

shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. All votes at elections shall be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy.

Article 9. No person can be admitted to take his seat as a director, unless he shall be at the time a stockholder, and if he shall at any time cease to be a stockholder, he shall cease to be a director.

Article 10. The president and directors first chosen shall hold their seats for twelve months, and may be re-elected at the regular annual elections. If the president shall be chosen out of the number of directors, his place shall be supplied by the directors from among the stockholders.

If a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors by death, resignation or otherwise, the directors shall elect a director to fill the vacancy for the residue of the year from among the stockholders.

Article 11. In case of sickness, or necessary absence, of the president, he shall, in writing, appoint one of the board of directors to act as president *pro tempore*.

Article 12. The board of directors for the bank and branch bank shall respectively have power to appoint a cashier, and other officers and servants, for executing the business of the company, and the directors of the bank and branch bank shall jointly fix the compensation to be allowed the presidents for their extraordinary attendance, as well as the salaries to the above said officers and servants, which expenses shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company.

Article 13. The board of directors shall have power to purchase, rent or lease, proper buildings for the bank and branch bank, and to have such houses fitted up and secured with vaults, &c. at the expense of the company.

Article 14. The board of directors at Annapolis and Easton, jointly, shall have power to make, revise, alter or annul, rules, orders, by-laws and regulations, for the government of the company, and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as a majority of them shall deem expedient, provided they are not contrary to law or the constitution.

Article 15. The company shall in no case be concerned in any article but notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, stock of the United States, or bullion, except in the case of debts due to the bank, then they shall be fully justifiable in taking any kind of security which they can obtain.

Article 16. Ordinary discounts may be made by the president and any four directors, but the president and six directors shall be necessary for the purpose of transacting the general business of the company.

Article 17. Stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland may be transferred by the holder, in person or by power of attorney, at said bank, or at the branch bank at Easton, but all debts actually over due to the company by a stockholder offering to transfer, must be discharged before such transfer shall be made.

Article 18. Dividends of the profits of the company shall be made at the end of the first year, and half yearly thereafter, and at the end of every three years a dividend shall be made of surplus profits, which dividends shall be payable to the stockholders on the respective shores at the bank and branch bank.

Article 19. The books, papers, correspondence, funds, and every transaction of the company, shall at all times be freely open to the inspection of the directors.

Article 20. A majority of the directors of the bank and branch bank may, at any time, call a general meeting of the stockholders for objects relative to the interests of the company, they giving six weeks notice in the public prints, and expressing in said notice the points or objects to be deliberated upon at such meeting.

Article 21. Should it happen that a part of the shares in this bank allotted to any county shall not be subscribed for, and shall be returned to the commissioners at Annapolis or Easton, the directors of each bank shall give public notice of the number of shares on each shore unoccupied, and shall notify the time when they will open books at Annapolis and Easton for the disposal of such shares.

Article 22. Whenever the state shall become a stockholder to an amount not less than fifty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two directors, one for each shore; and for every additional hundred thousand dollars paid by the state, to amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two additional directors in manner as aforesaid; and when the whole amount allotted to the state shall be paid up, then the state shall be entitled to elect eleven directors, say six for the western and five for the eastern shore.

Article 23. Before the president and directors shall act as such, they shall take an oath, or affirmation, "that they will faithfully, diligently and honestly, perform the duties of their station;" and the cashier, the book-keeper and clerks, shall also take a similar oath, or affirmation, and shall besides give bonds, with security, to the satisfaction of the board of directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties in their several stations.

Article 24. That whenever any person or persons are indebted to the said bank for monies borrowed by him, her or them, for bonds, bills, mortgages, or notes given or endorsed by him, her or them, with an express declaration written in the body of the said bill, bond, mortgage or note, that the same shall be negotiable at or in the said bank, and shall refuse or neglect to make payment thereof at the time the same becomes due, and the president and directors of the said bank shall cause the said debtors, or any of them,

to be sued for the recovery of the same, such debt, from the time the said writ or writs for the recovery of the same is or are issued, shall be and become a lien in law upon the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, of the debtor or debtors against whom the said writ or writs shall so issue, and so continue until the said debt, and costs incurred for the recovery of the same, be fully paid and satisfied; provided always, that the president of the said bank at Annapolis, or the president of the branch bank at Easton, to make such writ or writs in manner aforesaid, shall, before the same issues, make an oath, (or affirmation, if he be of such religious society as by the laws of this state are allowed to affirm, where otherwise he would be compelled to swear,) ascertaining whether the whole or what part of the sum expressed to be paid in and by the said bill, bond, mortgage or note, is really and truly due to the said bank, and leave such oath or affirmation with the clerk who issues such writ, to be by him preserved and kept among the papers in such suit.

And, as a short mode of recovery in an institution on these general principles is of the first importance, as affording great security, therefore the charter of incorporation shall provide a facile and expeditious mode, by way of execution, to secure the punctual payment of all sums of money which may become due to the said bank on notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, bonds or otherwise, in the same manner that money due to the banks of Maryland and Columbia is secured to be paid.

Article 25. All notes offered for discount by any person or persons, shall, on the face thereof, be made negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and when the drawer shall not reside in Annapolis or Easton, such note shall be made payable at the house of some person at Annapolis or Easton, and notice given by the proper servant of the bank at said house, that such note hath become due, shall be, to all intents and purposes, held and considered to be as completely binding on the drawer and endorsers as if notice had been personally served on each of them.

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

The Farmers Bank of Maryland.

THE commissioners for the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county give notice, that the subscription book will be opened at the ball-room, in this city, on Monday the third day of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue open for three days, agreeably to the scheme, unless the allotted number of shares are sooner subscribed.
Annapolis, August 20, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARTIN FRENCH, 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 31st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of August, anno Domini, 1804.

SAMUEL GREENWELL, Administrator.

P. S. On the 1st day of September next, will be sold, in Leonard-town, to the highest bidder, a likely young healthy negro woman, and four children. Six months credit will be given, on the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security.

SAMUEL GREENWELL, Administrator.

By virtue of two writs of *feri facias*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 8th day of September next, at the dwelling-house of SARAH GREEN,

ONE negro man named Joe, one negro woman named Honour, one ditto named Anne, taken as the property of Sarah Green, executrix of Anthony Musgrove, of Saml. to satisfy debts due John Flood and Henry and Ephraim Gaither.

August 7, 1804. J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Monday the third day of September next, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of JOSEPH MACCUBBIN, deceased, consisting of several small tracts, containing three hundred and seventy acres; this property is beautifully situated on the Severn river, about nine miles from the city of Annapolis, and is well stocked with valuable timber, and is well improved with buildings and orchards of fine fruit. And, at the same time and place, will also be sold, a tract of land, on Magothy river, the property of the said Joseph Maccubbin, called THE MOUNTAIN OF WHALES, adjoining the land of George Conaway, estimated and supposed to contain one hundred and twenty-eight acres. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale. A further description of the property is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase will make himself acquainted therewith, previous to the day of sale.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Trustee.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, August 17.

Yesterday we received English papers to the 6th July, and London to the 4th, about 14 days the latest. They are quite barren of political intelligence.

The prospect of a continental coalition did not brighten. Austria, although she has 300,000 men in readiness to take the field, had declared her determination to maintain her neutral system; and we see nothing in the conduct of Russia which looks like preparation for immediate action. It is true, she was in active negotiation with Great-Britain and France, and the emperor had ordered ten sail of the line and six frigates, with four months provisions, to be equipped for sea; but for what object can only be conjectured.

In France the hum of invasion had recommenced, and it is a fact, the preparations were greatly advanced since our last accounts, and still wore every appearance of sober earnestness. The imperial constitution did not meet with any obstructions in its execution; and the emperor was equally alert in his review and excursions; as the first consul had been. The imperial coronation, it was expected, would not take place until September. Georges and the other condemned state prisoners had not been executed; some had been pardoned; but no mention was made of Moreau.

In England things remained tranquil. Mr. Pitt did not appear to be deterred from his efficient measures by the opposition he had received. His defence bill passed the house of lords by a majority of 85. For it 154—against it 69. The bill for abolishing the slave trade had received a *go-bye* in the lords. The British king had perfectly regained his health and transacted public business as formerly. The discussion of a regency had subsided. The forces of the kingdom were daily increasing. On the 1st July, the navy in commission consisted of 104 sail of the line, twenty-five frigates, &c. 122 frigates, and 309 smaller vessels. Total, 507.

The subject of peace was only heard in vague whispers. The French *Moniteur* contradicts the report that Mr. Livingston had any authority to broach the subject to any body in England.

LONDON, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated June 4.

FRENCH PROJECT.

"Citizen La Forret, in announcing to Baron Haugwitz, Buonaparte's Imperial Dignity, presented plan for dividing the European Continent into six grand Empires, or those of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia; and that no other sovereign should be permitted, in future, to assume the Imperial title. Hanover was again offered to us, to concentrate better our possessions, and to make our population near as great as that of Austria, &c. The absence of the king has prevented any determination from being taken; and, probably, at his majesty's return, this scheme will be declined; at least such is the common opinion here."

June 29.

The Dutch papers furnish a most singular piece of intelligence, to which the public, if not now familiarized with the charges which the Magic Lantern of the French Revolution has already familiarized their view, would scarcely lend a momentary credit. A new kingdom, they state, is to spring up in Italy. Lucien Buonaparte is to be sovereign of that part of Italy not comprehended under Naples, Etruria, and Sardinia, for the introduction of the last name is somewhat difficult to account. He is also to be Grand Duke of Parma, and to hold his residence at Rome. The papal territory is to be converted into a temporary State and the Pontiff to spend the rest of his days—his devotions!—This intelligence is said to be confirmed by letters from Rome, of the 3d inst.

In the Dutch Journals to the 26th, which have been received, we find it asserted that the king of Naples has agreed to evacuate his fortresses, in case that they may be occupied by French troops. His majesty, it is supposed, will remove his court to the island of Sicily.

The French papers state, that Lord Nelson has a squadron to Corsica, to act in concert with the Russian fleet.

MOREAU.

It has been announced in the Paris *Moniteur* (government paper) that this general has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by a escort; and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The general, it is said, had no intention of this arrangement, and had just furnished his comments in the temple. When he was on his way, he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the court he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed.—Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relatives, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the Empress,phine and her daughter.

June 30.

It is now said Pichegru was not intentionally to death; he only died under the operation of torture applied to make him confess, without any other manner. The torture was applied to them in a