The Herald.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Vol. XI.] PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1838. [No. 1.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

STATE DEPARTMENT, }
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838. }

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled "an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several county Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore city Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis, Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of this State.

J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 231.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the registers of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless,* that the persons who shall now (1838) be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for said gates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland to and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members, and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered, as hereinafter mentioned, and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes: the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to and the oath in like manner as in case of elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate in the form of A. as aforesaid, with the additional qualifications that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That in case any person who shall have been chosen a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and lose right to a separate delegation, shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and one delegate in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand souls, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates, and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, shall have been taken, be entitled by the gradation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county, by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and for ever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of this section for the said session, but nothing in this proviso contained, shall be construed to frustrate or prevent the union of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis, under the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That on all elections for senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken a part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senator and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, and affecting their purpose or change of office.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Council to the Governor and to the duties of the council, be repealed, and that the executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested solely in the Governor subject to such limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any law consistent with the constitution, and shall cause all such appointments, so made, to be recorded in such manner as the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under the previous executive appointment, when the act shall come into operation, or who after holding, or claiming to hold any office, shall be removed from office, shall continue in office, during the term of one calendar month, to enable the governor to act upon such offices, during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office or at the expiration of one calendar month, counting the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted,* That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor, a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted,* That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, or to move from the state, die, resign, or removed for cause, the persons filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted,* That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and places of holding elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the property which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-Western District, and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of precedency of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on same day to be fixed by commissioners of the two houses, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing four ballots of similar size and appearance and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of senate shall then upon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate; and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal voters, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate, and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand souls, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates, and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, shall have been taken, be entitled by the gradation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county, by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of this section for the said session, but nothing in this proviso contained, shall be construed to frustrate or prevent the union of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis, under the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 23. *And be it enacted,* That the term of office of the senators, who shall be chosen on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished, nor shall the existing laws establish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor shall any law, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, the act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be adjudged a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, next, at the late residence of Henry Adams deceased, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting principally of a stock of *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Corn, Fodder, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Adm'r
of Henry Adams decd.

May 15, 1838.

C. C. CARROLL, EDITOR.
Published every Tuesday Morning.

TERMS.

Three dollars a year, to be sold by TWO DOLLARS
☞ *If paid in advance.* ☜
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Must be paid for in advance, or before the time expires for which they are intended to be inserted.
The postage must be paid on all communications to the editor.
☞ *These terms will be invariably insisted upon.* ☜

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.
May 8th, 1838.

ON application of Sarah P. Wilson, Administratrix of Levin Wilson, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Levin Wilson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October, 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

SARAH P. WILSON, Adm'rx.
of Levin Wilson, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.
May 8th, 1838.

ON application of Joshua W. Tull, Administrator of Mary Harris, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Mary Harris, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

JOSHUA W. TULL, Adm'r.
of Mary Harris, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
May 8th, 1838.

ON application of Isaac McCready, Administrator of Solomon McCready, late of Somerset County deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of testamentary on the Personal Estate of Solomon McCready, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of October 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

ISAAC McCREADY, Adm'r.
of Solomon McCready, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.
May 8th, 1838.

ON application of William Willing, Administrator of Joseph Hardy, late of Somerset County deceased, it ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Joseph Hardy, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of October 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 15th day of May, A. D. 1838.

WILLIAM WILLING, Adm'r.
of Joseph Hardy, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

JOB PRINTING.

CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c. &c. HANDBILLS, BLANKS.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1838.

☞ Our readers will perceive that this paper has been very much enlarged. The press is one of the best of its kind, the materials are nearly all new, and, with the aid of a competent and faithful journeyman, already in charge of the office, we think we may safely promise our subscribers as neat and handsome a sheet, as is to be found in any village in the country. We shall earnestly labor to make this paper, not only the medium of disseminating orthodox political doctrines, but of communicating the interesting and valuable information on all subjects within the range of a newspaper. Great efforts will be made to have it *regularly* forwarded to subscribers. These will be the objects steadily kept in view;—how far we shall succeed in accomplishing them, we must leave to time, and the public, to determine. ☞ The professional duties of the editor, we repeat, will be attended to, as usual. These duties will on *no account* whatever, be forsaken, or in anywise neglected.

☞ *One third* more matter will now be furnished our readers by this paper, than they received in the old form, while the terms remain the same. When this circumstance, together with the improved appearance of the paper, is taken into consideration, it is confidently expected, that all will either pay in advance, or not hesitate to comply with the prescribed terms, if they do not. We have endeavoured to be explicit, in order that all mistakes hereafter may be avoided.

☞ For sundry miscellaneous matters—see 4th page.

☞ We have received two numbers of a new penny paper styled "The Whig," published in the city of Baltimore, by Messrs. Bull and Tuttle. We cordially wish success to all Whigs in general, and to this "Whig" in particular.

☞ William Robertson has been appointed Postmaster, at Kingston, Somerset county, Md.

☞ *Treasury Note Bill.*—The Bill authorising an issue of the Treasury Notes passed the House of Representatives at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, after a very animated debate. The vote upon its passage was, yeas 106—nays 86.

☞ Let every Whig be at his post TO-DAY, in the Court House, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. No common circumstance should detain a man from this meeting. The eyes of the State *and the country* are upon us. Let us proceed to appoint our delegates to the Convention; then let us speak aloud our opinions of the miserable EXPERIMENTERS at Washington, and our keen sense of the frightful injuries they have inflicted upon this country. Let *them* not be spared,—they have not spared the *people!* Remonstrances—petitions—*supplications* have been offered up to them in vain. Now let them hear the deep tones of your honest resentment. We think we know something of the firm and manly temper of the Whigs of Somerset; and we are much mistaken, if they do not, this day, show to Van Buren and his followers, that though they may now and then differ in opinion amongst themselves in relation to some merely *local* matters, they are perfectly *unanimous* in abhorring the measures of this ruinous administration, and fixed in the determinate purpose to stamp the brand of their displeasure upon *any* candidate for *any* office, who thinks "IT GLORY ENOUGH TO FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SUCH A CHIEF!"

☞ *High-handed fraud and forgeries.*—The Baltimore Chronicle of last Tuesday morning says, there was great excitement in that city on the day before, created by the discovery of extensive forgeries perpetrated by Mr. Wm. Brown, a merchant further of so unexpected integrity and of high character. It appears that he had been in the habit of supplying himself with money, by drawing notes with forged names as endorsers, and depositing them as collateral security, for the repayment. Mr. Brown, it is learn, has forged the names of many highly respectable merchants of this county, to notes of large amounts. As far as we can ascertain, he has committed forgeries upon the following persons and for the following sums, viz:

On Mr. Samuel W. Jones, of this place, for two notes each, $1,200	$2,400
On Mr. Marcellus Jones, at White Haven, for - - - -	1,900
On Mr. Tomlvine, of Salisbury, for	900

And on Messrs. Freeny & Parsons, at Salisbury, Messrs. Wm. & John Gunby, Parksburn, Mr. Levin Conner, of Annamessex, and others, for sums of which we have not heard the respective amounts; but the whole is said to be upwards of ten thousand dollars.

This criminal and desperate expedient, it is said, was resorted to by the wretched man, with a view of sustaining his tottering credit, and under the unauthorized hope, that some unforeseen good fortune would enable him to meet the debts by maturity, and thus destroy the evidence of his guilty conduct. How vain—how fatal the delusion! Ingenuity and artifice may serve for a time to suppress the voice of crime, but it is wise and a sure conclusion of Providence, that it seldom fails, sooner or later, to make itself heard. Justice may be slow of foot, but it rarely fails to overtake the transgressor, and to visit him even in this world, with the just consequences of his wickedness. *Guilt cannot be concealed.* It will not pass away from the earth, without leaving the tokens of its pollution. It will not die—it cannot be *buried*. Like the dark spot of "the small hand" of Lady Macbeth, "it will, *never out!*" Like the foundering on the shoal, that alarmed terror and dismay over the landscape half of Rehobazzar, it will rise up in moments of joy and revelry and shake it "with horror!" It is shouted virtue. It cannot be hid. It cannot be driven off, and it may scare many forever his *honest* and *unstained* family, and rock in the tomb dead to forget his infamy, as Mr. Brownell, it is said, has done, but shl he cannot fly from himself, he cannot shun that "*still small voice*," which whispers vengeance in his ears,—which banishes slumber from his pillow and peace from his bosom. ☞ *The way of the transgressor is hard!*

☞ An account of a mob in Philadelphia, will be found in another column of our paper of to day

☞ 73. *Banks.*—We noticed the fact, that the banks of New York and Boston had resumed specie payments. Several of the New England institutions have followed suit, and it is supposed a general resumption may be looked for, at no distant day. Every confidence could be placed in the new-born friendship of the national administration for the banks; if there could be any sort of security given, that they would receive that just and honest treatment at the hands of Mr. Van Buren, which it is their *right* to expect, and his *duty* to extend, then there would be no difficulty about resuming. It is true, that the stupid and savage warfare, so long and so fiercely waged by the "illustrious predecessor" and the "glory enough" successor, against the moral institutions of the country, and through them, against the *people*, seems at length, about to cease, at least for the present. Mr. Secretary Woodbury writes to New York, that the Executive proposes to exert all its legitimate powers to aid the banks in resuming specie payments. Mr. Hamer, the leader of the administration forces in the lower House of Congress, offers a resolution declaring it to be the *duty*—yes, that is the word, the *duty* of the government to afford such assistance as is within the scope of its authority to resuming banks. The Globe, the *well-known organ* of Mr. Van Buren, after having rioted in the ruins of the banks,—after having leagued itself to the Famy Wright rabble of the country, and echoed back their fiendish shouts, whenever a bank was broken, or drawn into difficulties—this very Globe now has the unparalleled effrontery to declare, "it is a popular error to suppose that the administration has ever been hostile to the banks"!! Now, all this is very sudden—and looks like magic. The truth is, there is a magician at work. Mr. Van Buren himself has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being the "*great* magician," but his wand is broken—his power of enchantment gone forever. There is now a far greater magician than he;—his name is the BALLOT BOX! Before the marvellous power of this enchanter, the spirit of the New Yorker shrinks humbled and abashed. He now begins to find out, what indeed every unprejudiced man in the country knew long ago, that Thomas Hart Benton is the greatest MAGICIAN of the age. He sees that paid does not "blow up the Mississippi," as Mr. Benton promised it would; nor is it to be found "shining through the interstices of the long silken purses" of the farmers, as Mr. Benton promised it should shine. He finds, the country is involved in distress, almost unparalleled precedent, and quite beyond all endurance, and this in the face of all Mr. Benton's predictions, and sleepy speeches to the contrary. In short, he finds said Benton to be no arrant impostor in finance, as ever Mahomet was in religion.

But Mr. Van Buren even now that he is driven to change his policy, still does so, in an unworthy, contemptible manner. There is no frankness—no manliness about his movements. There is no open, honorable admission that he has been in the wrong; but he endeavors to effect his object by a low cunning device. See Mr. Hamer's resolution:—See Mr. Woodbury's shamefaced *'See the whipped-dog tone of* the Globe and its gang!

When the *people* pay the Banks, and the war of the Government upon them is *really* hushed, the Banks can, and *will* pay their debts. This is just the sum of a substance of the whole case. Let the Banks put but little faith in the hollow professions of Mr. Van Buren. He never did, and does not "blow up the Mississippi," as Mr. Benton promised it would; nor is it to be found "shining through the interstices of the long silken purses" of the farmers, as Mr. Benton promised it should shine. He finds, the country is involved in distress, almost unparalleled precedent, and quite beyond all endurance, and this in the face of all Mr. Benton's predictions, and sleepy speeches to the contrary. In short, he finds said Benton to be no arrant impostor in finance, as ever Mahomet was in religion.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

I hereby offer myself as a candidate for publication in your paper on Editorial notice of the Kingston Hall School, which appeared in the last number of the People's Press. It is a just tribute to the high character of that Female Seminary, which I have four considered unsurpassed in moral and intellectual influence,—by any institution in the country; and I cordially unite with the Editor of the Press in the "hope that its success may be commensurate with its high deserts."

A FRIEND TO HERALD.

May 18, 1838.

We here leave to call attention to the card of Miss Carroll in this day's paper. It will be found that the course of study and mode of teaching in this School, embrace a range of useful knowledge. We understand from some two every way entitled to credit, that the attention and fidelity bestowed by the accomplished and amiable young lady at the head of the institution, to her pupils, and only in their acquisition of knowledge, but in their moral delicacy and personal conduct, *one of the most* praiseworthy character. Young ladies may be placed in that School, with the perfect certainty, that every branch of a useful and polite education will be assiduously and faithfully taught. We cordially rejoice to learn the School is in a prosperous condition; and we only hope that its success may be commensurate with its high deserts.

DOCTRINES.

"*It is glory enough to serve under such a Chief!*"—Martin Van Buren.

"*I shall follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor.*"—Martin Van Buren.

"*There is wretchedness in the county that any honest man ought to dread.*" Globe.

"*There is no distress in the country.*"—Globe, passim.

So much for *doctrine*. Now behold! FARMERS, MECHANICS, TRADESMEN, CITIZENS, of all ages, classes, professions and conditions, now read the COMMENTARY!

☞ AND THE AWFUL TRUTH!!!

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, his Private Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to the consideration of Congress a statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the United States, with over twenty eight millions in deposite with the States, and over fifteen millions due from the deposit banks, are, from the situation in which those funds are placed, in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge, with good faith and promptitude, the various pecuniary obligations of the Government.

The occurrence of the result has for some time been apprehended, and efforts made to avert it. As the principal difficulty was found to be in the inability of some banks to meet the demand upon them, in specie, the Treasury order, as might be expected, first fell due, and may be effectually obviated by using the Treasury, during the whole year, the benefit of the full amount originally authorized, the remedy would seem to be obvious and clear.

The existing embarrassments likely to arise from a heavy outpouring of the precious metals, at a time when the country is so unprepared to receive them, and the consequent pressure upon the money market, are matters of serious consideration. Congress is the only tribunal to which I can address myself, with any hope of relief, and I feel it my duty to invite your attention to the subject, which may be considered with a view to such legislation as may be deemed most expedient, to meet the emergency.

Having surrendered up those who were more immediately charged with the management of the Treasury, I have no reason to doubt that the same zeal and fidelity will be displayed in carrying out the measures of relief, which have been evinced in the discharge of other public duties, and that every facility will be afforded, by the officers of the Government, to the operation of such measures as may be adopted by you.

Although I have no doubt that the banks cannot resume before the first day of January, 1839.

This is precisely as Mr. Van Buren, at the commencement of the "Presidential experiments," foretold. The work of destruction is easy; to violate, to overthrow, to destroy, requires the exertion of no very high attributes of the human intellect. A child, a madman, or an unscrupulous incendiary, can in a moment destroy what has cost the profession of his fellow man wisdom to erect. What so bold as ignorance? What so easily gulled, and deceived, and misled as ignorance? What more readily flattered and lulled than ignorance? And what's half so obstinate, bold and dangerous, half so dangerous as ignorance inflated, conceited, elating, restless IGNORANCE, HACK ED BY POPULARITY, AND ARMED WITH POWER? A bull in a china shop represents but a faint type of strange and reckless destruction. Knowing, unskilled with knowledge, is a mere ill depository of power from *honest ignorance, coupled with high indomitable temper*. Ignorance becomes the tool of the designing. Knowing nothing, it fears nothing, and may be stimulated to dare everything.

Our readers will hear with us this passing tribute of deep indignation to the savage triumphs of inflated ignorance over the long established policy and most valuable institutions of this country. It has been but one short year since, arrogantly imitating the example of the great Washington, this modern destroyer addressed his farewell address to the People of the United States. "*My fellow citizens! I said he! to better the currency* have never been in vain! Hence this People thus prosperous and happy!!"

Behold now the fruits of his "feeble efforts!" Where now are the traces of his boasted prosperity? His image is impressed upon our presented commerce, our depressed industry, our unemployed, distracted, and inflated currency. His character is distinctly defined in our many divisions hold and restless in their objects, they are unscrupulous and daring in their means. He has been as the American People like the individuals of red passions *grasping and stimulating during the time of agitation, but bullsome to remorse on the day of reward and settlement.* And, like the indulgence of evil passions, he has left us worse in temper, worse in character, and with moral powers much enfeebled.

☞ IN THE FREE INSTITUTIONS, *aided by the kitter experience of our present condition.* There is not yet to be placed in the patriotism and intelligence of the People. We shall return, we are returning, to the old well tried system, from which we never have been by the ignorance and violence of that dark period which has now passed over us.

The departure of the steam ship Great Western, on Monday last, on her return to England, was an occasion of extraordinary interest to the people of New York. All the journals of that city received by yesterday's mail have notices, more or less detailed, of the stirring scene which the Battery and the noble bay of New York presented. We select from them the following explicit from the American.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Yesterday was a jubilee for New York. After a dreary Easterly storm, the waters of our bay, ruffled by a fresh Westerly breeze, and dancing in the bright sun-light, were animated by one of those striking spectacles which they alone can furnish forth. A fleet of twelve steamboats, numerous sail vessels, and rowboats, assembled to witness the departure of the great trans-Atlantic steamer, while a vast proportion of the population of a great city was poured out upon the Battery and the piers, and loaded, absolutely loaded on board the conveying steamboats.

About one o'clock, Broadway was thronged with carriages and pedestrians, in a steady and unremitting stream towards the Battery; and, when two o'clock, the hour of departure of the Great Western, had arrived, there was literally a foot of ground on or around the Battery unoccupied by a human being.

Punctually at the hour, the noble ship, dressed out in colours, put off from the pier, and swept up the north River, the Providence, the New York, the Vanderbilt, the Highflyer, the American Eagle, the Sun, the Arrow, the Brooklyn, the Hoboken, and several other steamboats, all decorated with colors, and many having on board bands of music, put out from different wharves and circling around, formed for them on shore a beautiful *coup d'oeil*, while, in turn, the living pyramids at Castle Garden, and the sea of human faces crowded by a gaping multitude on land, gave back a not less striking picture to those afloat.

When the Great Western turned her head seaward, and put herself seriously to the work, she astonished all by her speed—keeping way with the fastest boats, and putting those not so fast, and very deeply laden with passengers, to their best efforts. It is true they were contending against many difficulties, their unusual freight, and the impossibility of preserving an even keel, the passengers naturally thronging the side towards the Great Western, proved serious obstacles to their rapid progress.

The whole spectacle from down the bay, a New Jersey pilot boat under all sail, with a glorious breeze keeping headway with them, until abreast of the Narrows, when the Great Western stopped her wheels, and the Providence ran along side to take off the returning passengers. While this was in progress, and from the numbers, it necessarily occupied some time, the other boats all gathered close around her, like a convoy round the admiral; and while this grouped, a fine ship, the Christopher Colon, from the Havana, came in from sea, all sails set, and added not a little to the picture by rounding to, as she passed, to pertf her compliments to the unrivalled pageant.

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☞ We copy the following from a very able and interesting article in the New York Evening Star, on the subject of the financial operations, in London, of Mr. Jaudon, the agent of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. It satisfactorily explains, what before was simply to us, the frequent arrivals at New York, of such immense amounts of gold and silver. We hope none will be deterred by its length from giving the article a candid and careful reading.

Mr. Jaudon very quietly opened his office and opened his account—he felt that the Bank of England had unpromptly *behaved* him, in the face of their having selected the U S. Bank as agent to collect the bills of exchange and other indebtedness of the three great American houses, whose affairs had been examined by the Bank of England.

Mr. Jaudon about this period was the recipient of immense shipments of cotton and tobacco, (*the specie of England*) consigned to his order by Planters and Merchants, to whom the Bank of the United States had made liberal, and we may say *timely* advances; no other source in this country or from Europe had the ability or the disposition to afford that aid. Such were the arrangements of the U. S. Bank in making these advances, that Mr. Jaudon was left with the immense proceeds of these shipments in hands, to do what Bankers as the best interests of the owners might require, either in his pleasure to export specie, if it would bear a profitable freight, or he was at liberty to draw Bills of Exchange upon him when such bills would command from eight to ten per cent premium. Now due to the denial in the N. Y. American, and Mr. Jaudon was discounting 30 days paper at two per cent, per annum.

At that time the Bank of England was charging five per cent. per annum for all discounts. Mr. Jaudon wishing to employ the ample means in his hands with perfect safety and at short dates, put up a notice in imitation of the Bank of England that he was ready to discount bills at four per cent. Mr. Jaudon was discounting 30 days paper at two per cent, per annum.

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When those gold shipments had in part been made, Mr. Jaudon was of course sensible of the fact that the business of the Bank of England had been changed from the Bank of the United States to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, and although he had previously discounted London paper very freely at four per cent. per annum, he immediately posted a notice at the Stock Exchange that he was prepared to discount all the Bills on the Bank Post Notes or Bills of Exchange then in market at the rate of *three* per cent. per annum, being two per cent. less

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday last

MOB IN PHILADELPHIA.

The mad schemes of the abolitionists have again resulted in riot, the destruction of property, and the perilling of the lives of a community. The building, the destruction of which is detailed in the annexed account, had been erected, it seems, and used, for the delivery of lectures of the abolitionists. Popular indignation had been excited, and when, on Wednesday evening GARRISON, MIS, WEBB, (late MISS GRIMKE,) and other abolition preachers had assembled a large audience within its walls, the angry passions of the crowd were aroused, and an attack was made upon the building. The civil authorities however, interposed and dispersed the mob. The attack was renewed the next day and the designs of the rioters fully consummated, as will be seen by the annexed full account from the Inquirer.

DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL, *IN PHILADELPHIA.*

The popular excitement growing out of the delivery of lectures by Messrs. Garrison, and the attending circumstances, reached a fearful pitch throughout yesterday. The tumult of the previous night was but the prelude to a longer, a thousand extravagant stories were circulated, and the apprehension became general that the night would not pass by, without a still more fearful and exciting scene. During the day, the Hall was crowded upon, and, as we believe, one or two Lectures were delivered. At noon, from 100 to 200 persons congregated in front of the building; and the number continued to increase until the operation to become stronger, until towards sundown; when thousands from every section of the city and county, poured in dense masses towards the scene, and by 8 o'clock, there must have been a concourse of Ten Thousand persons, of all classes, sexes, ages and conditions, The Mayor, we are told, made his appearance at an early hour, and remained in the vicinity of the Hall; notwithstanding it was understood that a large mob would meet there in the evening, for the purpose of discussion. We need scarcely state that, as the crowd increased the excitement waxed warmer. The first demonstrations of attack were made upon the windows, which were thrown at, from numerous and opposite quarters, in every direction.

This movement was followed up by an attempt to force the doors, which at first did not succeed; the efforts, however, were soon redoubled, and an entrance speedily effected. The next step was breaking the seats, galleries and furniture in the interior. The fragments, it is said, were hastily piled together in the centre of the hall, and a torch applied. The flames soon cut and fire communicated to the stream that issue forth These are the statements of the night; for with the conflicting rumors in circulation, it was impossible to discover any authenticated account of the more deliberate preliminary steps. The alarm of fire was speedily given, and the vast multitude rescinded the cry. The state house bell also rang out, and the engines and fire-men were on the ground, with their apparatus, which they speedily put in readiness for action.

We crowd by this time had swollen to an immense magnitude, and the engine was drawn from Arch to Race, presented a dense mass of human beings, but all the streets and alleys adjacent, were crowded by curious and excited spectators. The alarm soon spread through the City, and the last particulars passed from mouth to mouth, and the apprehension was far greater among those who had not an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the flames, than the immediate actors of the scene.

This was natural; the Hall being located in one of the most densely populated parts of our city, within a mile of the Arch St. Theatre, and a number of frame buildings being in the immediate neighbourhood, it was feared that, no matter how efficient the efforts of the firemen, nor how liberal the supply of water, they would not be able to bound the progress of the flames,—May more, a conflict between the police and crowd was apprehended, and hence, many an anxious mother or susceptible wife, left the City, that they would not pass by, without witnessing the destruction of life as well as property.

About half past o'clock, the whole building was wrapped in flames, which diffused a bright light around, and throwing their red reflections upon the multitude below, imparted a remarkable and fearful effect to the scene. The roof soon fell in, carrying its volume, and the roof cracked, smoked and blazed before the progress of the devouring element. It was a fearful scene, and yet we never witnessed so vast a concourse, so intensely excited, and during the circumstances of the case. The great majority appeared to be merely spectators; unwilling, by any measure without, either to increase the existing, or provoke further excitement. The firemen were perfectly self-possessed; and took special pains to protect and save the surrounding property. This was a task of great difficulty, but one in which, as we believe, they proved fully successful. Torrents of water descended; and as fast as the strength of one body of men gave way, their place was immediately supplied by another.

We saw several colored persons in the outskirts of the crowd; but as far as our observation extended, no effort was made to molest them. We were told, however, that some were driven from the ground. The fire raged furiously until all the woodwork of the building was destroyed. The roof fell in about eight o'clock, and as the flames subsided, the throng gradually dispersed. At 11 o'clock Pennsylvania Hall was a mass of ruins, the wall alone erect and standing; and the noise, bustle and confusion incident to such an occurrence, became gradually more subdued, as the hour of twelve approached. The only accident that we heard of, was one caused by an engine which, running over in about Green St. Hose, injured a little child, and by a number of citizens. We need scarcely add that the condition of the residents in the adjacent neighborhood, and especially at the approach of the conflagration, was alarming and in the extreme.

Washington County.—The following gentlemen are appointed to represent Washington county in Whig Gubernatorial Convention: Jno. Kennedy, Matthew S. Van Lear, Andrew Kershaw, Joseph Wenzel, and Jos. Gaddy.

Appointment of Inspectors.—On the 10th inst. on which the New York banks resumed specie payment, Mr. Van Buren sent a message to Congress informing that body that the government would, should, be unable to meet its pecuniary engagements at a time immediately ensuing." Such *Rapscomm!*

ITEMS.

The new ten million Treasury Note Bill passed, however, so as to take away some of its obnoxious features; has passed the House of Representatives and gone to the Senate, and will of course pass that body, with not the less alacrity for the narrow escape it has had in the other House.

In all the annals of legislation, we presume, no parallel can be found, in all its circumstances, to the history of this bill. It passed its third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker, the body of the House being equally divided for and against it; and on motion to reconsider that vote, the question had been decided affirmatively by 110 votes to 109, and but the Speaker's vote, added to the lesser number, *lost* the votes, and thus negatived the proposition. So the bill actually passed, or rather escaped, by the vote of a *minority!*. *Nat. Intel.*

Physicians.—The greater the ability, age and experience of physicians, the less medicine they give. The longer they practice, the more they depend on the restorative efforts of nature and the less confidence have they in the specifics of art. Therefore, do not think lose favorably of your physician, because he prescribes little. Thousands are indebted to their graves by the very medicine which is intended to cure them.

A fair offer.—A physician of New England of a facetious disposition, who had long practised according to the customs of the day, giving and receiving wine and spirits in the social circle, became convinced of the evil of such a course about a year ago, and took the following method of arresting the influence of custom. Having several friends one day at his house, he said to the company, "Gentlemen, will you help yourselves here is wine, and brandy, and gin, and *Arsenic*: all are poisons; some slower in their operation than others, but equally sure; take your choice."

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: I have *come* here you to *ar* your free, and unbought, and unbought ble suffrages. *Therefor*, I'll express myself as you've a right to expect of me. Gentlemen, what is your Congressman? Mississippi *am* entitled to a representation—but what is? *Therefor*, it becomes you to send a genuine one to go *there*. She ar a sovereign state, and her voice ought for to be heard. *Therefor*, I say, the sooner you elect me, the better. The least said *ar* soonest mended.—*Picayune.* ☞

Very Good.—Mr. B. a gentleman well known in Leavenet street, and who is distinguished for his *size* as well as his wit, responded to his friend a day or two since, that he thought of making a trip to Europe. "Indeed," said his friend, "what will be *a Sicius affair.*" "Oh, no" replied Mr. B., "it will be a *Great Western* con. . . .—*Boston Repub.*

Bad Cold.—Lieut. Raymond Keene, of New Orleans, has sued the Supreme Court of Louisiana for false imprisonment—damages $10,000, *in solido*. The imprisonment was for contempt of court during an argument by the Colonel.

A Van Buren man, writing from Virginia says:—"I believe in hell, that the Whigs have put us on the big end of the horn of plenty. When Mr. Van Buren came to I did not expect this—but what can't be cured must be endured."

Industrious Habits.—Professor Ives, of New Haven, makes the following instructive reference to the late President DWIGHT, in recent address before a Horticultural Society:

"He had a fine garden; the best culinary plants, and the finest fruits in the city, and all cultivated by his own hands. This fact will excite surprise, when it is recollected that he delivered a lecture to his class six days in a week; performed the duties of Professor of Divinity, and superintended the government of the college. Such was the fact in this city when he resided here.

On Thursday, 10th inst. Mr. JOHN ARNOLD, to Miss MARY CRISWELL, daughter of Elijah Criswell, all of Carroll county, Md.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on Monday, the 14th inst. BENJAMIN DASHIELL, of James. Mr. Dashiell was an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a good and useful citizen. He has will be severely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. Mrs. CONTEE, wife of Wm. Contee, Jonas.

On Monday, the 23d ult. at Myrtle Grove, near Easton, Md. Mrs. HENRIETTA, consort of the late Rev. Robert H. Goldsborough.

Near Morrisburg, Va. on the 4th inst. at the residence of Mr. Miller, the Rev. JOHN WATSON, a so permanent Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference.

PROSPECTUS

PER PUBLISHING

THE HERALD.

THE HERALD is published every Tuesday Morning, on an imperial sheet, of excellent paper.

In politics, it is the open and determined opponent of Martin Van Buren's Administration, because that administration, together with that of its "illustrious predecessor," has waged a ruthless war upon the *people*, in all their business relations; because it has brought the government of the country, from a high state of prosperity, to ABJECT POVERTY AND ABSOLUTE BANKRUPTCY, and brought want and misery to the doors of *thousands* of honest and industrious men.

It is intended to devote a large part of the paper to miscellaneous matter, and every exertion will be used to make it an interesting, cheerful, and valuable FAMILY PAPER, suited to the virtuous and intelligent friends circle.

TERMS.

If paid in ADVANCE, for one year $2 00

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May 16th, 1838

FOR SALE.

A good Double barrelled Gun. For term apply at the office

May 15 1838.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Whigs have carried Laccan, one of the counties from which we stated yesterday was to be heard from, and it is now ascertained that the delegate from Fayette and Nicholas is a Whig. Counting King George with the Whigs, and Lee, the only county to be heard from, and the doubtful delegate from Morgan, with the administration, there will be a tie on joint ballot.

	Whigs.	Loco Focos & Conservatives.
Senate,	10	22
House,	73	61
	—	—
	83	83

It is stated, on good authority, that several of the Conservative Senators, now representing Whig districts, will vote, on all party questions, in obedience to the declared wishes of their constituents, which would secure the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

Of the general result, the Richmond Whig says:

"To what the extent of the Whig gain, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the administration had last year a majority in the popular branch about of FORTY! The Whigs now have a majority of TWELVE! Total gain 52! In the Senate we have lost two Whigs, whose places are supplied by Conservatives. Only *eight* of the Senators were required to undergo the ordeal. That the whole body been brought before the people, the reform would have been complete and overwhelming. As it is, the Senators from the Albemarle and Caroline districts, are instructed in a voice that can scarcely be misunderstood by them; and several other members of that body have received significant hints, which they will do well not to disregard."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

April—1838.

Whig.	Loco Foco.	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Prentiss.	Word.	Claiborne.	Davis.
12020	11397	10811	10176
1623	1914		6975
553			3641
			553
		Whig majority,	4187

There are four counties to be heard from, which gave, at the last July election, a Loco Foco majority of about one hundred. The election of both Prentiss and Word is therefore placed beyond all question, and we may expect them in Washington in a few days.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR.

On Thursday the Legislature of Connecticut, elected Dennis Kimberly, United States Senator, in place of John M. Niles. The vote stood thus:

Kimberly,	97
Niles,	39
Whig majority,	58

CHAPTER 81.

*An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to

Miscellaneous.

Much as persons may be disposed to pay deference to what is termed public opinion, about the influence of which so much is said and written, it appears to us that in yielding to its supremacy they should take into account the sort of public of which it may be the sentiment. In looking to it as a controlling power, persons, as we are led to think, are too apt to regard it as a primary cause instead of, what it really is, an effect. The public opinion which would be likely to prevail in a society composed of people of depraved habits and character, is certainly not the standard which a man of virtuous conduct and sound morals would adopt as his guide; nor is the estimation in which vice and virtue would be held in a population among whom the proprieties of life are overlooked, the criterion by which the men who respect moral obligation and decency of conduct would choose to be governed. We have just said that public opinion is an effect and not a cause, and should therefore be estimated with regard to the condition of things from which it springs. In a country where religious observances are respected and submission to the laws is inculcated, public opinion is and should be universal, simply because a feeling exists in reference to these subjects which has arisen from the habitual practice of the one and the enforcement of the other. A community in which breaches of the law of the land are not tolerated is a good community, and therefore its opinion is worthy of respectability; but in looking further in order to ascertain why it is that the laws are so respected, we will find the original cause of such a state of affairs to be, that crime has always been punished. This same thing called public opinion alters in character so much with place and circumstance, that it is difficult to find it in any two parts of the globe alike. Among the hardy pioneers of the Western wilderness of our own country, for instance, where men are thrown to it were beyond the pale of civilization, the necessity of the case imposed an apology for carrying weapons about the person, and it would be extremely difficult to persuade in Dyslina's living where sheriffs and officers of the peace are unknown, that it is unlawful to have arms for self-protection. In a word, among such people, *public opinion* would sustain the doctrine "that might is right," but it does not therefore follow that this would be the case. Among the bold adventurers of the South, to be ready to protect themselves from assault and present injury, when and wherever it may be offered, with the Bowie knife or the dirk, the pistol or the rifle, far from being thought wrong by the generality of the community, the ignorant and uneducated, is regarded as a virtue, yet, notwithstanding their *public opinion* would uphold the use of these weapons, it does not follow that it is right in every them.

In forming communities, the first thing to be done is to establish the supremacy of law, and a belief that, where the social compact exists, the will and power of every individual become merged in those of the whole as expressed in their legal enactments. The second step is by the unbeliving enforcement of the penalties of these laws, to show that while all are protected who confide in them, all are punished who may dare to infringe them. In such a community the lapse of a short time will beget a public opinion which deserves to be sustained, and which in most cases supersedes to a certain extent the necessity of penal institutions. One more illustration of what we would infer, and we have done. Let us go to the Northern sections of our own country. Public opinion there says that breaches of the Sabbath are unbecoming, drunkenness disreputable, and gambling degraded, and that to carry deadly weapons is unlike a man of honor, and he who would practice either of these habits would be at once sent into coventry and treated as a degraded man. So far so good, but why is it that public opinion is, as it is? Simply because the original settlers caused the laws against Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, gambling and carrying arms to be enacted, and until the same course shall be adopted in parts of the country where these habits at present prevail, instead of putting an end to them, their chief promoter will be found *in public opinion.—Balt. Amer.*

THE HOLE IN MY POCKET.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, 'Pray, Mr. Slackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?' I felt in my waistcoat pocket, and I felt in my breeches-pocket, and I turned my purse inside out, but it was all empty space—which is very different from specie as I said to Mrs. Slackwater, 'I've lost it, my dear; positively, there must be a hole in my pocket!' 'I'll sew it up,' said she.

An hour or two after, I met Tom Stebbins. 'How did that ice-cream red?' said Tom. 'Hot,' said I, 'like the sun, gloriously.' And as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for the ice-cream; however, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks; and, even when she asserted me at breakfast next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift my hoof and say, 'Ah! so it is, by Jupiter!'

Before a week had gone by, my wife, who, like a dutiful helpmate, as she is, always saves me her change *to keep*, called for a 25 cent piece that had been deposited in my Sub-Treasury for safe-keeping. 'Here, was a poor woman at the door,' she said, 'that she pressed it to her charities.' 'Well, wait a moment,' I cried, so I pushed impunes first in this direction, then in that, and then in the other; 'but money returned is a groat.' 'Oh my soul,' said I, thinking it best to show a bold front, 'you must keep my pocket-book for repair, Mrs. Slackwater; this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some cent remains in my plugmy pockets is left open.'

'Are you sure?' said Mrs. Slackwater.

'Sure! by, that I am, it's gone! totally gone!' My wife dismissed her promise, and the man in her quiet way, asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to his all argument, told another pair on my knees.

'That evening, allow me to remark, is not to not the species 'darkness,' I was very loath to go home to my, I had half a mind to have some bachelor friend; and when hunger and bolster, in their unsummar manner, one on each side, walked me up to my own door, the tough of the beans knob made my blood run cold. But do not think Mrs. Slackwater is a Tartar, my good friends, because I thus shrank from home; the fact was that I had, while abroad, called to mind the late of her 25 cent piece, which I had invested, no larger amounts are often invested, in smoke,—that is to say, cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloon pockets.

The *o* thing went on for some months; we were poor to born with and prest poorer, or at any rate, no richer, fact. Times grew worse and worse; my pockets leaked worse and worse; even my pocket-book was no longer to be trusted, the rats slipped from it in a manner most incredible to relate;—as an Irish song says:

'And such was the fate of poor Paddy O'Moore,
That his purse had the more rents, as he had the fewer.'

At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphan Asylum: I looked at it, and sighed, and picked my teeth, and shook my head, and handed it back to her.

'Ned Bowen,' said she, 'has put down, ten dollars.'

'The more shame to him,' I replied, 'he can't afford it; he can but just scrape along any how, and in these times it isn't right for him to do it.' Mr. wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to him that brought it.

The next morning she asked me if I would go with her to the Bowens; as I had no objection we started.

I knew that Ned Bowen did a small business; that would give him about sixteen a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what that sum would do in the way of house-keeping. We were admitted by Ned and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little body, of whom Mrs. Slackwater had told me a great deal, as they had been school-mates. All was as neat as wax, and yet as substantial as iron; comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed, somehow or another, though we had no music—music, or at the ale is we never had, and indeed, but always went either elsewhere; and I returned to our own establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

'What a pity,' said I to my wife, 'that Bowen does keep within his means.'

'He does,' she replied.

'But how can he on salary,' was my answer, 'if he plays still on this chary and lavish style, and has as many and comfortable too?'

'Should I tell you?' said Mrs. Slackwater.

'Certainly, if you can.'

'Well, then,' said my wife, 'Bob is just as easy to do without $30, as $20 worth of tobacco and boxes to buy them. They have no fear but what they can, and have given them to young friends, whom they enjoy by a thousand little acts of kindness. They not, for here, which is not constant to Bob's health, as it is to yours, and shows he may use cigars, or segarros, or apples at 100 per cent on market price, or oranges at 12 cents a piece, or cordials, at any price, or rare wood that would cost more than a week in short, my dear Mr. Slackwater, *he has no debt in his pocket!*'

'It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it entered to the quick. Out and I could rather say it scared me up and my pockets to say they have ever been in holes since that evening.'—*Cincinnatti Chronicle.* P.

RICH AND POOR.

Connected with the warfare which the destructives are waging against the maintenance of the Republic, we have witnessed, with regret and indignation, the course of some of the Sub-Treasury organs in attempting to excite the poor against the rich. The original Locofocos of this city, the English Radicals, and the Working-men's party of New-York, proved all the evils of poverty to be the not unequal distribution of property. They declared that the political millennium could not be expected, that the wheels of revolution could not be stopped, until all citizens should enjoy "an equal amount of property, amounting to the value of twenty-five dollars." Since the administration departed from the high course of principle, honor, propriety, happiness and Republicanism, marked out by Jefferson and Madison, since the People generally have experienced nothing but disappointment in its course, and have felt nothing but disgust at the systematic effort now in progress to delude over the will of the People, we have had no longer, duly observed their radical appeals to those feelings of hatred, with which what is generally believed to look upon poverty.

We speak feelingly on this subject, because every movement which these agitators may proposed in creation, will come by reminiscence the history of all classes, and the position of the section of those whom it professes to benefit. It is beautiful and musical to the poor. They require more than any other members of society, peace, harmony, and prosperity. Placed unfortunately in the vicinity, they feel the force of movement which constitutes the body politic and while they are generally very sensitive to their immediate interests, experience proves that they do not always perceive most clearly the ultimate consequences. There can intimate and in regards, and in the wrong for capitalists and the labourers, the employer and the employed, and we look upon the person or party that would attempt to disturb the harmony between them as a conspirator against the happiness of both, and an incendiary in society.

We are led to these observations upon this subject, by the same, by a leading article in the Baltimore Republican, in which, while and in the usual declaimer of being the *last* who would take an unfair advantage of the poor, *poor*, they express between the pr and the Sub-Treasury, and declare the declaration that "all other titles of party difference are now nought."

The little intermission, gave which we have learned by, as mentioned in the bound, under per of with the following among other beneficial, philanthropic, and patriotic sentiments:

"Look around us—and when do we perceive? What is indeed than the spectacle of a country with all its great wheel our country for hand, residing to the ear, to dust by its intolerance, its pecuniary, its expensive, its modern [illegible], the poor and its pendent labouring classes. When we show that both pre-ent and pockets to say they have ever been in holes since that evening.'—*Cincinnatti Chronicle.* P.

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A Sister.—He who has never known a brother's kind admonitions, can feel but heart warmer beneath her sisterly smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the fountain of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost in the coarser attributes of manhood.

"That man has grown up among hard and alienating sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the dark development of all the tender sections of the heart."

A sister's influence is felt, even in manhood's riper years, and the heart of him who has grown cold in the chilly contact with the world, will warm as it dwells with pure enjoyment on some modest or dear sister's love. The soft tones and kind admonitions of his sister's voice and he will turn from purposes which a warped and cold philosophy had recommended into expediency, and even weep for the gentler influence which moved him in his earlier years.

The first steam ship across the Atlantic.—Without any flourish or boast, we deem the honor that belongs to Lieut. Roberts of the Sirius steam-ship, just arrived from Cork, it is due to our own country, to the Star to American believe the credit of having first accomplished a steam voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. The feat took place in 1840, which is therefore eighteen years since. The ship was the Savannah, built here in New York, by Francis Fickett, owned by Daniel Dodd, Stephen Vail, of Speedwell, near Morristown, built the engines of the ship. Captain Rogers was her commander, and she sailed to Europe twice. She visited Liverpool and Stockholm, the King of Sweden, Hero-Sweden, gave an honorary dinner, and presented Captain Rogers with a snuff box, and another, three in the presence of Mr. George Vail, and was taken of the gentlemen at the outset of the enterprise. The Sirius sailed St. Petersburg, and Captain Rogers received from the Emperor a per cent of a silver tea kettle, and taken of the gentlemen at the first attempt to cross the Atlantic by steam. The Savannah afterwards went to Constantinople, and the Captain received presents from the Grand Seignior.

Mood Courage. Matthew Newkirk, Esq. received and entertained at his mansion in a very hand some manner, on Wednesday evening, a large company of gentlemen invited to meet Mr. Clay. Being in a mood, however, of the Temperance Society, he had the mood courage to offer no entertainment more compared by wine or liquors of any kind. The only beverage served was lemonade and pure water, notwithstanding which, the wine at no time of the evening may lack of spirit.

In a Hurry.—An old man with a wooden leg was walking the road apparently much way worn, when he came up to the mail coach. The conductor taking a pity on his apparent debility and helplessness, invited him to take a seat. "I think you—I think you, sir, you I am in *such great hurry*," replied the old cripple, stamping aloud in a furious rate.

POETRY.

In a recent issue of the Lady's Book, we find the following beautiful and feeling poetry. We recognize it as the production of our talented friend and townsman, N. C. Brooks, esq. The poetry of this gentleman, we always read with pleasure; we think, however, in the piece before us, that he has exceeded his usual strains; and unhesitatingly pronounce it, equal to any of its length and kind we have seen lately, from the pens of old and more experienced writers.—*Balt. Monument.*

TO MY SISTER.

WITH A MANUSCRIPT VOLUME OF POEMS.

In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree;
And a bird in the solitude singing,
Which speaks to my spirit of thee.—*Byron.*

Dear sister, though the heartless world applaud
Proved not, and down life's stream would glide,
Even as the bark that leaves no track behind.
Yet I would make thy fond and faithful breast
A urn in which love with its sweet perfume
My memory may embalm, when the busied rend,
That all has been the buffet of the storm,
At last is broken, and my fevered pulse
Shall throb no more with anguish.

On my back
The unkindly snows of age are cast, and hoar
Are traced upon my features; yet my heart
Is proof to him my head, and fancies over
With despair and idle dreams, then deform my face.
The God that formed the soul, alone, can know
Its secret workings—its mysterious game
Of impulse and of action, when the blood
Winter from the spirit and the soul of life
In incense offered up to knowledge, make
The sons of genius wander than the hind.
Who wins the laurel—by its dews drown—by
His epaule and forth down to present rest.

And life to me has been a fevered dream
Of restless aspirations and desires,
Corroding care, fear, phantasies and hopes
That fired my youth, yet mocked my manhood's
prime.
And now, when all the life of life has fled,
Pressments and melancholy fold
Their clean wings above a heart, consumed
Even like the Phœnix in its own fine fire.

Even as the wit of the land of opinion
Has been the presence of thy gentle smile
And cheerful voice have ruled my mind from thought,
Reflected the fabled moon upon my cheek,
And through my heart diffused the glow of joy;
But when will to away, and I shall
The smile at evening, and be side the hearth
Will see thy vacant chair, and see my brow
And melancholy check again will fall
The pensive shadows of a darkened soul.

And I and weep again the silent night,
When thou art gone, and weave the plaintive song,
Whose echoes soothe my melancholy mind.
And when life's dreams I view, I pay to think
That I, who struck to humble notes on earth
The trembling string, "and patriarchs and kings,
And lend—royal singer, shall essay
Heaven's highest theme, and sweep the golden lyre,
In ceaseless praise, to God and to the Lamb.

A Sister.—He who has never known a brother's kind admonitions, can feel but heart warmer beneath her sisterly smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the fountain of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost in the coarser attributes of manhood.

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A fact to be noted.—Seven years ago, there were 1,129 dwellings in New York, now there are only 200.

CANDIDATES.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the people of Somerset his determination to stand a Poll at the ensuing October Election, as a Candidate to represent them (the *people*—and not a particular *party*,) in the next General Assembly of Maryland. If so fortunate as to secure a moity of the free suffrages of the honest yeomanry of the county, he pledges himself to act in accordance with their wishes and interests. The undersigned being emphatically a "People's man," will conceive it to be his first duty, if elected, to raise his voice in opposition to any measure which conflicts with their known wishes—such as the creation of new counties, where they are not needed.—The building of unnecessary *roads, causeways, &c. &c.* all which but tend to increase our Taxes without imparting any material benefit to the community at large. The People's servant,

WILLIAM ROACH.

Annamessex, Somerset co. }
March 27, 1838. }

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—You are authorised to announce

JOHN LEATHERBURY, ESQ.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 17, 1838.

We are authorized to announce,

JOHN P. LANKFORD, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

August 22, 1837.

We are authorized to announce,

JOHN N. BOWLAND, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce,

JOHN R. SLEMONS, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce,

WILLIAM T. G. POLK, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of somerset county.

Oct. 21 1837.

We are authorized to announce,

JOHN CURTIS, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

Oct. 31 1837.

We are authorized to announce,

BENJAMIN I. JONES, ESQ.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 10 1838.

We are authorized to announce

ISAAC H. COULBOURNE, ESQ.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 17, 1838.

Mr. Callahan:—You are authorized to announce,

ALEXANDER DONOHO, ESQ.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next Senate of Maryland.

MANY WHIG VOTERS.

March 20 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of John H. Bell, deceased, the subscriber will sell at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, on TUESDAY the 22d of MAY inst. at the Court House Door, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. all the residue of the real estate of the said John H. Bell, consisting of the House and lot adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting House in this Town; also all that part or parcel of land, lying and being in Somerset County, called "Newman's last Conclusion," which was devised to the said John H. Bell by his father, by Samuel McBride, Trustee to sell the real estate of Jesse Wainright, deceased, and containing, or supposed to contain 291 1-2 acres; also a small tract of wood land containing, or supposed to contain Four Hundred, being in the Wicomico Swamp, and which will be more particularly described on the day of sale.

It is partly well ascertained, that the E. S. Rail Road will pass directly through—"Newman's last Conclusion," which will greatly enhance the value of it.

The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months on the whole purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the subscriber.—When the whole purchase money is paid and not before, I can authorised to give a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the part by him, her or them purchased, free and clear of all incumbrances whatever.

The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months on the whole purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the subscriber.—When the whole purchase money is paid and not before, I can authorised to give a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the part by him, her or them purchased, free and clear of all incumbrances whatever.

JAMES STEWART.

May 1, 1838.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS }
for Somerset County, April 29, 1838. }

ORDERED, by the Commissioners that the order heretofore made and published under the authority of the late Levy Court, in the following words: *"In the Levy Court of Somerset County, June 13, 1837.*

ORDERED.—"That hereafter no account will be received and allowed by this Court for services rendered by overseers of roads or Constables unless the same be regularly stated and proved, specifying each day on which such services was rendered."

Per Order
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

be published in each of the papers printed in Princess Anne.

Per Order
ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

April 21 1838.

TAKE NOTICE.

I forewarn a certain Levin Ross, from taking any checks signed Jones & Webster, as they will not be redeemed from him for certain conduct. But, any other gentleman can be accommodated with goods, silver or current bank notes whenever five dollars are presented at the store of Jones & Webster.

JAMES WEBSTER.

May 15, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that his TAVERN ESTABLISHMENT in this place, called the

Somerset Hotel,

Has, during the past season, undergone a thorough repair. Among other improvements a comfortable and commodious *Parlor* and *Dining Room*, surpassed, as he believes, by none on the Shore. He has lately returned from Baltimore with a supply of the best *Liquors*. His *Table* will at all times be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies that the season and market will afford. His *Stables* are in good order, and under the management of experienced and skillful ostlers.

He is, as heretofore, prepared to accommodate Boarders.—Particular attention will be paid to Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.

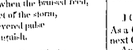
His Hack will run regularly to and from the Steamboat, and passengers from the Steamboat and other travellers will be carried to any part of the Peninsula upon the shortest notice.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 21, 1837.

TIME OF STARTING ALTERED.
TO AND FROM WHITE HAVEN.

THE STEAM-BOAT



PATUXENT.

Will leave the Maryland Wharf in the City of Baltimore, for White Haven, on FRIDAY EVENING the 25th May, at 1 o'clock, instead of the morning.

Returning, she will leave White Haven the following morning, (SATURDAY) at 6 o'clock, and will continue to start as above every succeeding week during the summer season.

GEORGE WEEMS.

May 8, 1838.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners for Somerset county will at every Tuesday from this time until the first Tuesday in May Court, and every day thereafter during the first week of said Court, for the purpose of taking such appeals and noting such transfers of property as the Commissioners of the tax have heretofore taken, after which time no appeals will be allowed.

Per Order
ISAAC GIBBONS, Clk.

April 21 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, in favor of William Coston Jr., against Lazarus Maddux, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—one tract or parcel of land, called "Coston's Vineyard," containing 91 3-4 acres, more or less as the property of said Maddux, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY, the 22d day of MAY, inst. at the Court House Door, in the Town of Princess Anne, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ and cost.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, Shff.

May 1 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of L. J. Watkins & Company, use of Major Wheeler, against Thomas Long surviving partner of the firm of Long & Benechamp, and one at the suit of Major Wheeler, John W. Smith and Robert M. R. Smith, trading under the firm of Wheeler, Smith & company, against Thomas Long, Thomas G. Benechamp, John W. King and James Adams (of Philip.) I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—one tract of land called "Edwin Matthews' Folly and Meadow Ground," containing 150 acres, more or less, one other tract of land called "Riggin's Amendment, and Hyland's Discovery," containing 20 2-3 acres, more or less, also another tract of land called "Adams' Folly," containing 41 1-4 acres, more or less; 4 Horses; 2 Cows; and one yoke of Oxen, as the property of said Long; one negro Girl named Henny, one HOUSE & LOT at Kingston, containing 20 acres, more or less, as the property of said John W. King, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House Door, in the Town of Princess-Anne to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, Shff.

May 1 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county Court, both at the suit of William Coston Jr., against Lazarus Maddux, also five writs of venditioni Exponas issued by Isaac Gibbons, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, one at the suit of William Coston Jr., assignee of William H. Stevens, one at the suit of William Coston Jr., adm'r. of Mary Harris, and three at the suit of William Coston Jr., against Lazarus Maddux, and to me directed, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—one tract or parcel of land called "Coston's Vineyard," containing 91 3-4 acres, more or less, 1 yoke of Oxen, 15 head of Hogs, 200 bushels of Corn, more or less, and 11 stacks of Fodder, more or less, as the property of said Maddux, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY, the 22d day of MAY, next, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Princess-Anne, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, Shff.

April 21 1838.

BANK OF SALISBURY.

March 29th, 1838.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders that an election, for twelve Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House in Salisbury on MONDAY the 4th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

By order,
WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

April 2 1838.

The Herald.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Vol. XI.] PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1838. [No. 2.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that his TAVERN ESTABLISHMENT in this place, called the

Somerset Hotel,

Has, during the past season, undergone a thorough repair. Among other improvements a comfortable and commodious *Parlor* and *Dining Room*, surpassed, as he believes, by none on the Shore. He has lately returned from Baltimore with a supply of the best *Liquors*. His *Table* will at all times be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies that the season and market will afford. His *Stables* are in good order, and under the management of experienced and skillful ostlers.

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THEODORE G. DASHIELL.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 21, 1837.

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PATUXENT.

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Returning, she will leave White Haven the following morning, (SATURDAY) at 6 o'clock, and will continue to start as above every succeeding week during the summer season.

GEORGE WEEMS.

May 8, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
ORPHANS' COURT OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

April Term, 1838.

ON application of George Bishop, Administrator *de bonis non* of Wilson Bishop, late of Worcester county, deceased:—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester or Somerset county.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this 8th day of May Anno Domini 1838.

Test.
LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Register
of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Wilson Bishop, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of November 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of April, A. D. 1838.

GEORGE BISHOP, Adm'r. d. b. n.
of Wilson Bishop, deceased.

May 22, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
ORPHANS' COURT OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

April Term, 1838.

ON application of George Bishop, Administrator *de bonis non* with a copy of the Will annexed of James Dykes, late of Worcester county, deceased:—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester or Somerset county.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this 8th day of May Anno Domini 1838.

Test.
LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Register
of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of James Dykes, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of November 1838; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

GEORGE BISHOP, Adm'r. d. b. n.
c. t. a. of James Dykes, deceased.

May 22, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

May, 8th, 1838.

ON application of Sarah P. Wilson, Administratrix of Levin Wilson, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Levin Wilson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October, 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

SARAH P. WILSON, Adm'rx.
of Levin Wilson, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

May 8th, 1838.

ON application of Joshua W. Tull, Administrator of Mary Harris, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered by the court, that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Mary Harris, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

JOSHUA W. TULL, Adm'r.
of Mary Harris, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

May 8th, 1838.

ON application of Isaac McCready, Administrator of Solomon McCready, late of Somerset County deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Solomon McCready, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of October 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

ISAAC McCREADY, Adm'r.
of Solomon McCready, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

May 8th, 1838.

ON application of William Willing, Administrator of Joseph Hardy, late of Somerset County deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Joseph Hardy, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of October 1838, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

WILLIAM WILLING, Adm'r.
of Joseph Hardy, deceased.

May 15, 1838.

CANDIDATES.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to the people of Somerset his determination to stand a Poll at the ensuing October Election, as a Candidate to represent them (the *people*—and not a particular *party*,) in the next General Assembly of Maryland. If so fortunate as to secure a moity of the free suffrages of the honest yeomanry of the county, he pledges himself to act in accordance with their wishes and interests. The undersigned being emphatically a "People's man," will conceive it to be his first duty, if elected, to raise his voice in opposition to any measure which conflicts with their known wishes—such as the creation of new counties, where they are not needed.—The building of unnecessary *roads, causeways, &c. &c.* all which but tend to increase our Taxes without imparting any material benefit to the community at large. The People's servant,

WILLIAM ROACH.

Annamessex, Somerset co. }
March 27, 1838. }

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—You are authorised to announce

JOHN LEATHERBURY, ESQ.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 17, 1838.

We are authorized to announce.

JOHN P. LANKFORD, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

August 22, 1837.

We are authorized to announce.

JOHN N. BOWLAND, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce.

JOHN R. SLEMONS, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce.

WILLIAM T. G. POLK, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of somerset county.

Oct. 21 1837.

We are authorized to announce.

JOHN CURTIS, ESQ.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffship of Somerset county.

Oct. 31 1837.

We are authorized to announce.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, ESQ.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of