cherr, is west that and there think me frequentity represented, along the child sal, that the uses monies and frequen-roies for the paying and maner, weak he on good as there and ample receiff a cu-tal sees is threated that, pleased and are alted therefor, which le truth and the sited therefor, which le truth and the capital stack of the said behit dad ne was security, was pleased bropposited barries as the said George Vollcom. Joseph as change and Jante W. Al Callet the land there well knew; and that the said bechange and James W. M. Callet then the there well knew, and that the high the wicked, and inhavious and fraudalen the spiracy, confederaby and agreement about mentioned, and the asid this wicked in lawful, add yandulent ness done in pines ance thereof, above set forth, were the said theory will be said theory will be said theory Williams, James M. M. Said theory Williams, James M. M. Said theory will be said the said in them, and the oaths taken and issuits sworn by them respectively as such one of the said corporation as alonesid, and that the said corporation as alonesid, and that the said George Williams, Jesses & gardana and James W. M. Cullah, and there thereby falsely, wickedly, findelently, wrongfully and unlawfully importain, cheat and defraud, the said freedom. Directors and Company, of the Bank & the United States, to the great damage office the United States, to the great damage of a said President, Directors and Company, to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, and against the peace to vernment and dignity of the State of Mary land, &c., The indictment also chi gottle land, &c., The indictment also children accused with "being evil disposed and inhonest persons, and wickedly devising sind contriving, and intending, falsely, unlawfully, fraudulently, craftily & unjustly, and by indirect means, to cheat and important the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and to defraud them of their monies, funds, and promissory notes for the payment of means accusing the same of the company. promissory notes for the payment of m ey, commonly called bank notes, and d their honest and fair gains to be derived on der and pursuant to the said act of coagress from the use of their said monies, funds and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called bank notes, if money, commonly called bank notes, afterwards, to wit, on the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineleen, at the city of Balimore aforesaid, with force and arms, actedid wickedly, falsely, fraudulently and unaching the contesting combine confedents. lawfully, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud and impoverrect means, to cheat, derraud and imporer-ish, the said President, Directors and Com-pany of the Bank of the United States, and by subtle, fraudulent, and indirect means, and divers artful, unlawful, and dishonest devices and practices, to obtain and dishonest zie a large amount of money, and of promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, to wit, of the amount and value of fifteen hundred thousand dollars current money of the United States, the same being then and there the property and part of the proper funds of the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, from and out of the said office of discount and depoint of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, without the knowledge, privity or consent, of the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and also without the privity, consent or knowledge, of the directors of the said office of discount and densait of the said office of discount and densait of the said office of discount and densait of the said office of the said of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of having of time, to wit, for the space of two nths, without paying any interest, discout or equivalent, for .he use thereof, and the said corporation. And that the said false, wicked, unlawful, and fraunulent conspira-cy, confederacy and agreement, above mentioned, were then and there made, done and perpetrated, by the said George Williams, James & Buchanan and James W. M. Cul-James A Buckanan and James v. Included, in abuse and violation of their duty, and the trust reposed in them, and the oaths taken and lawfully sworn by them respectively as such officers of the said corporati-

To this indictment there is a general demurrer, by which the facts set forth in the indictment are confessed and admitted by the accused to be true, for the purpose of submitting the question to the decision of the court, whether the facts charged constitute any offence indictable and pu ble according to the common law of Eng-

on as aforesaid, to the great damage of the said president, directors and company, to the evil example of all others in like manner offending

offending, and against the peace, government and dignity, of the state of Maryland,

In order to determine this question, it becomes recessary to consider what is the common law of England as respects this, case, and whether the common law of England is the law of this State?

Ind is the law of this State?

The common law of England is derived from immemorial usage and custom, originating from acts of parliament not recorded, or which are lost, or have been destroyed. It is a system of jurisprudence founded on the immutable principles of justice, and denominated by the great luminary of the law of England the acts. The of England, the perfection of reason. The evidence of it are treatises of the sages of the law, the judicial records and adjudica-

the law, the judicial records and adjudications of the courts of justice in England.
The people of Maryland have not only
recognized the common law of England and
the law of the State, but by the Declaration
of Rights made by them in Convention in
1776, claimed and asserted a right tabe
common law of England as it was then an
derstood in Maryland, and had been trunmitted to us by the reports of adjudged cases
decided by the courts of England, and usdecided by the courts of England, and understood by learned men of the profession who had written on that subject. The comderstood by learned men of the profession who liad written on that subject. The common taw of England, was adopted by the people of Maryland, as it was understood at the time of the Deckration of Rights, without restraint or modification. Whether particular parts of the common law are applicable to our local circumstances and situation, and our general code of have and jurisprudence, is a question that comes within the province of the courts of justice, and is to be decided by them. The common law, like our acts of Assembly, are jubject to the control and modification of the legislature, and may be abrogated or changed at the Control and modification of the legislature, and may be abrogated or changed at the General Assembly may think most conductor to the general welfars; or that segret inconvenience, if any, can tedul from the power being deposited with the Justice ry to decide what the common lawis, and its applicability to the circumstances of the State, and what part has become obsolute from non user or other cause.

itate, and what part has become bester from non user or other cause.

1 think it may be assumed as a position which cannot be controverted, and is from from doubt, that the common law of the land, as it was understood at the time of the Declaration of Rights, was the law of Me-ryland; and I think the position is equally

clear that it must be artistained by the writings of learned man of the projection, by the judged bases of

the jobicial records and heliudied bases; of the courts of England.

The questions how occur, do the facta contained in the indictateot echetitute the crime or effence of companyinger, and is son-spirity an offence at common law, indicta-ble and punishabit as subble.

Sergeant Howkins, in his pleas of the Crown, ch. 72, in defining conspiraty at common law, makes use of strong and ex-slicit language, and says there are bound doubt but that all confederactes whatpower. doubt but that all confederacies whatsoever, grougfully to projudies a third person, are highly criminal at common layit as where divers persons; confederate together by indirect means to impoverish a third person. This definition is corroborated and shipported by adjudged cases in the courts in England, and especially in the courts of Kings Bench. In Lev. 125, I Burn's Justice, 355; The Fine to Strelling and others he bear of Levillet.

In I Lev. 125, I burn a June, 355; Inc. King or Sterling and others, between of London, information for unlawfully comparing to impoverish the excisence by making orders that no small beer, called gallor beer, should be made for a certain time, &c. The whole court concurred in opinion, and gave

judgment for the King.

The statute 33 Edw. 1 de conspiratoribus. was made in affirmance of the common law, and is a final definition of the instances or and is a first neutrino of the manufactures of conspiracy mentioned in it; but certainly it does not comprehend all the caps assof conspiracy at the common law, which is most apparent from the adjudged cases of the courts of Ewgland on that subject.

1 consider the adjudications of the courts of England, prior to the era of the independence of America, as authority to shew what the common law of England was in the opinion of the judges of the tribunals the opinion of the judges of the tribunals of that country, and since that time, to be respected as the opinions of enlightened judges of the jurisprudence of England.

The better opinion appears to be, that a conspiracy to do an unlawful act is an in-

dictable offence, although the object of the conspiracy is not executed. In this case the conspiracy to cheat, defraud and impoverish, the Bank of the United States, by appropriating the monies, promissory notes and funds of the bank to the use of the ac cused, has been proved by the admission and confession of the defendants, and a con immation of all the overt acts has been ful

ly established. The *Poulterer's* case, 9 *Coke*, 56,57—The falsa alligantia is a false binding, each the other, by hond or promise to execute some unlawful act. Before the unlawful act executed, the law punishes the coadjunction, consideracy or false alliance, to the end to prevent the unlawful act quia quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur et id per quad perpenitur ad illud: Et effectus punitur liet non sequatur effectus; and in these cases the common law is a law of mercy, for prevents the malignant from doing ef, and the innocent from suffering it The defendants were punished by fine

and imprisonment.

I think it is established by the decisions of the courts of England, that a conspiracy to cheat is an offence indictable and punishable at common law - Rex vs. Wheatly 2 Burr. 1125. A cheat or imposition by one person only is not indictable at common law, but a conspiracy to cheat by two or more is indictable at common law, be cause ordinary care and caution is no guard anst it Indictment against Macarty and hers, for a combination to cheat in impos ng on the prosecutor stale beer mixed with detiment against Cope and others, for a conspiracy to ruin the trade of the prosecu or by bribing his apprentices to put grease must the paste which had spoiled his cards—I Strange 144. Indictment against Kinersley and Moore, for a conspiracy to harge Lord Sunderland with endeavouring to commit sodomy with said Moore, in or-der to extort money from Lord Sunderland he whole court gave judgment in support of the indictment, and punished Kinnersley Moore to stand in the pillory, suffer a year's approximent, and to give security for his cool behaviour—1 Stra 193, 196. Infictment against Risput, 3 Burr. 1320. The ndictment sets forth, that Risput, and two hers, did wickedly and unlawfully con-it among themselves, falsely to accuse in Chillon with having taken a quantity human hair out of a bag, &c. for the human hair out of a bag, &c. for the roose of exacting and exterting money in the said John Chilton. The court were opinion, that the indictment was well laid, dthat the gist of the offence is the unlawconspiring to injure Chilton by this false

combination among labourers or me chanics to raise their wages is a ednspiracy at common law, and indictable (8 Mod. 10,) hough lawful for each separately to raise

I consider the doctrine so firmly estalished by the decisions of the courts of England, prior to the era of our independo an unlawful act, is a conspiracy in able and punishable at common law that I have deemed it unnecessary to refer to all the cases relative to this question, and therefore have contented myself with thing some of those which appear to mo most apposite.

The opinion of Lord Ellenbarough, in 13 Ess. 230, does not impugn, but strongly anctions and confirms this doctrine. ays the cases of conspiracy have gone far mongh—he should be sorry to push them ill further. The charge in the indictment was fer committing a civil trespass. He thousand, all the cases in conspiracy protect on the ground that the object of the committee of the committee of the committee. compiracy is to be effected by some falsity. ned, and the demurrer overruled.

CAPE MESURADO.

The tchr. Calypso, arrived at Baltimore mes days from the United States Colony is Cape Mesurado, having on board Doctor Aira and Mr. Wittberger, agents of the Colonization Society. Dr. Ayres gives vo ylavourable accounts of the present state of the colonization of the col Travarrable accounts of the present state of the colony—the people are contented as the colony—the people are contented a lay of the colonists who were disposed to a suruly & disaffected, have retired to the british settlements. The natives are very readly to the colony and all lis concerns as in the most prosperous condition—Two is the tolonists, Joseph, Blake and Zera hill, beth of Philadelphila, have returned to the out that families. Blake's family said lately for Mesurably, and he unfortunity missed them in coming to this country. We learn that Daniel Coker has reind from the Colony, become a Brilish We learn that Danies Goker has liften the Colony, become a Brilish cet, and is engaged teaching a school form Leons.

INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL.

Accounts have reached us by this murning mail from two courses, confirmation of the independence previously received by the Constellation.—N.Y. American.

Deputies had arrived from Pernambuco to recognize the Frince, who has assumed the title of John the IV. as apprene in the government of the Brazils. The following is his answer to the address of the representatives:

If am now acquainted with the wishes of the people of this province; and as soon as the other provinces shall have image known to me, through the representations of their city councils, or deputies, their concurrence in this measure, I shall proceedimmediately to put it into execution."

currence in the measure, I shall proceed immediately to put it into execution."

The political views of this government are said to be pacific, and there, is strong confidence in tranquility being maintained. Many people flowever, continue to take passage for Portugal,

Agents have been nominated and were

Agents have seen insurnated and and the United States, deputed by the Prince for political purposes Gen Le Con has for political purposes Gen. Le Con has been ordered to disband the army at Monte Video, but it is not known what kind of government will be substituted. The affairs at !!uenos Ayres are said to be managed happily, and give the promise of political as well as moral regeneration.

At Pernambuco it is stated that the people are in perfect quietness; the Europeanshav-ing all been driven away from that place. The late proposition of the king of Portu-gal, for the Princa Royal to have snpreme gal, for the Prince Royal to have supreme authority, (excepting that of making war) was excepted in this province a few days since, previous to the date of the letter [June 13.] The troops were all drawn up in front of the palace, the proposition was read to them, and was received by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c.

MRS OLIVE SERRES

The pretensions of Mrs Olive Serres, who claims to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. appear by the late English papers, to be much better founded than had generally been supposed. Dr Lushington seems to have established for her, in the Prerogative Court, in London, the genuineness of George the third's signature to an attestation of her be ing really the legitimate daughter of the Duke. Well supported evidence of his marriage with her mother was also adduced.—
She claims, by Dr. Lushington, a legacy of £15,000 sterling, bequeathed to her by George III. The fate of this lady, should she ultimately gain her point, will be remarkable. She has been treated as an impostor, or a maniac, in nearly all the British prints, confined in prison for debt, &c.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Boston, which re flect so much honour on the place, cos something more than \$40,000 a yest. As the city contains about 43,000 persons, one dollar from each individual, for this most important of all objects, cannot be considered a very extravagant tax.

POISON.

The Gazette of Health announces, says a London paper, that 2 persons, a shopkeeper and one of his customers, have been lately poisoned by drinking each a glass of noyeau of double the usual strength. The kernels of cherries, peaches, and apricots, as well as sweet and bitter almonds, from which noveau, ratafia, and black cherry water. derive their flavour, contain a portion of the prussic acid, which, when in a concen trated state, is a deadly poison, and this fa-tal catastrophe is attributed to the presence of an undue share of this deleterious prepa-

> New York, July 10. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the regular packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, in 37 days from Liverpool, regular files of London papers to the 1st and Liverpool to the 2d July have been received; also Lloyds Lists of the 26th and 28th, a Shipping List of the 29th and Price Current of the 28th June.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
We are in as great a state of uncertainty as ever as to the probable result of the negociations going on at Constantinople.
The London Courier of the 28th June positively asserts, that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumours of an expected rupture in the east. "The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona." Accounts from Constantinople, of the 14th May, and from Vienna of the 13th June, also speak of the aspect of the political horizon as indicating a speedy settlement of all differences. On the other hand, the London Morning Chronicle, and the British Traveller continue to doubt these statements; the latter even asserts that the latest ments; the latter even asserts that the latter accounts received in London from the Turkish capital positively state, that the Turkish troops had unot yet evacuated the provinces, and that the Turks are merely; deluding the Ambassadors in order to gain time. The expectation was, that war would ensue." On the statements of the Courier, the Morning Chronicle remarks, that "the latest advices in the city are at variance with this information; and it is not improbable, that before a few days pass; the Couriermay take credit to itself for communicating in-telligence of a very different nature."

THE GREEKS.

The appeal of the Greeks at Constantinople and at Scio, is a document of a most appalling nature. Not only does it appare that nearly 100,000 persons at Scio had tallen victims to the relentless fury of the followers of Mahomet—but that these barbarians had since put to death the hostages placed in their hands, and to whom they had promised protection. The fact of this new atrocity having been permitted, is put beyond all dispute by the admission of Lord Londonderry in the British House of Commoha, who in answering a question on this subject proposed by Sir James Macintosh, stated, the believed that 80 or 90 individuals had recently been executed at Constantinople " Notwithstanding the almost tothopis tal annihilation of Seio, the Greeks inhabiting the other islands have shown no disposition to submit. All accounts represent them as determined to resist and to main-tain their motto of "Liberty or Death." The Turkish and Grecian fleets were on the fath June in view of each other; but neither of them showed any disposition to their youth,

make an Attah. Subsections accounts any that substituted had a her advantage, and that they had landed some forces on the Island of Scio, where a second resistance to the infuriated proceedings of the Turks is stated to have manifested itself.

The renewed massacres of the Greeks, has excited as simost general cry throughout Europe against the perfect of the Musselmen; and it was strongly expected, that seemen; single was strongly capeting, this per atractly would lead to a breaking up of the negociations. The Divan is stated to have anticipated this result, by ordering the troops on the drooplers, to maintain their positions until the feelings of Russia were ascertained.

FRANÇÉ: The arrest of Gan Berton is confirmed; he is to be tried by a malitary tribunal. A very warm discussion on the Customhouse Duties, had occupied the Cham-ber of Deputies for some days. One party contended for the system of Colonial Monopoly; while the other maintained the policy of liberating commerce from the shackles of protecting duties. No decision had been come to. Suicide appears to be on the in-crease in Paris. The police flad recently adopted an arbitrary system of search and espionage. Two persons coming out of a bookseller's shop with some pamphlets, were seized by a man in coloured clothes, aided by a gen-darme, without any warrant or authority, dragged to the prefecture of the police, searched there, and dismissed with the bare satisfaction of being told that with the bare satisfaction of being told that the agent of the police suspected them of having prohibited engravings. The studies of artists are also rummaged by the police for likenesses or emblems of Buonaparte, and his government. Wolfel, the Quarter-master, who performed the odjouts service of mission the confidence in order to shed of winning the confidence, in order to shed the blood of Berton, is to be made a commissioned officer, and decorated with the ribband of the Legion of Honour.

The intended journey of the king of England to the Continent, and his visitto Scot. land, are now acknowledged in the Courier to have been abandoned. - It is said that the marriage of his majesty, with a Princess of Denmark, is talked of in the ashionable circles of the Danish capital, as a matter quite certain .- The Princess is about 28 years of

A public dinner was given in London to Mr. Zet, the minister of the Colombian

Republic.
On the 12th of June there was a dreadful fire at Stockholm, by which the merchants alone lost from 4 to 500,000 rix dollars. The town of Embrittsham had likewise suffered

by a destructive fire.

In the parish of Grue in the district of Hedemark, in Norway, a courch has been burnt, by which 113 persons lost their lives. The church was of wood, and ameared over with tar, so that the whole edifice was in flames in a few minutes. Several hundred persons who were in it at the time, rushed to the door, whence a press was caused which stopped the way; many then ran to which stopped the way; many then ran to the windows, and though they were high leaped through them out of the burning building. The clergyman, who was in the pulpit, chose this shorter way, and saved his life by a hazardous leap. The fire was bullit, chose this shorter way, and saved his life by a hazardous leap. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the sex-ton- an old man who had not used due caution with the fire kept for lighting the tapers

on the altar.

The town of Uleaborg, in Findland, was destroyed by fire on the 23d May, 166 hous-were burnt at Subzbach on the 10th May

The Paris papers contain accounts of fresh plots and differences between the King and the Cortes, by which it would appear that the affairs of Spain were fast approaching to a crisis. The march of French troops to the Pyrenees continued, but it was sta ted that it was owing to a new regulation in the military state of France.—Movements of troops took place in every other direc-tion as well as towards the Pyrenees.

The Irish papers continue to present the heart rending descriptions of want and mise ry with which the peasantry are afflicted. By official returns published by the Cork Committee, it appears that in that city alone upwards of 20,000 persons are in want of employment and food. Labour has fallen so much in value, that mechanics who form ly earned 3 shillings per day, are thankful for employment at 5 pence per day on the public roads.

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS. We cannot announce to our readers any mitigation of the calamity afflicting the

country. From Galway it is stated, that the mea sure of misery is overflowing, and rapidly increasing. In the town, the soup kitchen is unavailable to supply the applicants, the hospital is full, and fever increases. In common, villages were deserted, many have died, and the people are afflicted with dropsical swellings from head to foot.

Dublin Journal.

We were on Friday assured by one of the district visitors, that amongst a great num-ber of cabins to which he called at breakfast hour, there was not more than six houses in which he could observe any preparation for that meal—nor a fire on the hearth. Another melancholy fact was released by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Roman Catholic Priest, at the last committee meeting, of his being called to attend the last moments of a poor man, who, he had every reason to believe, died from actual want. Sligd Journal.

Contagion spreads every day amongst the working classes, and we are threatened with the like species of desolation as that which the like species of desolation as that which swept this devoted country in 1817; the same predisposing causes are invoperation with a ten-fold intensity, which cannot be contemplated but with horror. Groups of afflicted human beings cast themselves at the thresh-hold of the hospital to gain admittance, and numbers seek, even amidst pestiferous contagion. a momentary relief from hunger and is this to be wondered at as swarms of ghastly spectres crowd in upon us from the surrounding neighbourhood, whom famine had literally devoured to the very boning and ligaments; who seare our senses and carry-hotror to our very souls! [Galway Adv.

London, June 30. The French papers of Thursday have arrived. It appears by these papers that a body of Spanish Insurgents, amounting to 300 men, were defeated near Vich on the 16th inst and 100 left dead on the field. Six taken with arms in their hands, were tried next day, and four condemned to be stot. Two were pardoned on account of their wouth.

POSTSORIPT:

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 10. It affords the much pleasure to learn, that the field of the Macedonian on Craney II land, are tapidly convalencing. Thursday being wet and chilly, was very unfavourable to their progress. Three deaths occurred yet on the number of the state which is number of the state. to the number of the sick, which is now 52
—twelve of whom are very uppromising.

Lient Spencer has nearly recovered, and should the weather preserve a consistent temperature, the list of convalescents. It is believed will be daily augmented. The quarters on the Island are very commodi-ous, and the medical attendance as good as could be desired.

Angtist 12... The U.S. sldh of wat Hornet, Capt. Ro. Henley, anchored in the Bite of Craney deland last evening about annet. She is from the Havana, and has had the short passage of 7 days.

Midshipman Henry Myers, of Norfolk, died of a fever on board the Hornet, on Fri day last, just arrived off Norfolk, from Ha

The accounts received yesterday from the sick of the crew of the Macedonian, who are now on Craney Island, appear to be more favourable. There were 46 on the sick report, and 20 odd were convalescent, so that they could move about the Island with considerable facility. The remainder were doing as well as could be expected. There were about five cases that might be considered as bad -Only one death occur-red during the day, and that of a man who had relapsed.

On Saturday there were 50 on the Sick Report Three new cases occurred on board the Alert, and were transferred to the Island, and two deaths took place.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL

CONSPIRACY DETECTED AND DEFEATED.

By the ship Debby, arrived at New York from Lisbon on Saturday, intelligence has been received that the Portuguese government had on the 2d June discovered a con spiracy to overthrow the then existing government. Several persons had been ar-rested. The conspirators were to have seized the person of the King, and forced him to abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince then at Brazil Prince, then at Brazil.

SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERTY. A letter from Laguyra, dated July 22d says, government has suppressed the "An glo Colombiano," (a paper half English half Spanish, published at Caraccas), for expressing sentiments, freely, as to the proceedings of men in power. So much to ceedings of men in power. So much to Colombian liberty. Phil. Union.

Capt. Johnson, of the sloop Oceam, ar rived at Nortolk, from Pensacola, which place he left 26th July, states, that the le-gislature of the territory had commenced its session, and were transacting business.

FOR SALE, By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00. A REPORT

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES As existed at the time of the first emi gration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have

been made in ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN And have been introduced and prac-

tised, by the COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY: And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the

Legislature.
BY WILLIAM KILTY, Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed, AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the a bove work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly. Aug. 15.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified that a second dividend of the personal estate will be made on the third Dlonday of September next, at the Office of the Register of Wills, in the city of An-napolis, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are re-quested to attend to receive their re-spective proportions of the dividend. Wichs. Worthington, of Thos.

Aug. 15. Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscribers have obtained rom the Orphans court of Anne A rundel county, letters of administrafield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims sgainst said estate, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those indebted, are called on to make immediate payment.

Blizabeth Warfield & Admrs. Aug. 15th 1922,

Chancery Sale.

Hy virtue of a decree of the course hancory, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Baturday, the 7th day of September pext, at the Black Horse Tavern, being the residence of George Watson,

Two Valuable Negro

BOYS,
One named Samuel aged about 21,
years, the other pamed Daniel, aged about 16 years, now in the possession of said Watson. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. Sale to commence at 11 of

Louis Gassaway, Trustee. Aug. 15.

Anne-Arundel County, Md. sc. This is to certify, that on the 8th day of August Henry H. Brown, of the said county, brought before the sub-scriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid,

A BAY GELDING COLT,

which he alledged has been taken up by him in the act of trespass on his premises .- The natural and artificial marks of which said Colt are as follows:—Colour bay, with a dock tail, marked with the letters, E D on the left shoulder, and appears to be about three years old.

Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of August 1822

A Sappington, (Seal.) The owner of the above described colt, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, & take him away. Henry H. Brown. head of severn

State of Maryland, Sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court. Aug. 9th, 1822.

On application by petition of Henry Maynadier administrator of William Bowser, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel 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 10th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10ht day of Aug. 1822.

Henry Maynadier, Adm'r. Aug. 15.

Treasury Office.

Annapolis, August 1st, 1822. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Maryland. passed on the 9th day of February. 1822, entitled. "An act relating to the Maryland Peritentiary," authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000,

Notice is hereby given,

That sealed proposals for lending the State of Maryland the sum of \$28,000 payable at the option of the lenders at any time within 30 days from the date hereof, will be, received at the Treasury of the Western Shore at Annapolis, until the first Monday in September next.

It is required that the proposals

shall specify the sum which the par-ties are willing to give for every \$100 tock, bearing an interest of 5 per per annum, payable quarter jeard redeemable at the expiration on mrty years If not redeemed at that time, it is to bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum from that time until paid. The money offered to be lent (if the proposals be accepted,) is to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Western Shore in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in

the Bank of Baltimore, within the sime prescribed, and upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the amount so deposited, certificates of stock of the description before mentioned, and bearing interest from the day of payment, will be issued by the Treasurer of the Western Shore. No proposal will be received for a

less sum than \$500 in amount, nor . certificates of a less denomination ber issued.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

Aug 8. The Editors of the American, Pater riot, Federal Gazotte and Pederal Republican, Baltimore, the Aurora, Philadelphia, and the National Intelligencer. Washington, will insert the above twice in each week until the first himday in September next, and forwers their accounts.