 o'clock.

BANKRUPT BILL.

This subject was called up at about one o'clock.—The motion to include Banking Corporations, if the Bill should be continued in force, was considered.

Mr. Crittenden asked the Senate to take a vote upon the Bill at once, reminding Senators at the same time that the Bill must be disposed of at once, if acted upon at all.

Mr. Smith, of Conn followed in strong opposition to the Bankrupt Law, and particularly its retrospective character.

Mr. Choate then made a strong and beautifully eloquent speech which soon filled the galleries. The speech enlarged somewhat upon the arguments made yesterday, and took broad ground in favor of the establishment of a permanent Bankrupt system. The Bankrupt Law now in force, it was argued, was no Bankrupt Law within the spirit of the Constitution unless it was contined in operation. It was no more than a sponging law to wipe out debts.

Mr. Choate said he could hardly hope to add any thing to the remarks of the Senator from Georgia.—But there were occasions when a man was called upon to make an effort even though the labor were hopeless. He felt called upon to appeal to Senators, particularly Whig Senators, who were still in power, to pause before they wipe the Act from the statute book.

The vacillation presented by this course of action, Mr. Choate submitted, was dangerous to every thing like permanent legislation. The consequences would be most disastrous if now repealed. It could hardly be hoped that the present generation would see another law in force, and when there was one passed, it might be again under the external pressure of a state of things like that which existed in 1840.

Mr. Choate entreated Senators to vote for saving this Bill. He would vote for the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi if it was modified so as to institute a commission to discover whether a Bank was insolvent or not. If it was so, or should be proved so, he would desire to have such an institution carried into Bankruptcy.

Mr. Choate spoke for an hour, and Mr. Smith of Conn. followed in reply to him.

Mr. Huntingdon said he should vote for the repeal of the law, though during its passage he has been uniformly the friend of the measure. But since then here had been a change of sentiment in his State.—A large majority of the people of Connecticut, and he believed a large majority of the people of the United States were against the law. His duty was to follow public sentiment, and therefore, he should vote for the repeal.

Mr. Walker followed in behalf of his amendment to include corporations in the bill if it should continue in force.

Mr. Allen said he should vote against all amendments, fearing that if any were made the bill would not be repealed.

Mr. Cuthbert made the same remark; when the vote was taken upon Mr. Walker's amendment, which was modified so as to include all corporations except those in which the States had a proprietorship.

The amendment of Mr. W. was then rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Choate, Crafts, Evens, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright—18

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Calhoun, Conrad, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntingdon, Kerr, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Rives, Sevier, Smith of In, Sprague, White, Wilcox—24.

The next question of importance was the amendments of the Judiciary Committee, which, after debate, were rejected. yeas 16, nays 30.

Mr. Benton said he was against the bill before the Senate as proposed to be amended, and against the House bill because it was not an unconditional repeal; because it allowed the continuance of the law to cases where petitions were on file, and application had been made. He would allow no man the benefit of the law who has not got his discharge. He then moved to strike out the priviso allowing the pending cases to be concluded—rejected, yeas 14, nays 35.

Mr. Berrien moved as an amendment that creditors be allowed to choose assignees—rejected, yeas 14, nays 35.

Mr. Conrad offered an amendment that the repeal of the law should take place after the 4th of April next—lost, 13 yeas, 32 nays.

The bill, which is the same, identically, as it came from the House—repealing the Bankrupt law forthwith, and excepting from its operations cases already entered and pending—was *passed*—yeas 32, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Fulton, Graham, Huntingdon, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Rives, Sevier, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Evans, Kerr, Miller, Porter, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—13.

COMMUNICATED.

ON A BANNER PRESENTED TO THE "CAMBRIDGE GUARDS."

This gorgeous Banner proudly waves
Above a valliant band of Braves;
Who at their chief's, or country's call,
Will *bravely fight* or *nobly fall*.

But distant far be war's alarms!
Its trumpet blast, and call to arms!
When maidens fair, with sighs and tears,
Shall mourn their fall'n volunteers.

In peace, may gallant Spencer still,
His chosen band so ably drill;
And lovely dames with smiles award,
The honors due each—"Cambridge Guard."

What martial and sad soul-stirring movements are these?
Hark! the sound of the trumpet now borne of the breeze!
The tramp and proud neighing of chargers draw nigh,
And steeds with their riders sweep gallantly by.

'Tis Hicks' battallion, a disciplin'd troop,
With helmets from which, the white charger-tails droop;
And bright are the smile and the eye of each maid,
As in rapture she looks on the gay cavalcade.

And proud is the glance of each trooper, I ween,
When he knows, by the lov'd of his heart he is seen;
Full bold is his bearing, and martial his air,
With the courage to do—and the spirit to dare.

But who is this horseman who rides by their side,
On a high-mettled charger that prances in pride?
'Tis the gallant commander—a braver than whom,
Never bore on his helmet a warrior's plume.

Bold troopers adieu—may the time never come,
When marshall'd to battle, by trumpet and drum;
Surrounded by foemen, and scorning to yield,
The horse and his rider shall fall on the field!

AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS.—Under this caption a late number of the London Spectator has the following remarks.

Several letters have appeared in the daily papers from holders of American Stocks, urging the British government to lend its aid, at first by remonstrance and then by more "vigorous measures," towards the recovery of their claims. That suggestions of this kind should occasionally appear, cannot be a matter of surprise when we consider the extent of the injury sustained; but it is to be regretted that they should find insertion in our journals without one word of correction, and thus go forth as the expression of public opinion. At the time when those persons parted with their money, they were satisfied with the mere promise to pay of the respective governments to whom it was lent. They acted upon their own estimate of the value of such promise; and if that estimate was erroneous, they must abide by the consequent loss, as they would contently have taken the profit if it had turned out to be correct. If the British government is to assume the task of collecting the debts due to its subjects, it will be proper that its opinion should at least be asked before those debts are permitted to be contracted. Had it been consulted as to the propriety of staking the peace of the world upon the good faith of the State of Arkansas or the Territory of Florida, it is probable that some of the present claims would never have existed. Money-lenders would find little difficulty in disposing of their capital, and little need for circumspection, if they could recklessly part with it to foreign states under the assurance that Great Britain will at all times step in to enforce the punctual payment of their dividends.

We believe that the feelings expressed in these letters are shared only by a very small minority of American bondholders; and it may be well to intimate to the writers, apart from all national considerations, the injurious effects which they must inevitably produce upon their own interests. One moment's reflection will teach them that it would be better for Great Britain at once to pay their demands from her own treasury, than to rush into a war, which must involve the immediate expenditure of a far greater amount, and eventually, under the most fortunate circumstances, leave the matter in a somewhat worse condition than in which it now stands,—namely, with the promise to pay of a nation exhausted by war and exasperated by blows, instead of the promise of the same nation in prosperity and friendship. It is evident, therefore, that their appeals can have no effect upon the British government; and it only remains to inquire what effects they are likely to produce upon the indebted States of America. In regard to those States there can be but three points of reliance,—first, their intuitive sense of honour; second, their sense of pride and hope of future credit; third, their feelings of regret at the misery which must be inflicted, by their defalcations upon those who have shown confidence in their faith and a desire to promote the prosperity of their country. On the first alone, it is evident, no sufficient hope can be grounded. On the second and third, the great chances of their creditors rest; and no more certain mode of destroying those chances could be found than that which has been pursued.—By denouncing the American people as incorrigibly dishonest, we lead them to the belief that it is now too late to take any step by which their pride or their credit can be restored, and that matters, therefore, cannot be worse whether they pay or not; while by our threats of resorting to force, we excite a spirit of dislike that must effectually prevent them from looking with any regret upon our losses.

Wakefield, the farm in Westmoreland County, Va., on which Gen. Washington was born, is offered for sale.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE DISCOVERED.—In Hagerstown, (Md.) News, of the 15th inst., we find the following account of the discovery of an immense cave discovered in the vicinity of Hagerstown. We have no reason to suppose that the News designs the account as a hoax, but it is strange that the discovery should not have been made long since. The account is from a correspondent, and is as follows:—

Gentlemen:—Perhaps you have not heard of a most daring act, which happened in our county a few days since, and which resulted in the discovery of one of the most stupendous caves now known. Do not be surprised, to hear, that not only Hagerstown, but no doubt, the whole country between the north mountain and Blue Ridge, is nothing more than an immense bridge or viaduct, supported by thousands of pillars, some of which exceed. in form and beauty, any thing to be conceived of. I will briefly relate the manner in which it was discovered.

Some ten days ago two gentlemen, Mr. Mingeniser, of Funkstown, and Mr. Watson, near this place, being at leisure, as the weather was fine, determined on a fox-hunt. They soon had old Reynard under way. The chase was close and tight, and old Reynard evidently began to fail on account of his tail collecting the mud, and from the unseasonable warmth of the atmosphere—and finding it rather dangerous to remain in this upper world when it was so warm, thought to try another a little cooler. Accordingly he entered a small opening in a hill-side, about one mile west of Hagerstown, which had never been regarded as more than a sink or falling earth.—The huntsmen loosing the cry of the hounds, thought that they had made a "baulk," but upon riding to the spot where they had last heard them were surprised at not being able to find them.—Whilst standing in conjecture, a dog, to their astonishment, came galloping out of the, apparently sink.

Then the idea occurred that the whole pack must have entered this place, and that the one lacked courage and returned: whereupon one of the gentlemen dismounted, and on applying his ear to the opening, could hear the dogs in full cry. There could be no doubt they were in full chase, for the sound gradually died away, just as if they had been on a plain in this upper world. After half an hour's anxious waiting, they again, for a few minutes heard the dogs more distinctly than before; but this time they seemed to turn a corner, as the sound was hushed abruptly. Their curiosity induced one of them to commence tearing away the roots and earth which surrounded the entrance, and to their astonishment, found in a few minutes, that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit his person erect. Upon advancing 30 or 40 yards in a straight and decending direction, to his amazement, he found himself in a spacious hall, the top of which he, in the dull twilight, could not preceive. He then returned to his companion, when they agreed to follow the dogs, or at least, explore the cavern as far as was practicable. Well, after the necessary arrangements, they actually entered, and when this first hall became lightened, it presented one of the most gorgeous spectacles that can be imagined. The ceiling is about 40 or 50 feet high, and hung with stalactites the most glittering and beautiful. There was a chandalier of exquisite splendor, glittering with a thousand star like tapers—and there was another set with rubies and sapphires, and there was a column that would have sunk the beauties of Grecian architecture into nothing. The trees and shrubbery all glittering reflected prismatic colors from thousands of glittering points. Whilst the gentlemen were standing here, wondering at the prospect before them, they again heard the dogs in a S. Eastern direction, and perceiving a large opening, they proceeded cautiously in that direction. Whenever they passed a turn, or any place, which, in returning, might bewilder them, they hung up a piece of linen, which they had prepared for the occasion.—In this way they proceeded about half a mile, when they came to a small but beautiful stream, ripling over a gentle descent, which they thought must be the Cold Spring, near this town—for the quantity of water corresponded precisely, and it seemed to flow in the proper direction. They had some difficulty in crossing this stream without getting wet feet, as there were no loose stones, being fast with an incrustation. They then proceeded on in a little more easterly direction, as they thought, and after another half mile, they came to a steep and dangerous descent of about 30 or 40 feet, which, however, did not check them, for they were now approaching near to where they thought they heard a roaring noise, the cause of which they were anxious to learn.—They passed many large openings, right and left, and the avenue, through which they passed, was every where beautifully and tastefully hung with drapery like incrustations. About a half mile from the entrance, they found a plant of the Monotropa family, just in bloom. It was not long before one of them discovered an opening, through which they could perceive the light of day, but it was at the top of a very steep precepice, and could not be got to without some difficulty and danger.

The dropping of the water, both from the top and sides of the cavern, now became very profuse, and the roaring, as if of water above them, became very loud. Now awe was first felt in the stout hearts of our adventurers. They felt that they were under a stream of some kind, perhaps under one of the falls of the Antietam, and perhaps that glimmering light was that little cave near Millsborough. They turned and retraced their steps as quickly as possible. The linen marks answered every purpose—the dogs were no more heard—and the roaring died away in the distance. Now they came to the rivulet again—it was a welcome mark, and added fresh vigor to their wearied frames. They were very soon up in this sunny world, glad, and in no wise sorry for their rash undertaking. They found their horses impatient to carry them home, to relate their discovery to their friends. They must have penetrated this cavern about a mile and a half, which is certainly, one of the most daring acts ever heard of.

Gentlemen of courage should join, and provide themselves with the requisites to explore this cavern, as it will certainly prove one of nature's greatest wonders. Those noble animals, the dogs I omitted to state, returned in about 4 hours after their entrance. This, gentlemen, is a short account, and if you think it will aid science, or afford satisfaction to the curious, I will feel flattered in being able to render the public a service.

U. S. SUPREME COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST STAY LAWS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1843.

Gentlemen.—As it cannot be too soon, or too generally known, it gives me pleasure to inform you of a decision of much moment, and of high conservative character, made to-day, by the Supreme Court, with no other dissentient but his Honor Mr. Justice McLEAN. It is this: That the States have no authority, with reference to existing contracts entered into prior to such legislation to provide for the exemption of property from sale under decrees on judgements until it shall have been first appraised under such a law, and unless it shall bring a sum bearing a prescribed proportion to the amount of such appraisement. The questions arose upon a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of Illinois in the case of Bronson and Kinzie, involving the constitutionality of two Acts of Assembly of that State, the one passed the 19th of February 1841; the other the 27th of the same month and year. The following is a copy of the answer of the Supreme Court to the questions:

"First—The decree should direct the premises to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without regard to the law of 19th February, 1841, which gives the right of redemption to the mortgagor for twelve months, and to the judgement creditor for fifteen months.

"Second—The decree should direct the sale of the mortgaged premises without being first valued by three householders, and without requiring two-thirds of the amount of the said valuation to be bid according to the law of Feb. 27, 1841."

To all who properly regard the inestimable value of having contracts inviolably observed, as not only in itself right, but as demanded by the plainest principles of public policy, this decision will be received with unmixed gratification. The course of legislation upon which some of the States appear too willing to embark, of casting every impediment in the way of the collection of debts, is thus early and happily arrested, and the reasoning of the Chief Justice, by whom the opinion was delivered, is so lucid, and addresses itself so commandingly to the judgment, that I have no doubt it will receive the sanction of every intelligent mind in the country.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.—The following is the vote on the passage of said bill:—

Affirmative—Messrs. Causin, Thomas, Sutton, Rasin, Dorsey, Murray, Freeman, Randall, Hall, Phelps, Traverse, Lecompte of Dor. Green, Simpers, Crookshanks, Semmes, Tuch, Hamilton, Richardson, Lynch, McKeehan, Butler, Yellott, Hopkins, Springer, Graves, Gallagher, Starr, Nesbit, Grove, Weber, Harne, Griffith, Dade, Kilgour Pickell, Neff, Buchanan, Brown—39.

Negative—Messrs. Key, Owens, Hammond, Clarke, Allnutt, Weems, Morsell, Walker, Risteau, Welsh, Sherwood of T., Bowdle, Colston, Handy of Som., Fleming, Langford, Rider, Eackland, Janney, Clemments, Dashiell, Roberts, Holland, Hearn, Taylor, Handy of Wor., Crampton, Jarrett, Sherwood of Cas., Thawley, Worthington, Buskirk, Shaw, Powder, Mr. Speaker—35.

DIRECT TAX BILL.—The following is a synopsis of the bill providing for the collection of the direct tax, as it passed the Maryland House of Delegates, on Tuesday night the 21st ult.

Sec. 1. Provides that the levy courts of the several counties, the commissioners of Howard District, and Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, or as soon thereafter as may be, shall fill all collectorships, where such are needed, in said counties, district and city, to collect such taxes as shall not be placed in the hands of collectors, and continue so to do on same day in each year.

2. That said authorities shall, if deemed necessary, divide said counties, district and city, into collection districts, not to exceed the number of election districts, or wards in each, and appoint a collector for each; who shall bond to said authorities statements of which are to be by them returned to the Treasurer and Governor.

3. That said authorities, within twenty days after appointment of said collectors, shall levy an amount not exceeding ten per cent, on the amount placed in the hands of collectors, to be collected in the same manner and time as county charges are, to defray expense of collection.

4. That said authorities shall not separate the collection of the State and county taxes, but that both shall be collected under one and the same bond.

5. That said authorities shall fill all vacancies, and continue appointing until collectors shall bond.

6. That taxes due for 1841 and 1842, shall be collected and paid into the Treasury, one-half on or before the first day of September next.

7. That taxes for 1843, shall be collected and paid into the Treasury, one forth on the first of January, one-fourth the first of April, one-fourth the first of July, one-fourth the first of October, 1844; and for the year 1844, in like payments, beginning on the first January, 1845.

8. That in case any collector shall fail to pay into the Treasury, the amount due, at the proper time, the Treasurer shall inform the Governor, who shall institute suit on the bond of the collector so failing, and he may remit all or any part of the interest chargeable to said collector under the act to which this is a supplement.

9. All acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

The first naval victory over a
during the last war, was achieve
and his ship the Constitution, w
Gurrier, brought the intellige
When it was known to the c
Hull had arrived in the harbo
merchants and citizens waited o
entrance and an entertainmen
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and approbation.

The New York American
extract from the Boston Courie
we witnessed in our City Hall,
war, the freedom of the city, in
presented to Com. Decatur.

A large assemblage was colle
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and presence, as he read the c
dress, produced great effect; bu
we well remember, was directe
Decatur, who, dressed in full u
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trembling, and looking more lik
sentence than applause.

When it came to his turn to
out from a paper in his hand th
had to speak; and only when t
and the formality of the circle
he recover, and then, almost in
Hull, his first words were, that
into a fight against almost any
such a scene again.

The following presentment
Grand Jury to the City Court
To the Honorable the Judges
Court, the Grand Jury for th
do respectfully represent—

That, in the discharge of th
they have become aware of th
evil, to which they feel it their
mal manner, to call the attentio
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an association, professedly ma
negroes and mulattoes, the meet
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so called Lodge, of which they
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granted by "The first African L
Lodge of North America," in t
delphia, dated the 9th of May
charter establishes an entire d
Lodge in this city, upon the n
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pecuniary assistance which it
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cessary to say that such an inst
and connected, is against the po
Maryland. How far the system
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to determine; but they canno
safety of the slave property, an
the white population, require it
pression. Assemblages of negr
or slave, cannot be prudently to
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lodges, within our limits, and tha
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at their respective sessions, and
the duty of all officers of the p
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ited, and to cause the members t
mitted for due trial.

And the Grand Jury earnestly
Honorable Court will join them,
matter to the immediate cognizan
ral Assembly, by forwarding wit
tion, a copy of this presentment
the request that its views be co
evil remedied at the present sess

HUGH McELDER

Baltimore, Feb. 23d, 1843.

DIED,

On Friday night, the 24th ult. a
Mrs. DORATHY BULLEN, in the

BALTIMORE PRICES

Baltimore P
Marc

FLOUR—Howard Street,
City Mills,
WHEAT—Prime Red,
White,
CORN—White,
Yellow,
OATS,
RYE,

RATIONAL ENTERT

TOWN BELL—Science a
Lectures—Music, Instrume
COMBINED WITH THE INTELLECT
TIFUL, ALL FOR THE COMMON G

An association of gentlemen, am
give two concerts—the first on W
the 8th instant, the second on th
succeeding, to be held at the Cou
commence at 7 o'clock, for the e

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