LAWS OF MARYLAND
MADE AND PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1838.

An act to abolish the Commissioners of the tax, and Levy Court of Dorchester County, and to provide for the election of commissioners for said County by the people, and to prescribe their powers and duties.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that from and after the passage of this act, the Levy Court of Dorchester County be and the same is hereby abolished.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That, John Muir, John Newton, James Carroll, Solomon Kirwin, Thos. J. Pattison, Jacob Wilson, and John Griffith, be and they are hereby created a board of Commissioners, who shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore required to be performed by the Levy Court of said County until the Election of commissioners as herein after provided for.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that an election shall be held in the several Election districts of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday in October one thousand Eight hundred and thirty-nine, at the same places and in the same manner that elections are directed by law to be held for Delegates to the general Assembly, and that the persons qualified to vote for delegates to the general Assembly of this State, shall at said Election vote for seven persons citizens of Dorchester County, possessing the qualifications required in Delegates to the General Assembly, to be commissioners for Dorchester county, and that for the purpose of this election, and all elections of commissioners hereafter to be held as provided for by this act, Dorchester county shall be divided into three commissioners districts, in the following manner to wit: election district number one or the Fork District two or the New-Market district, three or the Vienna district, to compose the first commissioners district: election district number Seven or Cambridge district: eight or the neck district: Four or Parsons Creek district, to compose the second commissioners district; and election district number five or Lakes district, and six or Hooper's Island district, to constitute the third commissioners district, and that two of the said persons to be voted for as commissioners as aforesaid shall be residents of the first commissioners district, three shall be residents of the second commissioners district, and two shall be residents of the third commissioners district, and the said seven persons shall be styled commissioners for Dorchester county, and the Judges of elections for each district, or a majority of them shall certify and return in form and manner Similar to their certificates and return of the election of Delegates as aforesaid, the number of votes given in the said several election districts for each commissioner and the returning Judges shall ascertain and certify the number of votes given as aforesaid for commissioners, the said certificate shall be made out and filed by the said returning Judges of election in form similar to the certificates of the election of delegates to be delivered to the clerk of the county court whose duty it shall be to record the same, and the two persons residents as aforesaid in the first commissioners district and the three persons residents in the second commissioners district, and the two persons residents in the third commissioners district, who shall be ascertained by the returning Judges, to have received the largest number of votes in the whole county at the said election, shall be declared to be duly elected commissioner for Dorchester county, and the said commissioners elected as aforesaid shall have use, and exercise all the powers and authority vested heretofore in the Levy court of said county, and the said commissioners at their first meeting after the election and qualification shall be divided into three classes, and the two persons elected commissioners district shall constitute the first class, and continue in office until the annual election in October, eighteen hundred and forty and until the election and qualification of their successors; the three persons elected commissioners from the second commissioners district shall constitute the second class, and continue in office until the annual election in October, eighteen hundred and forty one, and until the election and qualification of their successors, and the two persons elected commissioners from the third commissioners district shall constitue the third class, and shall continue in office until the annual election in October, eighteen hundred and forty two and until the election and qualification of their successors.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That at the annual election in October eighteen hundred and forty two commissioners possessing the qualification required in the third section of this act, and residents of the first commissioners district shall be elected by the qualified voters of Dorchester county, in the same manner as the Delegates to the General Assembly are now by law directed to be elected, and shall be certified and returned and the certificates and returns shall be recorded, as required in the third section of this act, to supply the places of the commissioners of the first class, and in like manner three commissioners qualified as aforesaid and residents in the second commissioners district, shall be elected at the annual election in eighteen hundred and forty one, to supply the places of the commissioners of the second class, and in like manner two commissioners qualified as aforesaid, and residents in the third commissioners district shall be elected at the annual election in eighteen hundred and forty two, to supply the places of the commissioners of the third class, and the commissioners to be elected at the annual election in eighteen hundred and forty, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and eighteen hundred and forty two, shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and at the annual election forever thereafter, two commissioners qualified as aforesaid, shall be elected to supply the places of those whose term of office shall be about to expire, and in the event of a tie between or more persons, the same shall be decided by ballot at the first regular meeting of said commissioners.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, that if any commissioner elected as aforesaid, shall die, resign, or refuse or neglect for twenty days after his election, to qualify as commissioner, or shall remove from the county, at any time within the period for which he shall have been elected, the remaining commissioners who shall have qualified according to law shall proceed to appoint a person, possessing the qualifications required in the commissioner so dying, resigning or refusing or neglecting to qualify or removing from the county as aforesaid, to fill his place, and the commissioner or commissioners so appointed shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual election in the said county, and until the election and qualification of his successor, when a person duly qualified as aforesaid, to serve the residue of the term of the commissioner so dying refusing or neglecting to qualify or removing as aforesaid,

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, that every commissioner elected or appointedas aforesaid, shall before he enters on the duties of his office, take and subscribe before some Judge, or Justice of the peace, an oath or affirmation, that he will faithfully diligently and impartially exercise the powers, nd perform the duties of commissioner for Dorchester county, as authorised and enjoined by law, according to the best of his skill and Judgement, without being influenced by favor, affection, hatred malice or ill will, and he will in making all appointments to office, vote for such person or persons, among those willing to accept as in his Judgement and belief shall be most capable and best qualified to perform the duties of such office, which oath shall be recorded in a book to be kept among the records of Dorchester county court.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the commissioners appointed or elected as aforesaid. and their successors shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name style and title of the commissioners of Dorchester county, and by that name, shall have continued and perpetual succession, and be capable in law of sueing and being sued, of making and using a corporate seal and altering the same, of taking holding, selling and conveying all kinds of estates property and effects, and of doing all such acts as shall be necessary to the exercise of all powers which are, or shall be vested in them by this act, or by any other act of Assembly, as full and effectually as corporate bodies may or can lawfully and rightfully do,

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That when and as soon as the commissioners to be elected or appointed as aforesaid, shall have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation herein before discribed, all the powers, right and previleges lawfully exercised by, and property estate and effects vested in the Justices of the Levy court of Dorchesther County shall be transfered to, and be vested in the commissioners of Dorchester county, who, or any four of them shall thereafter exercise all the powers rights and privileges, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by the said justices of the Levy court for Dorchester County, and no appointment of Justices of the Levy court of Dorchester County shall thereafter be made, and all the powers lawfully exercised by or vested in the commissioners of the tax for Dorchester county, and all the duties required by law, to be performed by them, shall be vested in, and exercised and performed by the said commissioners for Dorchester county, after they shall have become qualified as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, that the said county commissioners shall take such appeals and note such transfers as the commissioners of the tax are now required to take, and note at any of their meetings between the first day of April, and the last day of the same month, and for the purpose of taking such appeals and noting such transfers, shall meet every day during the first week of the spring term of the county court, and shall give notice in writing, to be set up in some public place in each election district, ten days before the commencement of said term, of the meetings to be held for that purpose; and also that the said county commissioners at their said meetings shall in their own discretion, transact any other business which as county commissioners they may of right do under this act.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, that the Commissioners for Dorchester county appointed or elected according to the provisions of this act, shall have the power and they are hereby authorised to appoint their own clerk, fix his salary, who shall transact all the business, perform all the duties be liable to the same obligations, and subject in every respect to the same regulations that the clerk of the county court, acting as clerk to the Levy court is now subject to by law.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, which is now allowed by law to the jurors of Dorchester county, for each and every day they shall necessarily attend to the duties of their office.

Sec 12. And be it enacted, That all suits at law or in equity which may be pending at the time of the passage of this act by or against the Justices of the Levy Court of said county, shall be carried on in the like manner, and have the same legal effect, either in favor of or against the Commissioners provided for by this act, as if said suits had been instituted by or against the said Commissioners.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the Clerk of Dorchester County Court, acting as clerk to the Justices of the Levy Court, and the clerk to the Commissioners of the tax for said county, are hereby directed and required, to deliver over to the clerk of the County Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act, all the books and papers appertaining, or in any way belonging to the Levy Court, and Commissioners of the tax hereby abolished.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, that all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original Law which passed both branches of the Legislature at December, session 1838.

Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis this 26th day of March 1839.

GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk. H. Del. Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Clk. Senate, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND TO WIT:—I WILLIAM GRASON, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify to all whom it may concern that George G. Brewer, who has signed the within certificate, is and was at the time of so doing Clerk to the House of Delegates, and that Joseph H. Nicholson, who has also signed the same, is and was at the time of so doing, Clerk to the Senate, and that full faith and credit are due to their acts as such,

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Maryland on this twenty sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine,

L.S.

By the Governor.
CORNELIUS McLEAN, Sec'y. of State.
March 30 1839.

DELGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, held at Annapolis, on Monday evening last, REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore city, and JOHN N. STEELE, of Dorchester county, were appointed Delegates on the part of the Legislature, to the National Whig Convention, which is to meet at Harrisburgh, in December next, to nominate a Whig candidate for the Presidency.—These gentlemen, it is understood, go into the Convention unpledged to the support of any particular candidate, although their first preference, we have heard, is decidedly and warmly for Mr. CLAY. In maintaining this preference before the Convention, they will, beyond all doubt, carry out the wishes of the Whigs of Maryland, who, upon this question, are nearly unanimous. But these gentlemen, whilst they thus endeavor to give effect to the first choice of their State, will, nevertheless, in the true Whig spirit, yield a willing assent to whatever the convention, in its wisdom, may decide to be most for the interest and honor of the Whig party and of the country.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, March, 30th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The approaching term of our County Court, will be a convenient opportunity, for our patrons to call and settle their accounts. We wish to purchase a stock of new type &c. in order to improve the "Chronicle," and this too for the benefit of our subscribers. To enable us to do this, those indebted to us must liquidate their accounts. We therefore respectfully request all persons who are in arrears, to call and settle as soon as convenient. It is extremely unpleasant for us to be dunning our patrons, and when we do it, they may be assured it is the last resort.

Has the "Aurora" stricken us from its exchange list?

THE WHIG FESTIVAL will be held to day at Cedar Landing, in Griffin's Neck. We anticipate a delightful occasion, and advise all persons to go who are fond of good speaking.

ERRATA.—In the "statement of the cultivation and product of a field of corn," Communicated to the "Farmers Register" by Doct. Joseph E. Muse, and published in the "Chronicle" of the 16th inst., for "POPULAR constituents," read "PABULAR constituents;" and "ONE state engineer," read "OUR state engineer.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—We were in error in stating in our last paper that the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt had become a law. It had passed the House of Delegates, and we must have PRESUMED it a law from the righteousness of its object, for we certainly had never read the fact of its passage through both branches of the Legislature. Imagination is very potent, when enlisted upon the side of prejudice.

OURSELVES.—It is ever highly gratifying to an editor of a newspaper to be convinced that his labours receive the approbation of his fellow citizens. Some may inquire, how can he be satisfied of this fact? We answer—whenever he receives their encouragement. He may, it is true, be deceived by the flattering representation of a few; but, when a mass of his fellow citizens come forward, and demonstrate their approbation by encouraging his efforts, there can be no mistake. Although we have frequently been told by our cotemporary that our INTEMPERATE course has elicited the disapprobation and disgust of the temperate class of the Whigs, yet, on Monday last we received a letter from a friend at Church Creek, enclosing a list of TWENTY subscribers. Another friend from Vienna informed us on that day, that he had a list of TEN subscribers for us; another in Lakes district sent us word that he had obtained FIVE subscribers for us, and another friend in the Neck district informed us that he should be able to obtain for us, at least TEN subscribers in that section. Is not this encouraging? Is it not sufficient to satisfy us that our efforts are appreciated by our fellow citizens? Our march is onward, and notwithstanding the "Chronicle" was but a short time ago, trembling upon the verge of an abyss, she will exist many years yet, to the no little uneasiness of Loco Focoism, and its GODDESS up town. VERBUM SAT.

LEVY COURT & COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.—We publish in another column, a law, of the present legislature, entitled "an act, to abolish the Commissioners of the Tax, and Levy Court of Dorchester County, and to provide for the election of Commissioners for said county by the people, and to prescribe their powers and duties." Until the regular Fall Election, as will be perceived from the law, the present board of Commissioners, with the addition of Capt. John Griffith, and Jacob Willson Esq, are empowered to perform all the duties heretofore incumbent upon the Levy Court. Consequently they possess the power of appointing Judges of Elections, Collector of the County Charges, Constables &c.

How true the remark, "we know not to-day, what to-morrow will bring forth." But a week ago, the bosoms of the Loco Focos dilated with the expectation of office. They who had toiled, had spent their time and money for their party and the "spoils," were about beholding the consummation so devoutly wished—were about to be rewarded for their faithfulness. Many of them had abandoned their avocations, and were living upon anticipation. The "tillers of the innocent soil," wearied with the calmness and solitude of rural life, had thrown aside the ploughshare, and all the paraphernalia of husbandry, for the sweets of office. Some had pictured to themselves the pleasure of controlling the financial department of our county:—Another had dreamed of the sport of *arresting* his neighbour's *horse*, or *levying* upon his *mortal frame*,—and, others were pouring over the spider—sanctified volumes of their libraries, in order to flourish with becoming dignity, as pedagogues of the Primary Schools. But alas! disappointment has overtaken them in the midst of their happiest hours. Shattered hopes, and blighted prospects pervade the circle, where joy so lately laughed. Deep-mouthed execrations escape the lips of those who but a few days ago were chaunting a song of triumph.

"This is the state of man:—To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow, blossoms:
The third day, comes a frost, a killing frost;
And,—when he thinks, good, easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root,
And then he falls."

We sympathize with them in their disappointment. No man knows the extent of his genius, until his situation in life calls forth its slumbering energies. And, as Gray says,

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

some one of the worthy aspirants to Constabulary honor, might have won a reputation as a thief-catcher, equalled only by that of the far-famed Hays. There may have been some child of genius,—"a youth to fortune and to fame unknown,"—among those who were preparing themselves for their *debut* in the hall of learning, whose talents might have shed a halo of glory around his country, brighter than that which once blazed over Greece. But,

"Disappointment lurks in many a place,
As bees in flow'rs, and stings us with success."

"Noble rage" is repressed by ruined hopes, and the "genial current" of many a soul is chilled by the ingratitude of a hollow hearted world. What a salutary lesson does this event teach ambitious aspirants to office. We advise them in future to adhere to the particular vocations, for which nature intended, and has best fitted them; and when the infirmities of old age shall have gathered around them, they will enjoy that tranquility of mind which few politicians feel, and that unassailed reputation which none possess.

We publish on the first page of to-day's paper, the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The report advises the completion of this portion of our Internal Improvements, upon the condition that the United States and the District of Columbia will surrender their stock to the State. The amount, of stock held by them is comparatively small, and, in the language of the report, "this application cannot be resisted without a well defined deflection from every principle of natural justice and expediency." The speedy prosecution and completion of her works of Internal Improvement is of vital importance to the State of Maryland. She has a powerful rival to contend with. Pennsylvania is sensible of the importance of the trade of the West, and already the grand project has been discussed there, of "connecting Chambersburg with Pittsburg by Rail Road, this forming a continuous line from Philadelphia to the latter city."—Should apathy on the part of the State of Maryland, encourage Pennsylvania to carry out this *project*, she will thereby secure the benefits of the Southern and Western trade, which must inevitably result to the great disparagement of our beloved State.—But, should Maryland shake off this lethargic disposition, and pursue, with vigour and alacrity, the course recommended by the enlightened chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the day is not far distant when she will occupy the proud situation, to which she seems destined by nature. For the attainment of the blessings which must result to her from the consummation of her works, Maryland will be indebted in a great measure to the patriotic exertions of the able chairman of the committee before referred to. Taking a broad and comprehensive view of the premises, and arriving at conclusions which present themselves to every intelligent mind, he has independently stepped into the arena, and assiduously exerted himself for the advancement of the glory of his native State. For his manly exertions he is entitled to, and will receive the lasting gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Apart from truth, the main object of all editors in making selections for their papers, should be to select such articles as have no tendency to deprave the taste, nor corrupt the morals of their readers. They should remember that their Journals give tone to the conversations of the community in which they circulate, and great care should therefore be taken by them to admit nothing in their columns which is not fit food for the mind. They should endeavour to furnish their readers with such intelligence as will instruct and amuse them. They should not, undeservedly, prejudice the minds of the people against the great and good men of the nation; such men as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, by selecting extracts from the most virulent organs in the country; organs which foster corruption, and assail and villify virtue. They should recollect that at least a few virtuous persons will read their papers and, however strong may be their propensities for vulgarity and abuse, a proper respect for the taste of others, should restrain the gratification of their unfortunate predelictions. Are these well established principles observed by all the members of the editorial corps? No. Instead of endeavoring to heal the bleeding wounds of our beloved country, and burying party prejudice and bigotry under the lofty and sublime patriotism of such statesmen as Clay, and awarding them their meed of credit for their services in arresting the downward progress of our Republic, some of them despise their patriotism because they are not yoked to the car of Loco focoism and as their integrity becomes more unbending, and their efforts more powerful in the cause of our common country, the more violently are they abused, villified and calumniated. What will the world think of the decency and the taste of an editor, who,—after Mr. Clay has arrested the storm of abolitionism, and whose bold and patiotic course elicited the applause of such a man as John C. Calhoun—lends his columns to to the propagation of the abuse and calumny, which has been poured upon the head of that great man, and who culls articles from his exchange papers in which Mr. Clay is denounced as "an outcast and wanderer, standing friendless and alone, an object of pity rather than contempt." To whom these remarks are best applicable, we leave for others to decide.

Maryland Legislature.

In Senate.

March, 23 1839

The bill entitled, an act for the benifit of the widow and infant children of Jacob Pattison, dec'd was read the first time, and referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

A bill entitled, an act for the relief of William W. Handley, of Dorchester county;

Which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Goldsborough, of D. from the committee to which was referred the bill entitled, an act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of the tax of Dorchester county, and to provide for the election of commissionera for said county, by the people, and prescribe their powers and duties, reported favorably thereon;

It was read the second time.

March 25, 1839.

Mr. Goldsborough of D., from the committee to which was referred the resolution concerning Dorchester county reported favorably thereon;

It was read the second, and by special order the third time, passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Ricaud submitted the following report,

Which was read and concurred in;

The committe on invalid deeds and defective proceedings, to which was referred the petition of Benjamin Woodard, praying the passage of a law authorizing the recording of a certain deed therein mentioned, beg leave to report, that they have taken into consideration the prayer of the said petitioner, and being of opinion, that the case is fully provided for by the act of 1839, chap. 304, beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough of D.

The bill entitled, an act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of the tax of Dorchester county, and to provide for the election of commissioners for said county by the people, and prescribe their powers and duties;

Was being read the third time, when

On motion of Mr. Scott,

The following amendment was read and dissented from:

In the 1st section stike out the words "the passage of this act," and insert the words "the first Wednesday of October next."

On motion of Mr. Scott,

The following amendment was read:

Strike out the second section,

The question was put, and,

Determined by yeas and nays, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Ely, Matthews of A, Scott, Evans, Maulsby, Wason, Matthews of C.—7

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Thomas, prest. Magruder, Ricaud, Donoho, Potts, Stewart, Goldsborough, Purnell, Wilson 9.

The bill was then read through, passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

March 22nd 1839

Mr. Page, from the committee on ways and means submitted the following resolution.

By the House of Delegates:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, to pay Thomas B. Shearman, or his order, four hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixteen cents, out of any appropriated money now in the Treasury.

By order,

George G. Brewer, clk.

Which was read the first and by special order the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

March, 23, 1839

Mr. Page, chairman of the committee on ways and means, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of 90 citizens of Frederick county, praying the passage of a law authorizing the construction of a fire proof powder magazine on the public grounds in Frederick, adjacent to the barracks;

Which was read the first and and special order the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. McNamara reported a bill entitled, an act to authorize William A Slacum to erect a gate on the public road in Dorchester county.

FROM MAINE.

The resolve authorizing Governor FAIRFIELD to withdraw his troops as soon as he shall be satisfied that Sir JOHN HARVEY has abandoned all idea of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, has passed the Senate of Maine by a vote of 16 to 1. Tuesday afternoon had been assigned for its consideration in the House.

General SCOTT and Suite were still at Augusta.—No late communications were known to have passed between Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey.

LATEST.—The resolve which passed the Senate of Maine, was taken up in the House, and other resolutions offered as a substitute therefore, the substance of which is as follows:

They affirm the indefeasible right of Maine to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of the disputed territory, but waive for the present the exercise of such jurisdiction over that portion of the territory heretofore in British possession. They, however, declare it to be the duty of Maine, to exercise jurisdiction over the *whole* territory, so far as jurisdiction is involved in the expulsion of trespassers, and the protection of the public property. They furthermore authorise the Governor to withdraw the military, when, he is satisfied they are not necessary to sustain the civil force on the territory.

Two other resolutions were also offered, the purport of which is, that Maine will not consent to a conventional line, and that in the event of a refusal by Great Britain to assent to a joint commission for a survey of the line as described by the treaty of '83—then it will be the duty of the General Government to take and maintain jurisdiction of the whole territory in dispute. All these were adopted, 165 to 1.

JUDGE WILKINSON & MR. MURDAUGH ACQUITTED.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that the trial of these gentlemen ended in their acquittal. They were indicted as principals in an affray which took place at the Galt House in Louisville, and which resulted in the death of one or more persons. The Journal says: "The jury were out only three or four minutes. Eleven of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the box, but the twelfth objected to that course."

On the 16th ult. the wife of Ziba Morse, of Leory, Bradford county, Pa., in a fit of insanity set fire to her own house and perished in the flames.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE March 21st, 1839.

WHEAT, (prime red)		$1.71
" (common)	$1.55, a	$1.70.
CORN, (Md. White)	83 a	84 cts.
" (yellow)		86 cts.
RYE,	95 a	100 cts.
OATS,	43 a	45 cts.

NOTICE.

The Steamboat
PAUL JONES,
will leave Cambridge Wharf, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M. for ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE until further notice.

☞All baggage at the owner's risk.

JAMES FOOKS, Master.

March 30 1839. (7t)

The Somerset Herald will insert the above to the amount of $2. and charge this office.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is now opening, and respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine them.—His stock is general, and carefully selected, and he confidently assures his customers that he can sell them unusually good bargains. Call and see!

The public's ob't s'vt.

FRANCIS J. HENRY.

March 30 1839 3w

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM A. SULLIVANE, respectfully invites his customers to call and examine his fine assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is now opening at his old stand. They were purchased with regard to cheapness, and selected with great care, and cannot fail to please whoever may favor him with a call. He particularly invites the ladies to call and examine his stock of fancy articles, &c.

March 30 1839 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, on Monday the 8th of April next, at the hours of 3 o'clock P. M.—the BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Lt. S. W. Lecompte. It is unnecessary to give a description of the valuable property, as those who are disposed to buy—will examine for themselves.—Lt. Lecompte will shew the premises to those desirous of purchasing. Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES K. BRYAN.

March 30th 1839. tds

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed to Baltimore, is anxious to close his business in Cambridge as speedily as possible, and hereby notifies those indebted to him, to make immediate payment to his agent, Mr. James Rea, (who has his books and papers) as all accounts which may not be closed by money or judgments by the first day of May next, will be placed in the hands of Officers for Collection.

As his accounts are generally small, a disposition to pay on the part of those indebted, is only necessary to a speedy settlement of them.

The public's ob't. serv't.

LEVIN WINGATE.

Balt. March 30 1839. 3t

NOTICE.

THE board of Commissioners for Dorchester County, will meet at their office in the East end of the Court House, on *Monday* the 15th day of April next for the purpose of appointing CONSTABLES, Overseers of the Roads, and regulating the Ferries,

March 30, 1839. 3t