



Eastern Shore

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FROM THE REPERTORY.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF A FEDERAL UNION?—Under this head, in our last number, we advanced an opinion which we are assured will meet the assent of every man disposed to witness the many striking facts relative to this subject; which have taken place within three years; and there is a system of policy in process, the object of which is to deprive certain states of their rights and just influence in the union. We shall at some future period enter more fully upon this subject; but at present let us enquire, with what view is the influence of certain states weakened? Is it only to give energy to the general government—to give tone to a wise, just and dignified administration? To raise the national character and establish the federal government on a grand and equitable foundation? These are questions likewise, on which an examination of passing events must throw unequivocal light. We shall find, that though the influence of certain states in the union has become extremely obnoxious to the party now in power, the object is not to transfer authority from states to the federal government, but that the national councils has fallen into hands who improve the opportunity of humiliating one portion of the union to the aggrandizement of another.

That Virginia, with that part of the union within the sphere of her influence, is assiduously adopting every measure, which can cramp the progress of the eastern states and favor her own, is plainly deducible from the tendency of measures which she has for several years past, labored uniformly to effect, and with success. The operation of a truly federal government, which should extend an equal and benign influence over the whole union, giving to each state an equal opportunity to improve its proper resources under the protection of an administration governed only by national views, was incompatible with her ambitious designs. It is certain the eastern states under such a government would flourish and retain their just weight in the union. To prevent this it became necessary to accomplish two objects. To weaken the nerve of the federal system, and to destroy the federative rights of states, establishing in their room a popular principle which might give so large a state as Virginia an increased power in inclining the politics of the nations to favor her interests.

An independent judiciary was calculated to operate with equal benefit throughout the United States, and served to aid the authority and promote the dignity of the federal government. This establishment became obnoxious, and was prostrated at the shrine of legislative power, a large proportion of which was enjoyed by Virginia.

Other very important measures have likewise been adopted and proposed—some affecting the federal compact, some the relative influence of the states; all tending to oppress the eastern part of the union. Among the most striking is the purchase of Louisiana. An event which will completely destroy the balance of power in the rival districts of the United States, and render the eastern states flourishing, rich and happy, as it has been subject to the control of a jealous state triumphing in an acquisition, in which she is erecting by

her influence, in the national councils, petty governments, and numerous offices, in the direction of which we find the northern interest has not the most remote concern. The various ways in which the addition of this extensive territory, purchased to aggrandize Virginia, but not with her money—with the wealth of the treasury, to which the northern states contributed a very large share, and which they were generally opposed to expending in this destructive speculation—we say, the various ways in which it will militate with the influence, the independence and prosperity of the eastern part of the union are too multiplied for us to comprise within this short sketch; but it is a subject of the highest consequence, and shall command our attention hereafter. We shall only observe on this subject that notwithstanding all the hue and cry against the danger of executive influence, which was once the constant theme of Virginian eloquence, since a president from Virginia has obtained the chair, no powers are too extensive; and the direction of this new world, is submitted to his sovereign pleasure in a manner alarming to us, and incompatible with the nature and language of our constitution.

The next movement in importance, was the proposed alteration in the constitution, instituted; not with a design of simple designation alone, in the choice of president and vice president, as was pretended, but to diminish the restrictive power of the small states, and extend the privileges of the large. This conclusion arises both from the nature of the proposition and from the declaration of some of its supporters, during the discussion in congress, that the restrictive power of the small states ought to be destroyed, and no state check be allowed upon the wishes of the most populous part of the community. The proposal for alteration was advanced by a Virginian.

In addition to the humiliation of the judiciary, the purchase of Louisiana, the alteration of the constitution, all of which either weaken the federal government, or operate partially against the rights of minor states, let us take a cursory view of other favorite measures of the present administration. They will be found to coincide in the most striking manner with that selfish system of policy, which is now palmed upon as a consolidation of the union, but which in fact, is nothing but a preponderance of Virginia influence. Every plan which could either increase the power of Virginia directly, or in any way derogate from that of the eastern states, has been zealously advocated. Thus an alteration in the law, respecting the naturalization of foreigners, has been effected, which gave a very considerable additional weight to the influence of some states and scarcely any, to others.

The navy was taken from the only part of the country where it could be properly preserved, and confined to progressive destruction under the watchful eye of the executive; for this navy was an alarming proof of the superior patriotism and resources of the eastern states. An inconsiderable development of this purpose, in the proposition for a dry dock, disclosed too plainly the views of this president and rendered it necessary to accomplish his purposes by some more gradual and less obvious system.

The attempt to extinguish the state

balances, was another effort against the interests of the eastern department, by cajoling them, though at the expense of national faith, out of millions of money justly their due. Whether this has met with an effectual or only temporary check, remains to be determined.

An attempt to destroy the loan office establishment, seriously injurious to the interests of a large majority of stockholders, is another evidence of selfish, oppressive policy. Its tendency is too obvious to require comment.

The income of the post offices, much the largest proportion of which is derived from the eastern part of the union, is appropriated to local purposes, within the domain of the dominant part of the union.

Of the hospital money, a large proportion of which is paid by our eastern mariners, but a small part is expended for their benefit, by no means proportionate to their wants, or the tax levied upon them.

These several subjects are merely submitted to examination. There is one policy evident throughout the whole, and that policy is in the highest degree unfavourable to a large portion of the community—the Eastern States.

As the result of this unjust monopoly of power must become intolerable to the oppressed party, we have opposed its progress with all our might, and conceived it to be the duty of every man who wishes to PERPETUATE OUR UNION. We wish that the attention of these Northern States may be impartially directed to facts and their consequences—it would unite us in defence of our rights, and if united we still hope to make such a stand against that system of selfish administration, of local policy which is aiming at a consolidation of the government not to effect national purposes; but to convert that authority to the sole benefit of an aspiring, overbearing party.

APPOINTMENTS made by the President during the recess, and confirmed by the Senate.

James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to the government of Great Britain, vice, Rufus King, resigned.

Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States for the city and kingdom of Algiers, and a commissioner to treat of peace, with the Bashaw of Tripoli, vice, James Leander Cathcart.

John M. Gassius, of New York, consul for the port of Genoa.

Isaac Cox Barnett, of New Jersey, commercial agent of the United States for the port of Havre de Grace, in France, vice Peter Dobell, resigned.

Levitt Harris, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States for St. Petersburg in Russia.

Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, a judge of the Mississippi territory, vice Seth Lewis, resigned.

Naibon Sanford, of New York, attorney for the United States, for the district of New York.

Jared Mansfield, of Connecticut, surveyor general of the lands of the United States, North West of the Ohio, vice, Rufus Putnam, removed.

Isaac Briggs, of Maryland, surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee.

Edward Turner, of the Mississippi Territory, register of the land office within the same for the lands lying west of Pearl river, in the county of Adams.

Charles Jones Jenkins, of South Carolina, a commissioner of the United States under the act of congress providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and for the enumeration of slaves for the 5th division of South Carolina.

Teuche Cox, of Pennsylvania, purveyor of public supplies of the United States, vice, Israel Whelen.

Henry Warren, of Massachusetts, collector of the customs for the district of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, and inspector of revenue for the port of Plymouth.

Isaac Ilsey, of Massachusetts, collector for the district of Portland and Falmouth.

Samuel Ward, of Massachusetts, naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly.

Thomas Durfee, of Rhode Island, inspector of revenue and surveyor for the port of Tiverton, in Rhode Island.

Abraham Bishop, of Connecticut, collector for the district of New Haven, in Connecticut.

Samuel Osgood, of New York, naval officer for the district of New York.

Callender Irvine, of New York, inspector of the revenue and surveyor of the port of Buffalo creek, in N. York.

Robert Lee, of New York, collector for the district of Niagara in New York, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Niagara.

Jeremiah Bennett, jun. of New Jersey, collector for the district of Bridge Town, in New Jersey and inspector of revenue for the several ports within the same district, vice, Eli Elmer, removed.

Charles Gibson, of Maryland, inspection of the revenue and surveyor for the port of Balton in Maryland.

Thomas Dudley, of North Carolina, now surveyor, of Swansboro in North Carolina to be inspector of the revenue for the same.

Brian Hallett, of North Carolina, collector for the district of Beaufort in North Carolina, and inspector of revenue for the port of Beaufort.

Joseph Turner, of Georgia, collector for the district of Brunswick, Georgia, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Brunswick.

Hose Brown Trist, of the Mississippi territory, collector for the district of Mississippi in the said territory, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Fort Adams, vice, I. F. Carmichael, removed.

Appointments since made by, and with the advice, and consent of the Senate.

Francis Coffyn of Dunkirk in France to be commercial agent of the United States at Dunkirk, vice, Charles D. Cox, declined.

Joseph Ridgway of Pennsylvania, to be commercial agent of the United States at Antwerp, vacant.

John Mitchell of Pennsylvania, to be vice commercial agent at Havre, in France vice, the Sieur de la Motte, declined.

Henry Wilson of Maryland, to be commercial agent of the United States at Ostend, vacant.

John M. Forbes of New York, now consul at Hamburg, to be consul also for such parts of the circle of Lower Saxony as may be nearer to Hamburg than to the residence of any other consul of the United States.

William Clarke, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Emden, vacant.

John Leonard of New Jersey, now vice Consul of the United States at

Barcelona, to be consul at the same place, vice William Willis, resigned.

John F. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be consul at the Island of St. Thomas, vacant.

Isaac Prince of New York to be consul at the Island of St. Bartholomew, vacant.

John Childress, jr. of W. Tennessee, to be marshal, vice Robt. Hays, removed.

Thomas G. Thornton of Massachusetts to be marshal of the district of Maine, vice Isaac Parker, whose term has expired.

Dudley Broadstreet Hobert of Massachusetts, to be collector and inspector of the revenue of Bath in Massachusetts vice William Webb, resigned.

Samuel Derby of Massachusetts, to be collector of York, in Massachusetts and inspector for the revenue in the same, vice Joseph Tucker, removed.

George Walcott of Connecticut, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for Saybrook, in the district of Middletown in Connecticut, vice Richard Dickenson.

Erastus Granger of New York, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue of the port of Buffalo creek, in the district of Niagara, vice Callender Irvin, who declined.

Aaron Haffert of New Jersey, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for New Brunswick, in New Jersey, vice Andrew Lisle, resigned.

John Cutler of Maryland, to be collector and inspector of the revenue, for Snowhill, in Maryland, vice William Selby.

Martin Tabbutt of Virginia, to be collector and inspector of the revenue for Yeocomico river in Virginia, vice A. Thompson, deceased.

Peter Gurley of North Carolina, to be surveyor and inspector of revenue for Winton in the district of Edenton in North Carolina, vice Laurence Moony, deceased.

Thomas F. Ferebee, of North Carolina, to be surveyor and inspector of revenue for Indian town, in the district of Camden, in North Carolina, vice Thomas Williams, deceased.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, OR IN ANYWISE
CONCERN.

BE IT KNOWN and made manifest, that we, the subscribers, have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to conduct business in the manner herein after specified and described, by and under the name and style of "The President and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland;" and we do hereby mutually covenant and agree, that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we, and all persons who at any time hereafter may transact business with the said company, shall be bound and concluded.

ARTICLE I. The capital stock of the said company shall consist of **THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, money of the United States; five hundred thousand dollars of the said stock shall be reserved until the legislature may incorporate the company, and may be subscribed for by the state, if desired by the legislature thereof; this reservation, however, shall not continue for more than five years from the first election of directors. The said capital stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; twenty dollars on each share to be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, thirty dollars more to the directors in Baltimore, in ninety days thereafter, at which time it is expected the bank will commence its operation, and the remainder in such proportions and at such times as the directors may appoint, under pain of forfeiting to the said company the said share or shares, and all previous payments thereon: but no further payment shall be required without first giving six weeks notice in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Fredericktown, one in Hagers-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton. And the said stock shall be subscribed for under the direction of the commissioners here-

in after named, in manner following; that is to say, The subscription for the city and county of Baltimore, shall be opened in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the ninth of April next, for fifteen thousand five hundred shares, under the direction of
Jas. A. Buchanan, Thomas McElderry, Solomon Etting, Walter Dorsey, John Hollins, Henry Payson, Wm. Hindman, Ezekiah Claggitt, Andw. Ellicott, jun. David Winchester, Luke Tiernan, Isaac Tyson, & Chas. Ridgely, of H. Ebenezer Finley, Solomon Birchhead, or a majority of them.

And on the same day, for five hundred shares at Leonard-town, for St. Mary's county, under the direction of William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke W. Barber, and James Hopewell.

At Port Tobacco for Charles county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Henry H. Chapman, col. Philip Stuart, William H. M'Pherson, and Francis Digges.

At Prince-Frederick-town for Calvert county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Richard Graham, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson and Samuel Whittington.

At Upper Marlborough, for Prince George's county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Edward H. Calvert, Archibald Van Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duckett.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, for one thousand shares, under the direction of Charles Alexander Warfield, John Johnson, Henry Maynadier and John Muir.

At Montgomery court-house, for Montgomery county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Thomas Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Thomas P. Wilson.

At Frederick town, for Frederick county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of George Murdock, David Shriver, William M. Beall and Thomas Hawkins.

At Hagar's-town, for Washington county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Nathaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of William M'Mahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlinson.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of John Montgomery, Gabriel Christie, John Stump and George Patterson.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Daniel Sheredine, John Partridge, John Gilpin and William Alexander.

At Chestertown, for Kent county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of James Houston, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatcheson and Richard Tilghman, 4th.

At Centreville, for Queen Ann's county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of William Chambers, James Brown, William Carmichael, and Stephen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Edward Lloyd, Owen Kennard, Nicholas Hammond and William Meluy.

At Denton, for Caroline county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of William Potter, John Young, William Whitely and Isaac Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Charles Goldborough, Josiah Bailey, Matthew Keene and James Steele.

At Princess-Anne, for Somerset county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell, Littleton D. Teackle, William Williams, William Jones. And

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Zadoc Sturgis, John Williams, Ephraim K. Wilson and Stephen Purnell.

And the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them in the respective counties, shall open the subscription books, at ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall continue open until four o'clock, P. M. and shall remain open between those hours for one day, at least, and for the term of three days,

unless sooner filled: And if it should so happen, that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed on the first day, then the commissioners aforesaid are to apportion them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions, until they are reduced to the proper number; or, if more persons subscribe than there are shares, then the commissions are to cast lots to decide to whom they shall belong: But, if the shares should not be all subscribed in three days, then the commissioners in the different counties, and the city of Annapolis, are to return the remainder, together with the books, and what monies they may have received at the time of subscribing, unto the directors in Baltimore, within twenty days. And the commissioners will, on deciding to whom the shares may belong, issue receipts to the different stockholders for the monies received by them at the time of subscribing; these receipts, with the original subscription, shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company. But no citizen of Baltimore, or other person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day on which the books are opened at Baltimore for more than twenty shares; and if the stock be not subscribed on the first day, the books are to remain open on the second day, on the same terms as on the first; but if they are not filled on the second day, then the commissioners may permit any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, to subscribe for any number of shares, until the whole number is complete.

ARTICLE 2. The affairs of the company shall be conducted by sixteen directors and a president, whose place, if chosen from among their number, shall be supplied by that body; and eight of the directors and the president shall form a board or quorum for transacting all the business of the company; ordinary discounts may be done by the president and any five of the directors. In case of his sickness or necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any director whom he, by writing under his hand, may nominate for that purpose: And the directors, who may be appointed at the first election, shall hold their seats until the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and five, the directors from and after that period, shall be elected for one year by the stockholders for the time being; and each director shall be a stockholder at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a director if he should cease to be a stockholder: and no director of any other bank shall, at the same time, be a director of this bank. And the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold, as follows: For one share, and not exceeding two shares, one vote each; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote: but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be entitled to more than sixty votes; and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote, (except at the first election,) who has not held his stock four calendar months prior to the election: And all stockholders shall vote at elections by ballot, in person, or by proxy, which, in all elections after the first, is to be made in such form as the board of directors may appoint.

ARTICLE 3. A general meeting of the stockholders of the company shall be holden on the first Monday in July, in every year, (except the present) at such place as the board of directors shall appoint, by giving six weeks notice, to be published in three of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year; who shall take their seats at the board the succeeding day, and immediately proceed to elect the president; But for the present year, for the more immediate organization of the business of the company, the election shall be holden on the third Monday in April, under the direction of the commissioners appointed to receive

subscriptions in the city of Baltimore.

ARTICLE 4. The board of directors are hereby fully empowered to make, revise, alter or annual, all such rules, orders, by-laws and regulations for the government of the company and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as they or a majority of them, shall from time to time, think expedient; not inconsistent with law or these articles of association; and to use, employ and dispose of, the joint stock, funds or property of the said company (subject only to the restrictions herein after mentioned) as to them, or a majority of them, may seem expedient.

ARTICLE 5. All bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, shall be signed by the president and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company; and the funds of the company shall in no case be held responsible for any contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned or attested as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 6. The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the directors.

ARTICLE 7. The said board of directors shall have power to appoint a cashier, and all other officers and servants for executing the business of the company; and to establish the compensation to be paid to the president and all other officers and servants of the company respectively; all which, together with all other necessary expenses shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company.

ARTICLE 8. A majority of the directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least six weeks notice in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick town, one in Hagers town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, and specifying such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

ARTICLE 9. The shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder, shall be transferable on the books of the company, according to such rules, as conformably to law may be established in that behalf by the board of directors; but all debts actually due or payable to the company, (days of grace for payment being past) by a stockholder, requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such a transfer shall be made, unless the board of directors shall direct to the contrary.

ARTICLE 10. No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the company. And it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this company, to any other person or persons whatever, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member of this company; and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall, ipso facto, become and be a member of this company, according to these articles of association.

ARTICLE 11. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object and intention of the persons who associate under the style or firm of the President and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that the joint stock or property of the said company, (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner herein after mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company. And that no person who shall or may deal with this company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this company, or against their persons, further than may be necessary to secure the faithful application of the funds thereof to the purposes to which, by these presents, they are liable: But all persons accepting any bond, bill or note, or other contract of this company, signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company, for the time being, or dealing with it in any other manner whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said joint stock or property of the said company,

and thereby respectively disavow having recourse, on any pretence whatever to the person or separate property of any present or future member of this company, except as above mentioned. And all suits to be brought against this company, (if any shall be,) shall be brought against the president for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken, at the expense of the company, for substituting his successor in office, as a defendant; so that persons having demands upon the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event: Or, if the person suing, shall go against on the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all recoveries had in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise. And in case of any suit at law, the president shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood and declared that all persons, dealing with the said company, agree to these terms and are to be bound thereby.

Article 12. Dividends of the profits of the company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly, during the months of June and December, and be paid in the months of July and January in every year; and shall from time to time be determined by a majority of the said directors, at a meeting to be held for that purpose; and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company; so that the capital stock of the company shall never be impaired by dividends: and at the expiration of every three years, a dividend of surplus profits shall be made: But the directors shall be at liberty to retain at least one per cent, upon the capital, as a fund for future contingencies.

Article 13. If the said directors shall, at any time willfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring such dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company, for the amount or proportion of the said capital stock so divided by said directors; and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter, in writing, his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

Article 14. These articles of agreement shall be published in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagers-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for one month; and for the further information of all persons, who may transact business with, or in any manner give credit to, this company, every bond, bill, note or other instrument or contract, by the effect or terms of which the company may be charged or held liable for the payment of money, shall specially declare, in such form as the board of directors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out of the joint funds of "The United Bank of Maryland," according to the present articles of association, and no otherwise; a copy of the eleventh article of this association, shall be inserted in the bank book of every person, depositing money or other valuable property with the company for safe custody; or a printed copy shall be delivered to every such person before any such deposit shall be received from him. And it is hereby expressly declared, that no engagement can be legally made in the name of the same company, unless it contain a limitation or restriction to the effect above recited. And the company hereby expressly disavow all responsibility for any debt or engagement, which may be made in their name, not containing a limitation or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

Article 15. The company shall in no case be owners of any ships or ves-

sels, or directly or indirectly, be concerned in trade or the importation or exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares or merchandises whatever (bills of exchange and bullion only excepted) and except such ships, vessels goods, wares or merchandises, as shall be truly pledged to them by way of security for debts due, owing or growing due to the said company, or purchased by them to secure such debts so due to the said company.

Article 16. If a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the residue of the directors, for the time being, shall elect a director to fill the vacancy, if they shall deem it necessary, until the next election of directors.

Article 17. This association shall continue until the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, unless a charter is sooner obtained: But the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concurring votes, at a general meeting, to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same, at any prior period, provided that notice of such meeting, and of its object, shall be published in two or more news papers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagers-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for at least six months previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

Article 18. The company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements, and real estates, shall have been, bona fide, mortgaged to the company by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings or purchased to secure debts contracted with, or due to the said company; and in every instance in which the company may become owners or claimants of lands, tenements, or real estates, the board of directors are empowered to sell or disposed of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the company.

Article 19. A number of stockholders, not less than fifty, who together shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, may for any purpose relative to the institution at any time, apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than that number of shares, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in two public newspapers in the place where the bank is kept, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Article 20. Immediately on the dissolution of this association effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for closing all the concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names, or firms, the—day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

The editors of the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; of the Frederick town Herald and Republican Gazette, at Frederick town, of the Republican Star and Eastern Shore Herald, at Easton; and of the two newspapers at Hagerstown, are desired to publish the above articles of association one month, in their respective papers, and transmit their accounts to the commissioners of the Union Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore.

February 24, 1804.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Captain Fairchild, who arrived here yesterday from Aux Cayes, gives us a most distressing account of the situation of that place. He informs that the most horrid massacres were going on at Aux Cayes; a few nights before he sailed, most of the whites of that place were put to death. Mr. McIntosh, a citizen of the United States, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Carter, merchants of that place, who do business for the merchants at Aux Cayes, and two or three others, fortunately

escaped, they having thrown themselves under the protection of the commander in chief, Canchois. Capt. Fairchild brought out five French passengers, whom he picked up at sea between three and four leagues from land, and who made their escape from Aux Cayes in an open boat during the massacre at that place. A stagnation of business took place immediately after the commencement of the massacre.

Captain Fairchild further informs, that the magazine at Port Republican was said to have been blown up, and that a great number of people were destroyed in the explosion—and it was said that the blacks suspected the whites to have been the instigators of it. Shortly after this event all the whites except six and all but three or four at the Cape, were massacred.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 13.

Sentiments of the great SIR MATTHEW HALE, relative to the due observance of the Lord's Day: extracted from his *Contemplation on the Redemption of Time*.

"Be obstinately constant to your Devotions at certain set Times; and be sure to spend the Lord's Day entirely in those religious Duties proper for it; and let nothing but an inevitable necessity divert you from it. For, 1. It is the best and most profitably spent Time; it is in Order to the great End of your being in this World. 2. It is in Order to your everlasting Happiness; in Comparison of which, all other Businesses of this Life are idle & vain; it is that which will give you the greatest Comfort in your Life, in your Sickness, in your Death; and he is a Fool that provides not for that which will most certainly come. 3. It is the most reasonable Tribute imaginable unto that God, that lends you your Time, and you are bound to pay it under all the Obligations of Duty and Gratitude: And 4. It is that which will sanctify and prosper all the rest of your Time, and your secular Employments. I am not apt to be superstitious, but this I have certainly and infallibly found true, that by my deportment in my Duty towards GOD, in the Times devoted to his service, especially on the Lord's Day, I could make a certain Conjecture of my Success in my secular Occupations the rest of the week after: If I were loose and negligent in the former, the latter never succeeded well; if strict, and conscientious, and watchful in the former, I was successful and prosperous in the latter."

In our last we announced the removal of ROBERT BANNING, Esq. from his office—This was a mistake:—he still holds his office.

The following are the toasts which were drank at the celebration of our late Washington's birth-day, and which, for the want of room, were omitted in our last paper, viz.

1 The day; Which cherishes affection for the memory of WASHINGTON—Our Country inherits his service—The World, his example.

This Toast was instantly followed by the discharge of 17 cannon, and the band struck up in full chorus, Washington's March.

2 The people of the United States.

[Music Hail Columbia.]

3 The Friends of the People; not their Flatterers.

[Music Yankee Doodle.]

4 The Legislative and executive Authorities; with Constitutional powers—not more powerful than the Constitution.

5 The Judiciary; as free from persecution as from patronage.

6 The army and Navy; although few in Numbers, yet prevalent in Valor.

7 To the true Seamstresses of the U. States; Protection or fear, and Relief on shore; but not to fugitives who assume the character and abuse it.

8 A Free Press; The publication of Truth protected—not punished.

9 Honesty, Capacity, and Fidelity to the

Constitution; titles to Approbation if not to Favoritism.

10 The Heroes and statesmen of the Revolution; meritorious associates of WASHINGTON.

[Music, The Heroes return.]

11 WASHINGTON; He never deserted his Post—animated by his example, We will never desert his principles.

[Music, Washington's Grand March.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Pickering—Religion and morality, essential supports of a free government.

Judge Marshall—That rare Patriotism which prefers the public interest, to the public favor.

Judge Chase—The man who dares be honest in the worst of times.

Judge Cranch—The memory of Mrs. Washington, pattern to our wives and daughters.

Mr. Campbell—John Adams, late President of the United States, the Patriot and Statesman, will be remembered and admired while virtue and talents are held in estimation.

Mr. Sands—Agriculture and commerce mutually supporting and supported.

Mr. J. Lewis—The power of Impeachment, but not as a substitute for "Death or Resignation."

Mr. R. Griswold—The tomb of Washington, let it not be profaned, by a Crocodile tear.

Mr. T. Law—Let others hail the rising Sun—We bow to that whose race is run.

Mr. R. Stockton—Our Sons & Daughters—Integrity and Talents—Beauty and the Domestic virtues.

Mr. Livingston—The state of Delaware, first to adopt, and firm to support the Constitution.

Mr. Thatcher—National Economy, which saves by expenditures, not wastes by savings.

Mr. Wells—No pleasure to him who prefers Pain.

Mr. Griffin—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—Talents, Virtue and Honor, will be remembered and respected.

Mr. Dayton—The last importation of pretended patriotism of '76, let it be the last.

Mr. Steadman—Oppressed humanity—relieved by exports—not imports.

The day was enjoyed by all, in harmony and cheerfulness—In the evening, there was a ball in Georgetown, where Beauty and Patriotism united, and vied with each other to honor the day and more emphatically to cherish the memory, and reverence the virtues of HIM, who was their FRIEND, PATRONT, and BENEFACTOR.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY, SHALL BE CELEBRATED.

"Till fix'd by Heaven's own voice, in dread behest,

Regardless of the morn, the sun shall rest,

Till darkness whelm the world, from pole to pole,

And Heaven's eternal Orbs, forget to roll."

Washington Federalist, Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave notice by an advertisement, dated 12th Nov. 1802, inserted in the Herald, for all persons having claims of William Walker, deceased, to exhibit them on or before the first day of June, 1803, past—He further notifies the Creditors of said Estate, that he will attend at Easton, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, for the purpose of paying away in a dividend to said Creditors, all the Assets of said Estate, that has or may come to his hands by that day—And that all Creditors who do not attend on that day, or produce to the subscriber their claims, properly authenticated, previous thereto, will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend, and the Estate will be finally settled without them.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'or. of William Walker, dec'd.

March 5th, 1804.

13 3w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Apprentice Boy

To the House Carpenter's Business. TRISTRAM BOWDLE. Easton, March 13; 1804. 13

From the Port Folio.

MISCELLANY.

[Many of the editor's countrymen look with an eager and passionate enthusiasm for every minute circumstance, which can reflect light or lustre on the character of Doctor Benjamin Franklin. To gratify this inquisitive humour for petty anecdote and domestic history, the following letter is preserved in the Port Folio. It has been recently addressed, by Dr. Priestley, to the editor of the London Monthly Magazine, a well known miscellany, conducted by men, dissenting from the church, or disaffected from the state.]

To the editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, I have just read in the Monthly Review, vol. 36, p. 357, that the late Mr. Pennant said of Dr. Franklin, that, "living under the protection of our mild government, he was secretly playing the incendiary, and too successfully inflaming the minds of our fellow subjects in America, till that great explosion happened, which forever disunited us from our once happy colonies."

As it is in my power, as far as my testimony will be regarded, to refute this charge, I think it due to our friendship to do it. It is probable that no person, now living, was better acquainted with Dr. Franklin, and his sentiments on all subjects of importance, than myself, for several years before the American war. I think I knew him as well as one man can well know another. At that time I spent the winters in London, in the family of the Marquis of Lonsdown, and few days passed without my seeing more or less of Dr. Franklin; and the last day that he passed in England, having given out that he should depart, the day before we spent together, without any interruption, from morning till night.

Now he was so far from withering for a rupture with the colonies, that he did more than most men would have done to prevent it. His constant advice to his countrymen, he always said was "to bear every thing from England, however unjust;" saying, that it could not last long, as they would soon outgrow all their hardships. On this account Dr. Price, who then corresponded with some of the principal persons in America, said, he began to be very unpopular there. He always said, "if there must be a war, it will be a war of ten years, and I shall not live to see the end of it." This I have heard him say many times.

It was at his request, enforced by that of Dr. Fothergill, that I wrote an anonymous pamphlet calculated to show the injustice and impolicy of a war with the colonies, previous to the meeting of a new parliament. As I then lived at Leeds, he corrected the press himself; and to a passage in which I lamented the attempt to establish arbitrary power, in so large a part of the British empire, he added the following clause,—"To the eminent hazard of our most valuable commerce, and of that national strength, security, and felicity, which depend on union and on liberty."

The unity of the British empire, in all its parts, was a favourite idea of his. He used to compare it to a beautiful China vase, which, if once broken, could never be put together again; and so great an admirer was he, at that time, of the British constitution, that he said he saw no inconvenience from its being extended over a great part of the globe. With these sentiments he left England; but when on his arrival in America he found the war begun, and that there was no retreating, no man entered more warmly into the interests of what he then considered as his country, in opposition to that of Great Britain. Three of his letters to me, one written immediately on his landing, and published in the collection of his Miscellaneous works, p. 365, 552, and 555, will prove this.

By many persons Dr. Franklin is considered as having been a cold-hearted man, so callous to every feeling of humanity, that the prospect of all the horrors of a civil war could not affect him. This was far from being the case. A great part of the day above mentioned, that we spent together, he was looking over a number of American newspapers, directing me what to

extract from them for the English ones; and, in reading them he was frequently not able to proceed for the tears literally running down his cheeks. To strangers he was cold and reserved; but where he was intimate, no man indulged to more pleasant and good humour. By this he was the delight of a club, to which he alludes in one of the letters above referred to, called the *Whig Club*, that met at the London Coffee house, of which Dr. Price, Dr. Kippis, Mr. John Lee, and others of the same stamp, were members.

Hoping that this vindication of Dr. Franklin will give pleasure to many of your readers, I shall proceed to relate some particulars relating to his behaviour, when Lord Loughborough, then Mr. Wedderburn, pronounced his violent invective against him at the Privy Council, on his presenting the complaints of the province of Massachusetts (I think it was) against their Governor. Some of the particulars may be thought amusing.

On the morning of the day on which the cause was to be heard, I met Mr. Burke, in Parliament street, accompanied by Dr. Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; and after introducing us to each other, as men of letters, he asked me whither I was going, I said I could tell him whither I wished to go. He then asked me where that was, I said to the Privy Council, but that I was afraid I could not get admission. He then desired me to go along with him. Accordingly I did; but when we got to the anti-room, we found it quite filled with persons as desirous of getting admission as ourselves. Seeing this, I said, we should never get through the crowd. He said, "Give me your arm;" and locking it fast in his, he soon made his way to the door of the Privy Council. I then said, "Mr. Burke, you are an excellent leader: he replied 'I wish other persons thought so too.'"

After waiting a short time the door of the Privy Council opened, and we entered the first; when Mr. Burke took his stand behind the first chair next to the president, and I behind that the next to his. When the business was opened, it was just as evident, from the speech of Mr. Wedderburn, who was counsel for the governor, that the real object of the court was to insult Dr. Franklin. All this time he stood in a corner of the room, not far from me without the least apparent emotion.

Mr. Dunning, who was the leading counsel on the part of the colony, was so hoarse, that he could hardly make himself heard; and Mr. Lee, who was the second spoke but feebly in reply; so that Mr. Wedderburn had a complete triumph. At the fallies of his sarcastic wit, all the members of the council, the president himself (Lord Gower) not excepted, frequently laughed outright. No person belonging to the council, behaved with decent gravity except Lord North, who coming late, took his stand behind the chair opposite to me.

When the business was over, Dr. Franklin going out, took me by the hand in a manner that indicated some feeling. I soon followed him, and, going through the anti-room, saw Mr. Wedderburn there, surrounded with a circle of his friends and admirers. Being known to him, he stepped forward as if to speak to me; but I turned aside, and made what haste I could out of the place.

The next morning I breakfasted with the Dr. when he said, "he had never before been so sensible of the power of a good conscience; for that if he had not considered the thing, for which he had been so much insulted, as one of the best actions of his life, and what he should certainly do again in the same circumstances, he could not have supported it." He was accused of clandestinely procuring certain letters, containing complaints against the governor, and sending them to America, with a view to excite their animosity against him, and thus to embroil the two countries. But he assured me, that he did not even know that such letters existed, till they were brought to him as agent for the colony, in order to be sent to his constituents: and the cover on the letters, on which the directions had been written, being lost, he only guessed at the person to whom they were addressed, by the contents.

That Dr. Franklin, notwithstanding he did not show it at the time, was much impressed by the business of the Privy Council, appeared from this circumstance:—When he attended there, he was dressed in a suit of Manchester velvet; and Silas Deane told me, that when they met at Paris, to sign the treaty between France and America, he purposely put on that suit. Northumberland Nov. 10. J. Priestley.

30 dollars reward,

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person who will apprehend and confine in the gaol of Easton, a negro woman named SINAH, the property of Miss Polly Goldborough. It is said she broke open the desk of Mr. Clarke, of Easton, with whom she lived as a hireling last year, and stole out about twenty dollars, and ran away some time in the Christmas holidays.—The clothing she had on or took with her is not known; she has a scar on the lower part of her neck or gullet, where it joins the breast, which was occasioned by the king's evil—she is of a yellowish complexion for a negro, and of a slender make and middle size; her lips are somewhat thick, and her teeth very white and shew when she talks. She had a husband, the property of Mr. Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall, and has not since been heard of.—She has an aunt named Balder, who was the property of Mrs. Margaret Walker, of Caroline county, near Hunting Creek: It is supposed she is either in that neighbourhood or gone to the Jerseys. The above reward will be paid by Joseph Haskins, at Easton, or the subscriber.

JOHN SINGLETON.

January 10, 1804. 05

The following very excellent BOOKS

are for sale at this Office.

Elegant Extracts in prose & verse	The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 3 vols. 8vo.
Pope's Homer	School for Children
Hayley's Works	No Cross no Crown
Sandford & Meriton	Blair's Sermons
Zimmerman on Solitude	Wesley's Sermons
Boswell's Life of Johnson	Crisp's Sermons
Cowper's Poems	Bibles
Romance of the Forest	Psalms of David
Fordyce's Addresses	The book of common Prayer
The Looking-Glass for the mind, or the Juvenile Friend	Ritpon's Hymns
The Girl of the Mountains	Sacramental Meditations
Tom Jones	Plalters
Franklin's Works	Self Knowledge
Edwards on Affections	Sheridan's Dictionary
The Doubtful Marriage	Entic's Dictionary
Count Roderic's Castle	Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Man of the World	Introduction to Latin Grammar
Charlotte Temple	Virgili Maronis Opera
Scott's Lessons	Virgil Delphin
Paul & Virginia	Juvenalis Delphini
Luchan's Domestic Medicine	Terentii
Taplin's Farriery	Ovidii Nasonis
Gibson's Survey	The American Tutor's Assistant
Whole Duty of Man	Ready Reckoner
Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia	Spelling Books
The Children's Friend	Primers
Baltimore Magazine	Blank Books
Gustavus Vassa	Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Strands, and Ink Powder
Tellamed, or the world explained	Copies for writing in in Schools
Guthrie's Grammar	The Black Bird, or Songster, together with various small treatises adapted to the juvenile mind
Walker's Gazetteer	Pen knives, &c.

—ALSO—
All kinds of BLANKS may be had on the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

FOR SALE,

ALL the LOTS in Queen's Town, belonging to JOHN S. BLAKE, Esq. on one of which are two brick houses, with Kitchen, Granary, and Stable—ALSO—about one hundred and fifty acres of LAND, near the head of Greenwood's Creek, and one mile from Wye River, ninety acres of which are covered with fine Timber, and the remainder is rich, arable Land and Branch. This Land will be divided into two Lots or fold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, }
January 3, 1804. } 03 2m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber of Salisbury, in Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Chaille, late of Somerset county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twentieth day of February 1804.

ANN CHAILLE, adm'r.

12 3w

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, who is the administrator de bonis non of JAMES TILGHMAN, Esquire, late of Talbot county, deceased, will on the First Monday in September next, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, at his store house in Easton, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, proceed to make an additional dividend of the personal estate of the said deceased amongst his creditors.—All persons therefore having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to attend at the store house aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and then and there to exhibit the said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving from him their respective dividends, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said personal estate now in the hands of the said subscriber.—Given under my hand this 20th day of February, in the year aforesaid.

OWEN KENNARD.

11 3w&tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD HARRIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Admr.
Talbot county, Feb. 21, 1804.—4w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison street, from the Old Market House up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of one, two and three years.

This property, from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the town of Easton.—And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

ROBERT LLD. NICOLS.

March 4, 1804. 12 2wuc.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS J. SEYMOUR, 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, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand, 15th day of February, 1804.

WM. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE Lands and Tenements near Easton, late the property of the Rev'd. JOHN BOWIE, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 13½ acres.—If these Lots are not sold before the 20th of May next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue, in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will inquire of Thomas H. Bowie, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton, Feb. 3, 1804. 08 7

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES,

For sale at this office.

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1804.

[NO. 715.]

FROM THE N. ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

Where there are men there will be passions; and where the government is a democracy, those passions will govern; and as the worst men will feel them most, the controlling power will rest in the worst passions of the worst men. This result is proved, by the uniform testimony of experience. Not one of the *Grecian Republics* that was not shaken to its centre, while it lasted, by the agitation of those passions;—not one that did not seal *this everlasting truth* by its fall. The voice of history seems to break forth from the grave, where their ashes lie, for our warning. But when did presumption take warning? When did passion get within reach of its object and then prefer self denial to its gratification? So far are we from being warned; so far are we from dreading the fate that all reasoning from analogy proves to be inevitable, that, at this very moment, half *Massachusetts* is ready to say, let these sons of violence run themselves out of breath; the people will see their error and return to the councils of *Virtue* and *Washington*. Nothing is more silly or discouraging than this cant. Any government that exists by the mere arbitrary good will and pleasure of the despotical ruler, (and to that condition, vile as it is, every democracy has fallen,) will be a tyranny. Their good will and pleasure will be violence, confusion and plunder. Behold *France*, behold *Pennsylvania*. The principles and systems that, in spite of experience, are still dear to our hearts are democratic, and *Democracy is Tyranny*. The source of all our errors, and the aggravation of all our public dangers—dangers every hour augmenting, is in our Democracy. We are not fit to be Republicans. Republicanism needs restraints and has the habits as well as the dispositions that will render them effectual. Democracy asks for power, and asks for it with the temper, and on the instigation of favorites, who would abuse and then usurp it.

Every government where the people have much to do, will, soon or late, take its complexion from their character. While then we are, as the Democrats say we are, *Democratic*, Liberty is impossible—Republicanism is impossible—Every thing good is impossible—and to avoid confusion and every evil work will prove impossible.

The work of reformation must begin with our thinking men. They propagated our errors, and made them stubborn—it is their business to renounce and eradicate them. We have listened to flattery about our information, while that very flattery, by deceiving us, proved our want of it. We have talked about our morals, till our vanity corrupted them. Our elections are brothels, into which, if virtue ever goes, it never comes out virtue. Our demagogues have infatuated the multitude with the sound of liberty, till they destroyed its substance, by breaking down the courts, which were its ramparts.

Let us begin then to be fit for the condition of men who aspire to be free by humbling ourselves. Let us think of ourselves, as the rest of the world, whom flattery has not so much besotted, think of us, that we are men, and of *like passions with other men*; and that our reason, our virtue, our interest even, will not govern us, but

our passion and our Demagogues will, unless we learn to think right first, and then to act right—to think that liberty has perils to avoid in our vices and passions, and enemies to bind captive in our flatterers and Demagogues. We must have courts—we must have judges who will not be afraid of being themselves set to the bar for having arraigned traitors there: We must have the sense, but we have it yet to acquire, that will make the nations see, and what is better *feel*, that the cause of the Judges is their own—that without their independence there can be no justice, and without justice no liberty. The nation that will not support its Judges will have to endure their tyrants and persecutors.

The apathy with which we survey the approach of our dangers is owing to the partial fondness with which we still contemplate the democratic errors from which, as their *certain source*, those dangers spring. With political knowledge—we shall abate of our presumption—we shall be less open to flattery—public opinion will grow more correct, and if that should happen within two years it may not be too late for that to have some influence on our government. But let our flatterers have our confidence, and Demagogues profit two years, *more by our supineness*, to make the constitution a name and a shadow, the Judges venal, the Jurors partial, as by a late bill in congress is proposed, to bring *Louisiana* and a half score of wild States into the union, and to make New-England tributary and dependant on Virginia, it will then be of no importance, no, not of the least, what public opinion is, sound or unsound. Better indeed it will be, when we have lost all influence, all independent existence, that we should forget we ever had any, and become as merchandise and as careless on the point of ever having any gain, as our copper-colored purchased successors in the union from *Louisiana*.—Let the back grow callous before it has to bear the whip and if we prove tame slaves, perhaps the *Virginia oversters* will show some mercy.

From the United States Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Inflammatory addresses to the people, have in every age met the disapprobation of the wise and prudent. They have rightly believed it more proper, to submit to temporary and partial evils, than by creating a confusion in the state, to endanger the existence of every remaining good. In this sentiment I most heartily concur. But a proper inquiry into the conduct of those in power, and an exposure of any impropriety of which they may have been guilty, is neither presumptuous nor censurable. The administration of the government of our country has, within these few years, passed into other hands than those in whom you first vested the executive authority. The intrigues by which this change was effected, have already been partially developed. Much yet remains wrapped in an impenetrable veil of mystery, which the hand of time can alone tear away. From the assiduity with which the measures, which produced this effect, were concealed from general knowledge, it may be inferred, that the motives of such mea-

sures, would redound but little to the honor and reputation of the parties concerned. What few circumstances have been accidentally communicated to the world, only corroborate the justice of this inference. We have discovered that the tools of faction were employed in the hateful office of traducing the purest characters in society, by those who are now invested with the honorable bandages of executive power.—Truth and honor were sacrificed at the shrine of ambition, and these men put up petitions to the goddesses of their idolatry, though they never dared to pollute the temples, nor approach the altar of their God. By a variety of insidious artifices and concealed intrigues, they effectually blinded the majority of you to their real intentions. They succeeded in imposing on the credulity of unsuspecting honesty, by artfully playing on your passions and misrepresenting the actions of the existing administration. Having attained the height to which their unwearied exertions have elevated them, they are less careful of retaining the mask, and as they have secured the power, are indifferent to the opinions of their constituents. In the division of the spoils of office, it was found impossible to gratify in their full extent the wishes and expectations of all the useful instruments in the promotion of the cause. One of the most active of its partisans, at the same time one of the vilest of mankind, having been refused the reward of his services, resolved to wreak his vengeance on his offenders by disclosing the Machiavelian system of intrigue and baseness which had been put in operation. He was contented to be covered with infamy, if he could extend a participation of it to the partners of his guilt. The discoveries which he made, though only partial, were sufficient to sink the characters of his former associates and instigators to the lowest pitch of degradation. These men are now installed into the highest offices of the nation.—These men are now considered by the world as the mirror of your minds.—The obloquy and infamy with which they are loaded, are reflected upon you for the dishonour of yourselves, and your country is inseparable from the disgrace of your administration. Permit me then, my fellow-citizens, to entreat you to arouse from your political lethargy and to examine the conduct of government for yourselves. It will require but little attention to facts, to convince you, that unworthy motives were the grand causes of the unworthy artifices practised to render you dissatisfied with the conduct of your old administration. You will find that these motives were not patriotism and philanthropy, but private pique or the expectation of personal exaltation.—When we know that the man who now enjoys the highest office which our constitution recognizes, while in the tenure of the second post of authority in the nation, privately instigated an infamous foreigner to defame the reputation of his superiors, and actually paid from his own pocket, the wages of prostitution, can we suppose the interests of the country are probably confided to his protection? Can we deem our national honour secure in the integrity of a man who could thus descend to a correspondence with a professed vender of lies and calumny? To what a state of degrading humiliation have we sunk, when such a man is selected to guide the affairs of govern-

ment, and direct the energies of the state. The minions of power who consent to earn a subsistence by siding the views of interested ambition must meet with contempt. They are too low for detestation. But those who condescend to make use of such means, deserve our eternal abhorrence. In prosecuting the inquiry into official measures since the elevation of our present rulers, it behoves us to act with decency and moderation. We must feel indignation, but we may examine deliberately. The transactions prior to this event and accessory thereto, have been publicly and fairly discussed.—Yet it is not improper to call your attention to measures which their authors are anxiously endeavouring to bury in oblivion. To ascertain the characters of the members of our administration, it is necessary, not only to investigate their conduct since their exaltation, but examine into the means which produced their unmerited elevation. It is certainly the inevitable conclusion that where treachery and intrigue form the basis of power, the superstructure cannot be free from injustice and dishonour.—The measure which were put into operation to delude the citizens of our country have been successful; but the effect cannot be permanent. Conviction must succeed error and indignation accompany conviction.—This is well known to the parties immediately interested. They feel the truth of the assertion and they tremble for the consequences. The period is fast approaching when you are toiber to rescue your national reputation from the contempt of the world, by resisting with firmness the influence of faction, or to submit to universal ridicule by a continued acquiescence in the ambitious designs of a few artful men. My voice is only the voice of an obscure individual, but it is the voice of one who wishes for nothing but the prosperity of America and the happiness of her citizens. It is truth that speaks, and her "still small voice" must be eventually heard though drowned for the moment by the uproar of faction or left in the wild storm of party passions.

COLUMBIANUS.

BOULOGNE.

A London paper speaks in the following terms of the fortifications of that harbour: "One of our cruizers lately arrived at Dover from off Boulogne; has brought the intelligence, that the enemy had fortified that port towards the sea, so as to make it impregnable, as ships of the line cannot get in near enough to do any execution; they have constructed barracks and huts for the troops that lately were in camp and every night they work by torch light in constructing two formidable batteries on the land, which, it is said, are to be bomb proof; and two or three thousand men are busily employed in cutting a new channel to the eastward of the harbour, which is to be big enough to admit the gun boats to go in and out, where by reason of the small draft of water, our frigates can not annoy them. It is said the Chief Consul, fully sensible of the importance of Boulogne, by the attack made on it by Lord Nelson and by its vicinity to our coast, has determined to spare neither pains nor expense to render this depot for their light frigates and row boats, quite secure from any attack from the water.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.

An article from the *Hague* mentions, that the *Flushing* Squadron is ready to sail, the troops being embarked.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Pigou, captain Collet, in 29 days from London—who, by his great attention procured at Gravesend a London paper of the 18th of February, which with others from the 14th, he has politely handed us, and enabled us to give what few articles they contain thus early. Captain Collet verbally informs us, that from the great preparations in France, the people in England really look for a speedy visit. He also mentions the indisposition of the king, which was said to be a drop-sy in the stomach, and when he left England it was *whispered* (notwithstanding the accounts published in the papers) that the king was dead, but that for political reasons it was kept a secret. [True American.]

LONDON, February 14. THE KING.

We are sorry to find that his Majesty was so much indisposed yesterday at the Queen's house, as to require the close attendance of Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Heberden of Pall Mall, and Dr. Dundas, of Richmond, during the day;—The Duke of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, went to the Queen's house in the afternoon, where they continued till a very late hour last night; and the Prince of Wales unable to go out, sent several times to enquire the state of his majesty's health.

"His majesty is much indisposed to-day."

February 16.

Yesterday the answer to the enquiries after the Prince of Wales's health was, "his royal highness is better but very weak."

The precise nature of his majesty's disorder, not being avowed, is consequently the subject of endless conjecture. Some say that it is a drop-sy in the chest, others the gout in the stomach.

February 18.

No other bulletin was issued yesterday after the one laid before our readers, and indeed it is a fixed arrangement, that but one will be issued in the course of every 24 hours.

His majesty in the course of yesterday morning enjoyed much refreshing sleep, and was better; and we understand, afterwards partook of some refreshment.

His Majesty's pulse, which we understand was on Thursday night at 110, had yesterday subsided, in consequence of the repose which he had enjoyed (the first for several nights,) to 80.

It must rejoice every loyal heart to be informed that our beloved Sovereign is now considered to be in no danger.

BULLETIN.

"18th February, 1804.

His Majesty is much the same as yesterday, and we do not apprehend him to be in danger.

(Signed)

"L. PEPYS,
"H. M. REYNOLDS,
"F. MILMAN,
"W. HEBERDEN."

SALEM, March 12.

By captain Blackler, from Calcutta, we are informed, that the English have had a severe engagement with the Mah rattas, and had finally succeeded in taking the Capital of their Country, after great slaughter on both sides. Captain B. had papers on board containing the official accounts of this event—but the confusion attending the late disaster of his ship prevented his finding them in season for this day's paper.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The military Spencer, with Hussar Cloak, introduced by the beautiful Lady A. M. Stanhope.—The Spencer is of black velvet, made close before, and crested with a cord and buttons in the military style, cut high up in the neck, with a collar and long sleeves.—The cloak is of light blue cloth, trimmed around with silver bear fur, fastened to the shoulders, and either may be folded over in front or thrown behind. This dress combines both neatness and elegance.

A New Pelisse, made of light blue chambray, very high in the neck behind, and low in front, so as to expose to view the handkerchief; black velvet collar, and tied down the front to

the bottom with black cords and tassels. The waist is confined by a silk cord and tassels.

Full Dress.—Black and puce velvets are likely to be predominant this season for full dress.—Round dresses cut very low in the bosom, and behind, and trimmed around the neck with white lace. The admirers of taste, we understand, are indebted to the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Charlotte Rawdon, for the introduction of this fashion.

Miscellaneous Observations.—White crape dresses, it has been said, will be again fashionable, but muslin is preferred by all the elegantes, from the graceful manner in which the latter falls to the form. White crape was never so little worn as at present. During the last session, muslin spangled with silver were universally approved of, and as generally worn at the balls and assemblies given in the circles of fashion.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 27.

On Saturday last Mr. Wright presented to the senate of the United States a bill for the removal of the public offices to and for the meeting of Congress at Baltimore, until the day of — next.

On receiving the bill the senate divided—Ayes 15—Nays 8.

It was then moved that the bill should be ordered to a second reading—Carried—Ayes 18—Nays 10.

Mr. Dawson on the same day, submitted to the house of representatives, two resolutions; the one for receding to Virginia that part of the district of Columbia ceded by the state to the United States—the other, for receding to Maryland that part of the territory without the limits of the city of Washington, ceded by that state to the United States, provided such recession be accepted by the two states. Committed to a committee of the whole house.

Md. Gazette.

FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

The Editor feels a gratification in having it in his power once more, to present his readers with a selection of the most interesting foreign heads; received by a late arrival at Boston, in 28 days from Liverpool—but from the similitude which exists between the various accounts from Europe, the barrenness of foreign prints, and the multiplicity of speculative reports in circulation, he is unable to form a correct idea of the real state of European politics.

France, from her warlike appearance and vigorous preparations, suspends the rod of terror over the British whilst they, in relation, annihilate their external commerce. It is not improbable that France meditates some grand stroke of policy; and, the better to effect her designs, upholds the idea of invasion; while England, engaged in preparing to ward the expected blow, will become the dupe of her own credulity.

A rupture seems likely to break out between France and Russia, on account of Bonaparte's declining the emperor's late offer at mediation. It is also reported that France, having insisted on shutting up the Sound, and it being refused by the Danish government, intends marching an army into their territories, in order to force them into a compliance. Accounts from Semlin state, that Ali has not been so fortunate against the rebels as he was at the Ottoman Porte—He has made the second attack upon them, which has proved as unsuccessful as the former.

It is reported, that Russia is arming, with a design to protect Denmark in case the French assail her. Letters state, that Spain will furnish ships and troops to aid the French in an expedition against Ireland; the British minister has remonstrated against this proceeding. A British vessel, with cloathing for 20,000 men, bound to

Malta, has been captured by the French and sent into a Spanish port. Letters from Spain, consider a war between that country and England is inevitable. It was supposed the good understanding established between the two nations, by the treaty of Amiens, would have been preserved inviolate, but these hopes were soon frustrated by the ascendancy which the French obtained over the Spanish court.

The arrival from New Spain, of riches almost incalculable, the products of ten years saving, has given new vigor to their naval preparation. That immense treasure being safely landed, and the Spanish Islands, prepared as well for offensive as defensive operations, indicates the approach of something decisive. It appears the British minister remonstrated against these warlike preparations, but without effect.

On the 6th January, the council of war at the Hague, passed sentence on rear-admiral Story, and captains Van de Papello and Van Braam, who, in the year 1799, gave up the Dutch fleet in the Victor, to the English.—The council have declared them disgraced, perjured and infamous, degraded from their posts, and banished from the republic, not to return on pain of death. These officers are said to be in England.

Representations having been renewed at Paris, by the courts of Peterburg and Berlin, respecting the evacuation of Hanover by the French troops, the French government discovered a disposition friendly to the measure proposed with the exception of 6000 men, who were to remain in order to guard the interior of the country, while the troops should be drawn off from the Elbe and Weser; but the contracting powers having urged, that instead of 6000 French troops, 6000 Prussians should occupy the country of Hanover; the opinions of the French government were suddenly changed, and the negotiation as suddenly concluded.

It is rumoured in the political circles of England, that the British force in Guzerat, has received a check from the Mahratta army, in the vicinity of Surat, and that important city had been saved from the enemy, only by the timely arrival of the 65th regiment.

The American minister at Paris has been presented by the First Consul with a gold snuff box, encircled with diamonds, valued at 1000 louis d'ors.

A plan has been presented to the First Consul to chain together a number of flat bottomed boats, so as to make a bridge, and when a calm permits, join them together, so as nearly to extend the Bridge from Boulogne to Dover.

Admiral Cornwallis, on his passage to the blockade of Brest, was blown off the coast by a tremendous storm, and all sails torn to pieces in the gale. Accounts from Constantinople mention the death of the captain Pacha, and announced Cadri Bey as his successor.

A dispatch from Governor North, of the Island of Ceylon, mention the murder of the garrison of Candy.—The commandant major Davis, capitulated on the 25th of June, and marched out of the fort with all his force soon after which the European soldiers forty in a number, were murdered in cold blood.

Egypt still continues in a distracted state.

The fever at Malaga ceased in December.

Leghorn is said to have been declared neutral.

Three French brig gun boats, with 50 men each, have been captured and sent into Portsmouth. They were part of a squadron of 10, which sailed from la Hogue to Boulogne.

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA, CAPTAIN BAINBRIDGE.

We are sorry to say, the above mentioned frigate has been lost on the coast of Tripoli, and the officers and crew, we fear, condemned to slavery. The following are the particulars which have reached us, respecting this unpleasant affair.

From the London Courier, January 23.

"TRAVEL, December 25."
"The American ship Philadelphia, Captain Bainbridge, of 44 guns, which blockaded the island of Tripoli, pursued

ing a Tripolitan zebeck too far, ran aground, and the crew, consisting of 350 men, were all made prisoners by the Tripolitans."

Several vessels have arrived at New-Orleans with African slaves for sale.—As no laws prohibiting their importation, have yet been passed, this inhuman traffic was of necessity admitted at that place.—N. Y. Paper.

On the ninth instant, Captain Collet shipped a tea which washed over board Mr. THOMAS SNOWDEN, of Philadelphia, first mate, the boatswain and another seaman—the two latter regained the ship—the former was unfortunately lost.

In a postscript to the British Neptune of the 13th February, we find the subjoined article:

The public may place the fullest reliance on the following statement, which we have just been favored with from the most unquestionable authority. Two Swiss officers, (brothers) in the French service, are just arrived from France, having made their escape from thence. They have been examined before the privy council, and made a declaration that the invasion of this country will be attempted in the course of the present week, wind and weather permitting.—British Neptune.

We have seen a letter from Paris received yesterday, via London, dated January 2, which mentions, that the ratifications of the 30th April (on the part of the United States) had arrived at Paris; but that the American minister had withheld, for a short time, issuing bills of exchange until the different American claims had passed all the requisite formalities.

We mention with regret, that captain Bezaleel Beebe, of the ship Delaware, died at Liverpool on the 14th February, of a complaint in the liver.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Late London papers mention with interest, the Prince of Wales' offer to head the armies in case of invasion, and its being declined. They notice as an unaccountable circumstance, his being obliged in that event to go out as a colonel of dragoons, whilst his younger brothers and his cousin, are placed in the highest commands. They also refer to a correspondence, that has passed between some of the great characters of the nation on that subject, and which have even found their way into our public prints.

The mediation of Russia have been rejected, she has, we understand, proposed a congress; but it is feared this proposal will share the same fate as the mediation.

COMMUNICATION.

Wigs have been variously used to suit the purpose of the wearers.—By some, to supply the head's deficiency of natural covering—by others, to conceal the "lucid proof" of time's incessant, silent march over their heads—and by more, as an ill-judged ornament.—But Shakespeare, who took his own view of every thing, has discovered and applied them to, a far different use—the illustration of a moral evil—the deceit of appearances.—

"Look on beauty, And you shall see 'tis purchas'd by the weight; Which therein works a miracle in nature, Making them lightest that wear most of it."

So are those crisped, snaky, golden locks, That make such wanton gambol with the wind

Upon supposed fairness, often known To be the dowry of a second head, The skull that bred them, in the sepulchre."

—A much admired author, who in his life too strongly felt the force of beauty, speaks of it in the following elegant terms; and as he suggests the garb by which its power ever is enhanced—we extract it for the benefit of our fair readers.

"In truth, beauty has so many charms, one knows not how to speak against it; and when it happens that a graceful figure is the habitation of a virtuous soul—when the beauty of the face speaks out the modesty and humility of the mind, and

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our thoughts up to the art and wisdom
of the Great Creator, something may
be allowed it—and something to the
embellishments which set it off;—and
yet, when the whole apology is read,
it will be found at last, that beauty,
like truth, never is so glorious, as
when it goes the plainest."

DEFINITION.

Lord Cheltenham defines "good
breeding" to be "the result of much
good sense, some good nature, and a
little self-denial for the sake of others,
and with a view to obtain the same
indulgence from them."

A.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that agreeably to the
terms of Association proposed for form-
ing a company by the name and style of
"The President and Directors of the
UNION BANK OF MARYLAND."

A subscription for Talbot County, for
five hundred shares, under the direction of
the subscribers, will be opened on Monday
the 9th day of April next, at the Coun-
cil Room of Mr. Owen Kennard in
Easton, and will continue open, during
the time, and within the hours specified
in the articles of Association already pub-
lished—Of which persons, desirous of en-
tering into the said Association, are re-
quired to take notice.

OWEN KENNARD,
NICHOLAS HAMMOND,
WILLIAM MELLOY.

Easton, 27th March 1804. 15 3w

In CHANCERY, March 20, 1804.

ANDREW HALL, an Insolvent
Debtor of Caroline county, hav-
ing heretofore applied by petition in writ-
ing to the Chancellor, praying the bene-
fit of "an Act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors," passed at the last session
of the General Assembly, and a schedule of
his property, and a list of his creditors, on
oath, as by the said act required, being
annexed to the said petition, and the said
Andrew Hall having proved to the satis-
faction of the Chancellor, that he hath
resided in the state of Maryland the two
last years preceding the passage of the said
act—and having been brought before the
Chancellor and discharged from imprison-
ment on taking the oath by the said act
required.—It is thereupon adjudged and
ordered that the said Andrew Hall appear
before the Chancellor, in the Chancery
Office, on the thirtieth day of July next,
to answer such interrogatories as may be
proposed to him by his creditors, that the
said day be, and it is hereby appointed the
time for the said creditors to appear and
recommend a Trustee for their benefit, and
that the said Andrew Hall give them no-
tice of the passage of this order, by causing
a copy of it to be inserted in Cowan's
newspaper three times before the twelfth
day of April next. True Copy.

TEST,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
15 Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 24, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by
petition in writing of Samuel Ni-
cols, stating that he is an Insolvent
Debtor, and praying the benefit of the
"Act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," and a schedule of his property
and a list of his creditors, on oath, being
annexed to his petition, and the Chancel-
lor being satisfied by competent testimony,
that the said Samuel Nicols hath resided
in the state of Maryland the two last years
preceding the passage of the said act.—It
is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that
the said Samuel Nicols, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted three
times in Cowan's newspaper, at Easton,
before the twentieth day of April next,
give notice to his creditors to appear in
the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock, on the
tenth day of May next, for the purpose
of recommending a Trustee for their bene-
fit, on the said Samuel Nicols then and
there taking the oath by the said act re-
quired, for delivering up his property for
the benefit of his creditors. True Copy.

TEST,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
15 Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take
charge of a STORE & SET OF
BOOKS—For such a one liberal wages
will be given—ALSO—a BOY from
about thirteen, and not exceeding fif-
teen years of age, will hear of a situa-
tion, if speedy application be made to
DAVID KERR, Junior,
Easton, March 27th, 1804. 15

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, OR IN ANYWISE
CONCERN.

BE IT KNOWN and made manifest,
that we, the subscribers, have
formed a company or limited partner-
ship, and do hereby associate and agree
with each other, to conduct business
in the manner herein after specified
and described, by and under the name
and style of "The President and di-
rectors of the Union Bank of Mary-
land;" and we do hereby mutually co-
venant and agree, that the following
are and shall be the fundamental ar-
ticles of this our association and agree-
ment with each other, by which we,
and all persons who at any time here-
after may transact business with the
said company, shall be bound and con-
cluded.

ARTICLE I. The capital stock of
the said company shall consist of
THREE MILLIONS of DOLLARS,
money of the United States; five hun-
dred thousand dollars of the said stock
shall be reserved until the legislature
may incorporate the company, and
may be subscribed for by the state, if
desired by the legislature thereof; this
reservation, however, shall not con-
tinue for more than five years from the
first election of directors. The said
capital stock shall be divided into
shares of one hundred dollars each;
twenty dollars on each share to be paid
to the commissioners at the time of
subscribing, thirty dollars more to the
directors in Baltimore, in ninety days
thereafter, at which time it is expect-
ed the bank will commence its opera-
tion, and the remainder in such pro-
portions and at such times as the di-
rectors may appoint, under pain of for-
feiting to the said company the said
share or shares, and all previous pay-
ments thereon: but no further pay-
ment shall be required without first
giving six weeks notice in at least two
newspapers printed in the city of Bal-
timore, one in Fredericktown, one in
Hagerstown, one in the city of Anna-
polis, and one in Easton. And the
said stock shall be subscribed for under
the direction of the commissioners here-
in after named, in manner following;
that is to say, The subscription for the
city and county of Baltimore, shall be
opened in the city of Baltimore, on
Monday the ninth of April next, for
fifteen thousand five hundred shares,
under the direction of

Jas. A. Buchanan, Thomas M. Elderry,
Solomon Etting, Walter Dorsey,
John Hollins, Henry Payson,
Wm. Hindman, Ezekiel Claggett,
Andw. Elliott, jun. David Winchester,
Luke Tiernan, Isaac Tyson, &
Chas. Ridgely, of H. Ebenezer Finley,
Solomon Birchbaid, or a majority of
them.

And on the same day, for five hun-
dred shares at Leonardtown, for St.
Mary's county, under the direction of
William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke
W. Barber, and James Hopewell.

At Port Tobacco for Charles coun-
ty, for five hundred shares, under the
direction of Henry H. Chapman, col.
Philip Stuart, William H. M'Pherson,
and Francis Digges.

At Prince-Fredericktown for Cal-
vert county, for five hundred shares,
under the direction of Richard Gra-
hame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wil-
kinson and Samuel Whittington.

At Upper Marlborough, for Prince
George's county, for five hundred
shares, under the direction of Edward
H. Calvert, Archibald Van Horn,
Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duck-
ett.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel
county and the city of Annapolis, for
one thousand shares, under the direc-
tion of Charles Alexander Warfield,
John Johnson, Henry Maynadier and
John Muir.

At Montgomery court-house, for
Montgomery county, for five hundred
shares, under the direction of Thomas
Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and
Thomas P. Wilton.

At Fredericktown, for Frederick
county, for five hundred shares, under
the direction of George Murdock, Da-
vid Shriver, William M. Beall and
Thomas Hawkins.

At Hagerstown, for Washington
county, for five hundred shares, under

the direction of Samuel Ringgold,
Nathaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes
and Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany coun-
ty, for five hundred shares, under the
direction of William M'Mahon, Daniel
Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlin-
son.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county,
for five hundred shares, under the di-
rection of John Montgomery, Gabriel
Christie, John Stump and George Pat-
terson.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for
five hundred shares, under the direc-
tion of Daniel Sheredine, John Par-
tridge, John Gilpin and William A-
lexander.

At Chestertown, for Kent county,
for five hundred shares, under the di-
rection of James Houston, Benjamin
Chambers, Richard Hatchelson and
Richard Tilghman, 4th.

At Centreville, for Queen Ann's
county, for five hundred shares, under
the direction of William Chambers,
James Brown, William Carmichael,
and Stephen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for
five hundred shares, under the direc-
tion of Edward Lloyd, Owen Ken-
nard, Nicholas Hammond and William
Melloy.

At Denton, for Caroline county,
for five hundred shares, under the di-
rection of William Potter, John
Young, William Whitely and Isaac
Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester coun-
ty, for five hundred shares, under the
direction of Charles Goldborough,
Josiah Bailey, Matthew Keene and
James Steele.

At Princess Anne, for Somerset
county, for five hundred shares, under
the direction of Benjamin F. A. C.
Dashiell, Littleton D. Teackle, Willi-
am Williams, William Jones. And

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester coun-
ty, for five hundred shares, under the
direction of Zadoc Sturgis, John Wil-
liams, Ephraim K. Wilton and Ste-
phen Purnell.

And the commissioners aforesaid, or
any two of them in the respective
counties, shall open the subscription
books, at ten o'clock, A. M. and
they shall continue open until four
o'clock, P. M. and shall remain open
between those hours for one day, at
least, and for the term of three days,
unless sooner filled: And if it should
so happen, that more than the stipu-
lated number of shares should be sub-
scribed on the first day, then the com-
missioners aforesaid are to apportion
them among the subscribers, by de-
ducting from the highest subscriptions,
until they are reduced to the proper
number; or, if more persons subscribe
than there are shares, then the com-
missioners are to cast lots to decide to
whom they shall belong: But, if the
shares should not be all subscribed in
three days, then the commissioners in
the different counties, and the city of
Annapolis, are to return the remain-
der, together with the books, and
what monies they may have received
at the time of subscribing, unto the
directors in Baltimore, within twenty
days. And the commissioners will, on
deciding to whom the shares may be-
long, issue receipts to the different
stockholders for the monies received
by them at the time of subscribing;
these receipts, with the original sub-
scription, shall be deemed good evi-
dence of the quantity of stock to which
each subscriber shall be entitled in this
company. But no citizen of Balti-
more, or other person or persons, bod-
ies corporate or otherwise, shall be
permitted to subscribe on the first day
on which the books are opened at Bal-
timore for more than twenty shares;
and if the stock be not subscribed on
the first day, the books are to remain
open on the second day, on the same
terms as on the first; but if they are
not filled on the second day, then the
commissioners may permit any person
or persons, bodies corporate or other-
wise, to subscribe for any number of
shares, until the whole number is com-
plete.

ARTICLE 2. The affairs of the
company shall be conducted by sixteen
directors and a president, whose place,
if chosen from among their number,
shall be supplied by that body; and
eight of the directors and the president
shall form a board or quorum for trans-
acting all the business of the compa-
ny; ordinary discounts may be done
by the president and any five of the

directors. In case of his sickness or
necessary absence, his place may be
supplied by any director whom he, by
writing under his hand, may nomi-
nate for that purpose: And the direc-
tors, who may be appointed at the first
election, shall hold their seats until
the first Monday in July, one thousand
eight hundred and five, the directors
from and after that period, shall be
elected for one year by the stockhold-
ers for the time being; and each di-
rector shall be a stockholder at the
time of his election, and shall cease to
be a director if he should cease to be a
stockholder: and no director of any
other bank shall, at the same time, be
a director of this bank. And the num-
ber of votes to which each stockholder
shall be entitled shall be in proportion
to the stock he may hold, as follows:
For one share, and not exceeding two
shares, one vote each; for every two
shares above two, and not exceeding
ten, one vote; for every four shares
above ten, and not exceeding thirty,
one vote; for every six shares above
thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one
vote; for every eight shares above six-
ty, and not exceeding one hundred,
one vote; and for every ten shares a-
bove that number, one vote: but no
person or persons, bodies corporate or
otherwise, shall be entitled to more
than sixty votes; and no stockholder
shall be permitted to vote, (except at
the first election,) who has not held his
stock four calendar months prior to
the election: And all stockholders shall
vote at elections by ballot, in person,
or by proxy, which, in all elections af-
ter the first, is to be made in such form
as the board of directors may appoint.

ARTICLE 3. A general meeting of
the stockholders of the company shall
be holden on the first Monday in July,
in every year, (except the present) at
such place as the board of directors shall
appoint, by giving six weeks notice,
to be published in three of the news-
papers printed in the city of Baltimore,
for the purpose of electing directors for
the ensuing year; who shall take their
seats at the board the succeeding day,
and immediately proceed to elect the
president; But for the present year, for
the more immediate organization of
the business of the company, the elec-
tion shall be holden on the third Mon-
day in April, under the direction of the
commissioners appointed to receive
subscriptions in the city of Baltimore.

ARTICLE 4. The board of directors
are hereby fully empowered to make,
revise, alter or annual, all such rules,
orders, by-laws and regulations for the
government of the company and that
of their officers, servants and affairs,
as they or a majority of them, shall
from time to time, think expedient;
not inconsistent with law or these ar-
ticles of association; and to use, employ
and dispose of, the joint stock, funds or
property of the said company (subject
only to the restrictions herein after
mentioned) as to them, or a majority
of them, may seem expedient.

ARTICLE 5. All bills, bonds, notes,
and every contract and engagement on
behalf of the company, shall be signed
by the president and countersigned or
attested by the cashier of the compa-
ny; and the funds of the company shall
in no case be held responsible for any
contract or engagement whatever, un-
less the same shall be so signed and
countersigned or attested as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 6. The books, papers,
correspondence and funds of the com-
pany, shall at all times be subject to the
inspection of the directors.

ARTICLE 7. The said board of di-
rectors shall have power to appoint a
cashier, and all other officers and ser-
vants for executing the business of the
company; and to establish the com-
pensation to be paid to the president
and all other officers and servants of the
company respectively; all which, to-
gether with all other necessary expenses
shall be defrayed out of the funds of
the company.

ARTICLE 8. A majority of the di-
rectors shall have power to call a ge-
neral meeting of the stockholders for
the purposes relative to the con-
cerns of the company, giving at least
six weeks notice in two or more
newspapers printed in the city of Bal-
timore, one in Fredericktown, one in
Hagerstown, one in the city of Anna-
polis, and one in Easton, and specifi-
ing such notice the object or objects of
such meeting.

ARTICLE 9. The shares of capital

the direction of Samuel Ringgold,
Nathaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes
and Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany coun-
ty, for five hundred shares, under the
direction of William M'Mahon, Daniel
Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlin-
son.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county,
for five hundred shares, under the di-
rection of John Montgomery, Gabriel
Christie, John Stump and George Pat-
terson.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for
five hundred shares, under the direc-
tion of Daniel Sheredine, John Par-
tridge, John Gilpin and William A-
lexander.

At Chestertown, for Kent county,
for five hundred shares, under the di-
rection of James Houston, Benjamin
Chambers, Richard Hatchelson and
Richard Tilghman, 4th.

At Centreville, for Queen Ann's
county, for five hundred shares, under
the direction of William Chambers,
James Brown, William Carmichael,
and Stephen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for
five hundred shares, under the direc-
tion of Edward Lloyd, Owen Ken-
nard, Nicholas Hammond and William
Melloy.

At Denton, for Caroline county,
for five hundred shares, under the di-
rection of William Potter, John
Young, William Whitely and Isaac
Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester coun-
ty, for five hundred shares, under the
direction of Charles Goldborough,
Josiah Bailey, Matthew Keene and
James Steele.

At Princess Anne, for Somerset
county, for five hundred shares, under
the direction of Benjamin F. A. C.
Dashiell, Littleton D. Teackle, Willi-
am Williams, William Jones. And

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester coun-
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long, issue receipts to the different
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more, or other person or persons, bod-
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on which the books are opened at Bal-
timore for more than twenty shares;
and if the stock be not subscribed on
the first day, the books are to remain
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shall be supplied by that body; and
eight of the directors and the president
shall form a board or quorum for trans-
acting all the business of the compa-
ny; ordinary discounts may be done
by the president and any five of the

stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder, shall be transferable on the books of the company, according to such rules, as conformably to law may be established in that behalf by the board of directors; but all debts actually due or payable to the company, (days of grace for payment being past) by a stockholder, requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such a transfer shall be made, unless the board of directors shall direct to the contrary.

ARTICLE 10. No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the company. And it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this company, to any other person or persons whatever, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member of this company; and that any person or persons whatever, who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall, ipso facto, become and be a member of this company, according to these articles of association.

ARTICLE 11. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object and intention of the persons who associate under the style or firm of the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that the joint stock or property of the said company, (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner herein after mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company; and that no person who shall or may deal with this company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this company, or against their persons, further than may be necessary to secure the faithful application of the funds thereof to the purposes to which, by these presents, they are liable: But all persons accepting any bond, bill or note, or other contract of this company, signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company, for the time being, or dealing with it in any other manner whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said joint stock or property of the said company, and thereby respectively disavow having recourse, on any pretence whatever to the person or separate property of any present or future member of this company, except as above mentioned. And all suits to be brought against this company, (if any shall be,) shall be brought against the president for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken at the expense of the company, for substituting his successor in office, as a defendant; so that persons having demands upon the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event: Or, if the person suing, shall go against on the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all recoveries had in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise. And in case of any suit at law, the president shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood and declared that all persons, dealing with the said company, agree to these terms, and are to be bound thereby.

ARTICLE 12. Dividends of the profits of the company or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly, during the months of June and December, and be paid in the months of July and January in every year; and shall from time to time be determined by a majority of the said directors, at a meeting to be held for that purpose; and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company; so that the capital stock of the company shall never be impaired by dividends; and at the expiration of every three years, a dividend of fur-

plus profits shall be made: But the directors shall be at liberty to retain at least one per cent, upon the capital, as a fund for future contingencies.

ARTICLE 13. If the said directors shall, at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring such dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company, for the amount or proportion of the said capital stock so divided by said directors; and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter, in writing, his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

ARTICLE 14. These articles of agreement shall be published in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagers-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for one month; and for the further information of all persons, who may transact business with, or in any manner give credit to, this company, every bond, bill, note or other instrument or contract, by the effect of terms of which the company may be charged or held liable for the payment of money, shall specially declare, in such form as the board of directors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out of the joint funds of "The United Bank of Maryland," according to the present articles of association, and no otherwise; a copy of the eleventh article of this association, shall be inserted in the bank book of every person, depositing money or other valuable property with the company for safe custody; or a printed copy shall be delivered to every such person before any such deposit shall be received from him. And it is hereby expressly declared, that no engagement can be legally made in the name of the same company, unless it contain a limitation or restriction to the effect above recited. And the company hereby expressly disavow all responsibility for any debt or engagement, which may be made in their name, not containing a limitation or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

ARTICLE 15. The company shall in no case be owners of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade or the importation or exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares or merchandises whatever (bills of exchange and bullion only excepted) and except such ships, vessels goods, wares or merchandises, as shall be truly pledged to them, by way of security for debts due, owing or growing due to the said company, or purchased by them to secure such debts to due to the said company.

ARTICLE 16. If a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the residue of the directors, for the time being, shall elect a director to fill the vacancy, if they shall deem it necessary, until the next election of directors.

ARTICLE 17. This association shall continue until the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, unless a charter is sooner obtained: But the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concurring votes, at a general meeting, to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same, at any prior period, provided that notice of such meeting, and of its object, shall be published in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagers-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for at least six months previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

ARTICLE 18. The company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements, and real estates, shall have been, bona fide, mortgaged to the company by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings or purchased to secure debts contracted with, or due to the said company; and in every instance in which the company may become owners or claimants of lands, tenements, or real estates, the board of directors

are empowered to sell or disposed of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the company.

ARTICLE 19. A number of stockholders, not less than fifty, who together shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, may for any purpose relative to the institution at any time, apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than that number of shares, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in two public newspapers in the place where the bank is kept, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

ARTICLE 20. Immediately on the dissolution of this association effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for closing all the concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names, or firms, the day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

The editors of the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; of the Frederick town Herald and Republican Gazette, at Frederick town, of the Republican Star and Eastern Shore Herald, at Easton; and of the two newspapers at Hager's town, are desired to publish the above articles of association one month, in their respective papers, and transmit their accounts to the commissioners of the Union Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore.
February 24, 1804.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
An Apprentice Boy**
To the House Carpenter's Business.
TRISTRAM BOWDLE.
Easton, March 13, 1804. 13

**The following very excellent
BOOKS**
are for sale at this Office.

Elegant Extracts in prose & verse Pope's Homer Hayley's Works Sandford & Metton Zimmerman on Solitude Boswell's Life of Johnson Cowper's Poems Romance of the Forest Fordyce's Addresses The Looking-Glass for the mind, or the Juvenile Friend The Girl of the Mountains Tom Jones Franklin's Works Edwards on Affections The Doubtful Marriage Count Roderic's Castle Man of the World Charlotte Temple Scott's Lessons Paul & Virginia Buchan's Domestic Medicine Taplin's Farriery Gibson's Survey Whole Duty of Man Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia The Children's Friend Baltimore Magazine Gustavus Vassa Telliamed, or the world explained Guthrie's Grammar Walker's Gazer-teer	The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 3 vols. 8vo. School for Children No. Cross no Crown Blair's Sermons Wesley's Sermons Crisp's Sermons Bibles Psalms of David The book of common Prayer Rippon's Hymns Sacramental Meditations Psalms Self Knowledge Sheridan's Dictionary Entic's Dictionary Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary Introduction to Latin Grammar Virgili Maronis Opera Virgil Delphin Juvenalis Delphini Terentii Ovidii Naffonis The American Tutor's Assistant Ready Reckoner Spelling Books Primers Blank Books Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Stands, and Ink Powder Copies for writing in in Schools The Black Bird, or Songster, together with various small treatises adapted to the juvenile mind Pen knives, &c.
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—ALSO—
All kinds of **BLANKS** may be had on the shortest notice.
Easton, December 13, 1803.

**JUST RECEIVED,
And is now for Sale at this Office,
[PRICE 31 CENTS,]
AN EXAMINATION
Of the various charges exhibited against
Aaron Burr, Esq.**

Vice President of the United States, and a development of the characters and views of his
POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

**BY ARISTIDES.
NOTICE.**
WHEREAS the subscriber gave notice by an advertisement, dated 12th Nov. 1802, inserted in the Herald, for all persons having claims of William Walker, deceased, to exhibit them on or before the first day of June, 1803, past—He further notifies the Creditors of said Estate, that he will attend at Easton, on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, for the purpose of paying away in a dividend to said Creditors, all the Assets of said Estate, that has or may come to his hands by that day—And that all Creditors who do not attend on that day, or produce to the subscriber their claims, properly authenticated, previous thereto, will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend, and the Estate will be finally settled without them.

**JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'or. of
William Walker, dec'd.**
March 5th, 1804. 13 3w

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, who is the administrator de bonis non of JAMES TILGHMAN, Esquire, late of Talbot county, deceased, will on the First Monday in September next, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, at his store house in Easton, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, proceed to make an additional dividend of the personal estate of the said deceased amongst his creditors—All persons therefore having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to attend at the store house aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and then and there to exhibit the said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving from him their respective dividends, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said personal estate now in the hands of the said subscriber—Given under my hand this 20th day of February, in the year aforesaid.

OWEN KENNARD.
11 3w&tf.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison street, from the Old Market House up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of one, two and three years.

This property, from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the town of Easton—And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

ROBERT LLD. NICOLS.
March 4, 1804. 12 8wuc.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS J. STUBBS, 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, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, 15th day of February, 1804. 10 6w

WM. RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE Lands and Tenements near Easton, late the property of the Rev'd. JOHN BOWIE, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 13½ acres—If these Lots are not sold before the 29th of May next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue, in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will inquire of Thomas H. Bowie, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.
Easton, Feb. 3, 1804. 08 7

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.