

(Continued from first page.)
298 A further additional supplement to the act of December session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter 117, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others.
299 An act to bleed New Town Trap and New Freedom, in Frederick county, into one, by the name of Jefferson, and to establish boundaries of lots by the commissioners, and to incorporate the same.
300 An act to incorporate the Sam's Creek rail road company.
301 An act for opening and increasing the width of German Lane in the city of Baltimore.
302 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases, passed at December session, 1817, chapter 119.
303 An act to provide for the public printing of the state.
304 An act relating to recording deeds.
305 An act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning powers of attorneys from heirs and legatees, and of releases and final discharges to executors, administrators and guardians.
306 An act relating to the recovery of small debts.
307 An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, by the name of the Cambridge Bank of Millington, in Kent county.
308 An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to authorize the leasing a lot in the city of Baltimore, belonging to the heirs of Kennedy Owen, passed at December session 1827, chapter 24.
309 An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, in the first judicial district of Maryland.
310 An act relative to Liberty street, in the city of Baltimore.
311 An act to define and enlarge the powers of courts of equity.
312 An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to provide for the more complete administration of justice in equity cases in Allegany county.
313 A supplement to the act passed at November session of the year 1814, chapter 55, entitled, an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the general courts and courts of equity.
314 An act to incorporate the Maryland Colonization Society.
315 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians and rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.
316 An act relating to insolvent debtors.
317 An act to restrain private banking.
318 A supplement, as concerns the city of Baltimore, to the act, entitled, an act to provide a summary mode of recovering the possession of lands and tenements helden by tenants for years or at will, after the expiration of their terms.
319 An act relating to appeals and writs of errors on judgments of the county courts of Baltimore, Frederick and Washington.
320 An act for the relief of Jane Freeman of the city of Annapolis.
321 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of issuing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.
322 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.
323 An act relating to free negroes and slaves.
324 A supplement to an act to make public an old road leading from Coalville, in Montgomery county, to intersect the public road from Vanville, in Prince George's county, at or near the Point Chapel in said county, passed at December session, 1823, chapter 184.
325 An act for the benefit of Ann Kendall, of Queen Anne's county.
326 An act for the relief of Mary Wilson of the city of Baltimore.
327 An act to condemn and make public a certain piece or lot of ground therein mentioned.
328 An act relating to Dugan's and M-Eliders' wharves, in the city of Baltimore.
329 An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
330 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington.

SPICED FISH.

It is a curious fact, that since the brig Java was stranded on Cape Cod, near Nauset harbour, cod fish have been more abundant near the shore than was ever known previous to that event. We are informed on credible authority, that from the fish caught from a small row boat in one day, nearly half a bushel of nutmegs, besides a quantity of coffee, was taken.
One fish, a "real screamer," had no less than fifteen nutmegs in his clam basket; and others nearly as many. There must be terrible goings on down below, we should not wonder if they were about to celebrate a centennial anniversary on the Grand Banks, and that these sea-foragers were the purveyors. The brig Pacific went ashore recently near the same place, with a cargo of molasses, and it would not surprise us if they were Yankees enough to have a lick at that too. We hope, however, as they are all water-drinkers, that the shark will persuade them to set up a distillery.
Boston Transcript.

CHRISTMAS.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

Now out upon you, Christmas!
Is this the merry time,
When the red earth blazes, the harper sings,
And the bells ring their glorious chime?
You are called merry Christmas—
Like many that I know,
You are living on a character
Acquired long ago.
The dim lamps glimmer o'er the streets,
Through the dun and murky air,
You may not see the moon or stars,
For the fog is heavy there:
As if all high and lovely things
Were blotted from the sight,
And earth had nothing but herself
Left to her own drear light.
A gloomy crowd goes hurrying by:
And in the lamp light's glare,
Many a heavy step is seen,
And many a face of care.
I saw an aged woman turn
To her wretched home again,
And she had a sad story,
And all day asked in vain.
The fog was on the cutting wind,
The front was on the flood;
And yet how many past that night
With neither fire nor food!
There came on the air a smothered groan,
And a low and wailed cry,
And there stepped a child, a young girl-child,
In its mortal agony.
"Kiss, for its price," the miser said,
"On earth we must live as we can;
And this is not a crime, but a sacrifice
In the cause of science and man."
Is this the comely time to be in the world?
And must it ever be so?
That there can be nothing of human good
But must from some evil flow?
Oh, no, and the dreary city's smoke,
And the fog are left behind,
And the leaden fogs of the large old trees
Are stirred by the rising wind.
And all is calm, like the happy dream
Which we have of an English home—
A lovely room where cheerful talk
And healthy humours come.
Is there a foreign foe in the land,
That the midnight sky grows red?
That by honest steel and arm, and rack and stack,
You cruel place is led!
There were months of labour, of rain and sun,
Ere the harvest followed; the plough—
Ere the stack was reared, and the barn was filled,
Which the meek is destroying now.
And the dark invidious goes through the night,
And the dark invidious goes through the night,
The wealth and the fuel which we may not share,
He will at least destroy
The wind, the wind, it comes from the sea,
With a wailing sound it passes:
The soft and mild for a winter's wind,
And yet there is death on the blast.
From the south to the north, the cholera came
He came like a deep-set king,
He has swept the earth with a conqueror's step,
And the air with a spirit's wing.
We shot him out with a gingle of shields,
And guarded quarantines,
What had now which of your watchers slept?
The cholera's post your feet!
There's a curse on the blessed sun and air,
Which will do us for breath,
For breath, which was once but a word for life,
Is now but a word for death.
We for affection when love must look
On each face it loves with dread
Kindred and friends—when a few brief hours
And the dearest may be dead!
The months pass on, and the circle spreads;
And the time is—no ring night,
When each street may have a darkened house,
Or a coffin passing by.
Our lot is cast upon evil days,
In the world's winter time,
The earth is old, and worn with years
Of want, of war, and of crime.
Then out on the toils of ancient times—
The folly which wished you a mirch,
Look round on the crowd, look round on the vice,
Then dare to be glad upon earth. L. E. L.

From the New York Atlas.

THE COMET.

Judging by the abundant allusions to this subject, with which the papers abound, the expected visitant is regarded with no strange predilections. Whether as many persons are frightened by their anticipations of conquest, as writers represent, we know not; but it is a ventral act to assume this position: it can so readily be made a source of entertainment to others.
We take some specimens of treatment the subject is receiving.
COMET ALMANAC.—An elderly lady apparently in a state of high mental excitement, called a few days since and enquired for Almanacs. We exhibited the various kinds we had on hand, and urged their respective merits to her particular notice. This madam in an extra quantity of matter adapted to the preservation of health. This is the "Churchman's Almanac," embracing besides the ordinary monthly calendar, a regular arrangement of the Feasts and Fasts observed by the Protestant Episcopal Church, together with an accurate list of all the Bishops and Clergymen belonging to this persuasion in the U. S. Are either of those the kinds you wish to get? "No them 'nt the ones."—Well, here is the good old fashioned kind, made by one of the disciples of Andrew Beers, Philom, which tells all about the eclipses of the sun and moon, when they rise and set, and also what kind of weather we are going to have. I presume them will suit? "Them 'nt the kind yet." They are all the kinds we have good woman—but our neighbour Nearing, has the Anti-Masonic Almanac—may be that is the kind you want. "No, I don't want them either—Oh, my! my, I'm desperately sorry I can't remember the name—let me think—now I've got it, Comet Almanac—that tells all about that dreadful thing that's going to smash the earth—has't you heard of it? Certainly madam, we have heard of the comet, but what induces you to think it will smash the earth, as you say? "Why Nezer Johnson, our master says so, and he knows all about it, he says its ten chances to one it will be burnt up—what a dreadful time it will be! he told me that the Comet almanac would tell all about it, and I want to get one." My

good woman, do not be alarmed at the prognostication of your schoolmaster. Astronomers say that there is no danger to be apprehended from the comet, and they probably know as much about it as Nezer Johnson do. As for the Comet Almanac, there is no such thing; they all speak of the comet that will appear during the present year—but none of them are crazy enough to predict that the world is coming to an end quite so soon. You must not let it disturb you any more. Tell your friend Nezer from me, that he never will be hung for a witch. "Well, you have taken a great load off my mind, and as the comet 'nt going to burn us all up this year, I guess I'll take one of our Health Almanacs and try to live a little longer. But depend on't, Nezer must look out for breakers."
Catskill Mes.

SPECULATIONS OF THE COMET.

I took notice of an Irishman, with a loaded hod on his shoulder. He repeatedly and devoutly crossed himself: then looking to the top of the building, which he was about to ascend, with a fearful and dubious air. He had got one foot on the first round of the ladder, and made sundry motions to raise the other; but seemed at every new trial to be arrested, and as it were pulled back, by some unseen hand. As I stood watching his motions and his countenance, he withdrew his eyes from the top of the building, and fixing them upon me, said—
"Do you think it'll come now?"
"What will come?" said I.
"Why the comet to be sure."
"The comet I suppose you mean?"
"Why yes, I suppose it's all one and the same creature—that great big fiery body that's comin' to burn the world all up to nothin', and all the people that's in it besides, men, women and children, and down all the rest in the middle of the sea. Oh, the cruel bloody-minded creature, to destroy every body, and not spare the poor babes themselves, nor their poor fathers that work hard every day to eat'em and drink 'em! Do you think it'll come now, Mister?"
"Now?" said I.
"Why, yes, if you please—now, or soon—to-day, or to-morrow, or next summer, that is to be?"
"I don't know," returned I—"I'm not in the secrets of the comet. But I understand very strange calculations are made respecting it."
"Are ye sure," said he, looking to the top of the building once more, "that it wou'ld come to-day?"
"Why, really, Pat," said I, "that's more than I could positively answer. These comets are very eccentric beings; and there's no knowing what might happen."
"The devil thrust 'em for me," said Pat, "but the barbarous cratures! they wou'ldn't mind brushing down an Irishman from the top of a house, any more nor I should mind brushing a fly from the end of me nose. And then I'm informed they're so hot they'll burn all the flesh off ye, and roast your skin to the very bone, without any compunction as it were. You see, Mister, this house here is very high now, even to the very top iv it, as far as it goes; and if the comet should happen to kitch me there on the top, I don't know what would become iv me. I've got a wife and seven small children, two iv whom are under the sod in swate Ireland, and all dependent on me this very moment for every mouthful iv atin, and drinkin, and food and clothin, and that they wear on their backs, poor cratures; and that's what makes me afraid to mount this ladder."
"You needn't be afraid of the comet to-day, Pat," said I.
"Needn't I now?" said he, suddenly brightening up—"bless your honour's soul for that word! I've been afraid to go up to the top iv this same, for fear the bloody comet should come along afore I could get down again; and destroy me root and branch; and burn the clothes and the skin off iv me; and kill me clane dead as a door nail; and brush me down with the end iv his tail, to the great danger and destruction iv me life and all the rest iv me bones. And do ye really think, now, Mister, that it wou'ld come to day, that bloody comit?"
"I'll insure you for sixpence, Pat."
"Well now that's kind iv ye; but the devil a sixpence have I got. Wou'dn't your be'nour thrust me till night?"
"Ay, Pat, I'll trust you till the comet comes."
"Will ye now? Then Mister, you shall have all me insurin. But afore I go up, you'll please to give me a bit of writin to show that I'm insured."
"A policy you mean?"
"Ay, 't would be three policy that; for then you see I could show it to the comet, and let him know that I'm insured."
"Never mind the policy, Pat; I'll insure you by word of mouth."
Being satisfied with this, the Irishman mounted the ladder, and emptied his hod. While up there I could perceive that he turned his face to every point of the compass, as though looking for the approach of the dreaded visitor. He presently descended and told me the insurance worked well, "for the devil a bit," said he, "did the comet dare to show his ugly face."
"But, Pat," said I, "comets seldom show themselves in the day-time."
"Oh, the thieves iv the world!" exclaimed he, "to come prowlin in the night like any other blackguard, who hasn't an honest face to show. But I don't care a fig for him, that same comit, in the night, because why? I slape down cellar, me and me wife, and all me children; and the devil a bit can he find us there, the thief!"
"But," said I, "if the world should be burnt up, you'll be likely to go with it."
"Ah! there it is now; there's no safety for an Irishman at all at all. He's persecuted in Ireland, and burnt to death with a vagabone iv a comit in Ameriky; and he's now here to hide his head out iv sight, on the top iv the

wide world. And then if this tarragoneous globe is destroyed, and all the people in it, where shall a poor body find employment?—There'll be no houses to build, nor no people to build 'em; and then what'll a poor hood-carrier do? Blessed St. Patrick! what'll become iv me?"

"Never fear, Pat," said I, "trust in your patron saint; be honest, industrious and temperate; and let the comet come when it will, it will never hurt you."
"Bless your honour's soul for that word!" said Pat; and seeing him mount the ladder with renewed hope and fresh courage, I turned again to look about me.

New York, March 15.

Necessity hath no law.—Yesterday morning Alderman Palmer of the 13th Ward, was alarmed by the barking of his watch dog, and proceeding to the rear of his premises, he found there a miserable poverty stricken female in the act of carrying away a smoked ham which she had just stolen from his house.
"Why did you come here to steal from me?" asked the Alderman. "Sir," replied she, "if you had like me, six or seven starving children, you would not think it wrong to eat an Alderman out and out."
Mr. Palmer without believing that there is any thing peculiarly savory in the flesh of an alderman, possessed himself of the stolen ham, but immediately presented it to the poor creature who seemed to require it to save her from starving.—Courier.

The notorious Jackson, alias Mr. Livingston.—This celebrated personage, who distinguished himself about a year ago, in the city of New York, by a long career of the most daring forgeries, has lately added new laurels to his reputation by a feat of heroism at Sing Sing State Prison. Soon after his commitment, he had made a most ingenious attempt to escape. On another occasion he tried a second experiment, which likewise failed. The other day information was communicated to the keepers that Jackson was endeavouring to form a plan with some of the prisoners to make a desperate rush and break down all opposition. He was accordingly summoned and interrogated, but he firmly denied the charge. Being satisfied that his protestations would be unavailing, and that he must undergo a severe flagellation, he resolutely seized his broad axe, and extending one leg across a piece of wood, chopped it a little below the knee with all the strength he could exert with his right hand, exclaiming at the moment, "There, I think you must now be satisfied that I have no wish to escape." The leg was nearly cut in two, but there are some hopes that the surgeon will be able to restore it to its proper functions.—Jour. of Com.

DANIEL LAMBERT.
In the burying ground of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, (England), is a black slate, inscribed with gilt letters, to the memory of that immense mass of mortality, Daniel Lambert.

Alas in animo, in corpore maximus.
In remembrance of that prodigy in nature,
DANIEL LAMBERT,
A native of Leicester, who possessed of an exalted convivial mind; and in personal greatness had no competitors;
he measured 3 ft. 1 in. round the legs, 9 ft. 4 in. round the body, and weighed 52 st. 11 lb.
He departed this life on the 21st June, 1809.
Aged 39 years.
As a testimony of respect, this stone is erected by his friend in Leicester.

It was not until the spring of 1806, that Mr. Lambert overcome his repugnance of publicly exhibiting himself. On the 20th June, 1809, he arrived from Huntingdon at the Wagon and Horse Inn, in St. Martin's, Stamford, where preparations were made to receive company; but before nine o'clock of the morning in which he was to have been exhibited, he paid the debt of nature.

Two suits of Mr. Lambert's clothes are still preserved at the above mentioned Inn, and are the frequent objects of attention to the curious visitor. Seven ordinary men have stood within the enclosure of his waistcoat, without starting a stitch, or straining a button.

His coffin measured six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, ten feet three inches deep, and contains 112 superficial feet of elm. It was built upon two axletrees and four clog wheels, upon which his remains were drawn to their place of interment.—His grave was dug with a gradual sloping for many yards, and upwards of twenty men were employed for half an hour in getting his corpse into its last abode.

Mr. Lambert's bulk did not increase above its ordinary size until he had reached the age of 21 or 22 years. [A titanian.]

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the third day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE, a credit of three months will be given on all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security, under that amount the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

March 15, 22 THOMAS FURLONG.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.
RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied by a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson, a choice and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.
Dec. 15.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR
HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are
Patent Finished Cloths
Of various qualities and colours, with
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.
He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable style, for CASH, or to punctual bills only.
Sept. 29, 1831.

TO RENT.
THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Dice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of A. Exander Randall and J. H. Nichol, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.
R. L. JONES.
Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.
MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. These passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's Wye Mills, and Easton to arrive at Kenos same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evenings.
Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1.50, from Broad Creek to Queen's Wye Mills \$1.50, from Broad Creek to Easton 1.50.
For passage apply at the Box of Williamson and Swanwick's Hotel.
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
PERRY ROBINSON.
Feb. 16.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
WILL, until further notice, leave Baltimore on Monday next, and return according Monday, at 7 o'clock, M. and return the same day, leaving Annapolis at 6 o'clock.
On Tuesdays, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, M. for Easton, and return on Wednesdays, leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.
On Friday, she will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Saturdays, at 1 o'clock.
All Baggage at the risk of the owners Feb. 9.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale about THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, being part of Roe Down, which formerly belonged to William Brogden, Esquire, deceased, and is now in the possession of the subscriber, William Brogden. This parcel of land adjoins the farm occupied by Thomas Dorsett, Esq. and the lower estate of William Stewart, Esq. The soil is fine, and the land heavily timbered.
The subscriber, Margaret Brogden, will sell about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF THE LONDON TOWN FARM, which belonged to the late James M. Calver, Esq. and is now in possession of David M. Brogden.
The land will be shown, and the TERMS OF SALE made known to persons desirous of purchasing, by William or David M. Brogden. If the above property be not sold at private sale before Monday, the 21 day of April next, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, upon terms to be made known at the time of sale. The sale will take place at Butler's Tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.
MARGARET BROGDEN,
WILLIAM BROGDEN,
DAVID M. BROGDEN.

CASH FOR NEGROES
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can usually be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS
December 13, 1831.

The

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JONAS GREEN.
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

LAWS OF MARYLAND. Passed at December Session, 1831. COLOURED POPULATION.

AN ACT Relating to the People of Colour of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act appoint a board of managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment, be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove of colour now free, and such as shall hereafter become so, to the Colony of Liberia, in Africa, or such other place or places out of the limits of this state, as they may approve of, and the person or persons to be removed shall consent to go, according to the provisions of this act, and to provide for their establishment and support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of Baltimore county court, and sent to the treasurer of the western shore of this state.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore to pay to the board of managers to be appointed as hereinafter directed, such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best in removing or causing to be removed, such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of colour as are now free, and may be willing to remove out of the state to the colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places out of the limits of the state as they may think best, and as the said persons so to be removed, may consent to go, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said board may, from time to time, make such preparations at the said colony of Liberia, or elsewhere as they may think best, which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation, and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves, and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of colour of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the colony of Liberia or such other place or places in which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums, and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next general assembly of this state.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall hereafter be the duty of every clerk of a county in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every register of wills, in every county of this state, whenever a will, manumitting a slave or slaves, shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, one half whereof shall go to the informer, and the other half to the state) an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of colour of said states; and it shall be the duty of the said board on receiving the same, to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove the said slave or slaves so manumitted, to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society, at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted and offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse so to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this state, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support, at such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able provide for themselves,