the number of shares held by them, which list shall be open at the bank for the inspection of any stockholder during the said period of 30 days. But if this article should prove inconvenient to the interests of the institution, it may be dispensed with by the president and directors.

ARTICLE 23.

Any number of stockholders, not less than one hundred, who together shall be proprietors of 25 hundred 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 the number of shares aforesaid, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in one or more of the public newspapers in Georgetown, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

ARTICLE 24.

Immediately on the dissolution of this association, prompt and 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: should it be thought expedient by the president and directors of this institution to admit a subscription to this institution in behalf of the United States at the time of its incorporation, the same may be done for any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

In witness whereof, &c. &c. &c.

September 22—

TO THE
LOVERS OF HARMONY.

CONCERT AND BALL.

MR. DE RONCERAY respectfully informs his friends and pupils, and the public in general, that he intends to give a

CONCERT

OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
At Long's Hotel, on Wednesday evening September 27th, 1809.

MRS SEYMOUR & MR JEFFERSON having kindly consented to Sing on that evening, and several Amateurs (in addition to the Theatre Band) as generously offering their services, aided by the City Band, enables him to present the inhabitants of Washington & Georgetown with an evenings entertainment worthy their patronage. End of the Concert—the BALL will commence with several new COTILLIONS played by the Band; wherein those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to pass an hour or two in the innocent and pleasing amusement of Dancing may be highly gratified. Particulars will be express'd on further notice, and in the Bills of the day.

September 22—3t

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Subscriber anxious to receive a continuance of the public patronage, offers on the most reasonable terms the following GOODS, viz.

Two bales of Rose Blankets, do. Striped, Broad Cloths, Flannels, Baizes & Coatings; an assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams, 300 pieces of Muslin had in before the rise, Shirting Muslin, Lenoes, Dimity, Cambric and Laces, laced and plain stockings, Bedcovers, and home made Tickings, country Cotton, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, One doz. barrels Newburyport Shad, Herrings, retailing Flour, Whiskey & Cider, by the barrel, Ketchup, 10 barrels bounce, fresh Lemons, Raisons & Almonds, Sweet Oil, Crockery, Cheese and Bacon by the quantity, and Soap by the box. Waggoners will find it an object to call at his Store, as he generally gives more for country produce than the Alexandria & Georgetown prices.

N. B. For Sale 100 Shares in the new Bank by

F. A. WAGLER,
New store opposite Centre Market.

September 22—3t

PORT-TOBACCO JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The Port Tobacco Jocky Club Races will commence on Tuesday 31st day of Oct. next.

ON THE FIRST DAY,

Will be run for a purse of two hundred and forty dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY,

Will be run for, a purse of one hundred and twenty dollars, two miles and repeat, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted.

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Sec.

Sept. 22—tR.

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,

LIVING in Brenton, Prince William County, Virg. on the 11th Aug. 1809, a Mulatto man named CÆSAR, 21 or 2 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, calls himself Keys; is much sunburned, has a full suit of hair—took with him a pair of nankeen pantaloons, a Bennet Cord waistcoat having yellow and red collars; a short dark summer coat, besides several other articles. It is apprehended he has gone northward, having been traced into Washington City with a croud of negroes returning from the camp meeting held in Fairfax county. He is not skilled in any handy craft, but has been entirely accustomed to the business of a plantation. Whoever shall apprehend the said negro, and secure him in any jail, shall receive twenty dollars reward—if brought home all reasonable charges shall be paid by the subscriber. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving on board their vessels the said Slave.

GERARD ALEXANDER, Sen.

Sept. 22—7awtf.

Agreeably to an order of the Orphans Court of Charles county.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the plantation of the late deceased Doctor DANIEL JENIFER, within a mile of Port-Tobacco, on Monday the sixth day of November next if fair, and if not, on the first fair day thereafter, the following property, to wit: about twenty likely negroes, consisting of two very valuable Blacksmiths, two young Women, and the rest Boys and Girls, from four to thirteen years of age. At the same time, about sixty head of fat Cattle, some of which are steers well broke, also several Saddle Horses and Colts, an excellent Curricle, with harness complete, and a Chariot and a waggon, with sundry other articles suitable to planters and farmers. For all sums above twenty dollars, bond with approved security, payable in six months, will be required—and for all others cash must be paid.

DAN. of St. THOS. JENIFER,
Administrator of Dr. Danl. Jenifer, dec.

Sept. 22—ts

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Politics of New-Jersey.—An extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Trenton, N. J. says—"Our prospects in this state are very fair. A much larger republican majority than last year is anticipated."

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following exemplification of our motto is from the "Federal Republican:"

"Never did any set of men succeed to the administration of affairs, under circumstances so auspicious, as did Mr. Jefferson and his party. They found a government duly organized, a treasury full, and a country advancing, in a manner unexampled, to the highest rank among powerful and wealthy nations, enjoying a commerce widely extended and rapidly increasing. Such was the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration; its termination is fresh in our memories. We have tasted the bitter fruits of his policy; disgrace, distress and ruin. He found the country at peace; he left it involved with the most powerful nations in Europe and particularly with the only nation which can now do us injury, G. B. He found a treasury full; he has left it empty. A loan has already been authorized, and further experiments of this nature we shall see in the winter session. He found the country powerful; he has weakened it. He found its commerce flourishing; he has destroyed it."

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of Maryland.

No. I.

At the ensuing elections you will be called upon to decide a question of the utmost importance to your happiness and the preservation of your rights. Attempts are made to disguise this question, by arousing local prejudices, or to conceal it under the copious use of personal calumny and abuse. These are the usual weapons of intrigue and faction. At all times the enemies of human liberty have endeavored to triumph by the discord which they create amongst its friends. *Divide et impera* is the maxim which has often been resorted to to delude others and which is now played off upon you. Another stratagem which has been commonly used on occasions where there is a conspiracy against human rights is to endeavor to decry and ruin the characters of men who have been most distinguished by their zeal and ability in defence of the rights of the people. In resorting to this mean the enemies of liberty are impelled by a strong motive, the indulgence of their enmity and the exercise of their vengeance against men whom they hate because they have been the able assertors of the rights of the people & because they have signalised themselves in defeating systems by which those rights were assailed. The experience of ancient as well as of the present times evince the truth of what is now asserted. The republics of ancient Greece long maintained their freedom against the attacks of the most numerous and most powerful nations of antiquity. Despairing of wresting from them their liberties by arms they resorted to the black and perfidious arts of intrigue and corruption. Philip of Macedon, the most formidable of the enemies of human liberty, began by spreading dissentions amongst the different states of Greece; he then employed factious and licentious men to excite the jealousy and suspicion of the people against the real patriots, the genuine friends of the liberties & independence of their country. Until he could accomplish this his efforts were unavailing; whilst the people of Athens would listen to the warning voice of Demosthenes her liberties were safe. When by the gold and corruption spread by Phillip that voice was silent, and no longer poured forth its indignant and irresistible eloquence against the enemy and oppressor of Greece; Athens sunk beneath the iron rod of tyranny and all her glory was extinguished for ever. To some this reference to the experience of former times may appear far fetched; to me it seems highly apposite to the situation in which you are placed. Efforts are now making to blind you as to the real questions on which the elections ought to turn, because it is foreseen that if those questions are once understood there can be no doubt about your decision. In ancient Greece resort was always had to factious orators who would disgrace their talents by enlisting them in the service of those whose efforts were directed against the public liberty; here resort is had to presses to propagate systems which, however intended, strike also at the foundations of free governments. These presses appear to have been set up for the purpose of propagating and if possible bringing again into fashion the exploded and destructive principles of federalism. Strangers to the state of Maryland; having no attachments or interests which bind them to her, they scatter the brands of discord amongst the people, and expect that their coarse and unfounded denunciations will shake reputations founded on services which commenced with the revolution and which have extended to the present times. The federalists seem to suppose that if they can once weaken the confidence of the people in their faithful servants they will have accomplished what they have in view. Once remove the centinels who have guarded the temple and they will again rifle it of its sacred deposit and substitute for its worship the heterodox and unhallowed tenets of their own faith. But the people are not to be so deceived. They can see the disingenuous nature of the efforts which are made, and the fallacy of the argument which is used.

It has always been the practice of the party alluded to, to abuse and to endeavor to heap obloquy on distinguished republicans, precisely for the reason that they are distinguished, from the time of William Cobbett, a British subject, who calumniated every man of the republican party, up to the present time when innumerable presses are employed in the same holy work, and when the shamefully false and libellous Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, the work of a foreign hireling, is hawked about the streets of all our towns. The motive of this kind of abuse then is obvious and the people will appreciate it properly. But admitting for a moment, for the sake of testing the argument, that any reliance could be placed on what is stated by presses or writers under such influences, would it follow that the people, even if they have been mistaken the character of particular citizens, and they are not the patriots which the whole tenor of their lives and services prove them, should on that account take up with a party whose principles they know by dear bought experience to be destructive to every thing which is dear to freemen.

Miserable is the sophistry which expects to produce such an effect on the public mind. I shall hereafter shew that the real object in view is, if possible, by these indirect means to restore the empire of federalism; to revive that period which was indeed a reign of terror to the most valuable interests and the best rights of the people. At present I will conclude by saying that you should arouse yourselves indignant at the idea of the opponents of the republican party, that although the people of Maryland could resist the open efforts of federalists, they can be *tricked* out of their rights.

A REPUBLICAN.

Baltimore, September 19.

Captain Spencer, arrived at Charleston, sailed from Havanna the first of September—and informs, that the day before he sailed, the Spanish 74, St. Paulo arrived from Vera Cruz, completely dismasted with the loss of 40 of her crew, having on board 9,000,000 dollars in specie. Prices at Havanna—white sugar, first quality, 5 dollars a 10; Muscovado do. 6 50; molasses 20 cents per gallon.

British schooner Hanna, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Norfolk, with 42 passengers, was wrecked 14th August, off Crooked Island. Passengers arrived safe at Charleston.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, Jam. dated August 3.

"We had a few days ago a severe squall or young hurricane, in which several vessels have received damage. Several vessels have been detained by the flag ship at Port Royal within these two days, among the rest the schooner Glee, from Philadelphia, under what pretence I cannot learn. Markets. Flour 12 dollars, Corn Meal 6 to 7, Rice 6 per ct. W. O. Hhhd. Staves 75 per m. 18 inch Cypress Shingles, 12 dollars. We have had few or no arrivals, for some time, from the United States, and of course markets are rising."

Seville, July 21.—Official advices are this day received from general Count de Norona, second in command in the marquis de la Romana's army, dated head quarters, Corunna, July 6, advising that he entered that city with his division on the 29th and 30th of June, and immediately detached a part of his force to take possession of, and garrison the important port of Ferrol—that he was restoring tranquility and order among the inhabitants, and that by means of a public council of safety, he should now be able to ascertain the well disposed and patriotic citizens from the French partizans.

New-York Sept. 13.

The Fraternal Squeeze.—we have received a copy of a decree issued by the Vice-roy of Italy. Eugene Beauharnois, Bonaparte's step son, dated at Pillach, 19th May 1809. By this decree Eugene levies a contribution on the city of Trieste, (the only Austrian port of the sea coast, which the French laid violent hands on) of fifty millions of francs, to be paid in specie, or in bills of exchange, endorsed by commercial houses of known solidity, within two months. They were also to supply within a month, for the service of the French army, 10,000 coats, 50,000 shirts, 6000 pair of boots, and 10,000 pair of spatterdashes; the amount of these articles were to be deducted from the contribution. Until the whole of the contribution should be complied with within the time mentioned, forty of the principal inhabitants, were to be held as hostages, and all the vessels in port sequestered.

The city not being able to comply with his enormous requisition, forty principal merchants were seized, and conducted to Palmanova as hostages.

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York Sept. 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Frances, Capt. Taylor, arrived at this port yesterday in thirty-three days from Greenock, from whence she sailed on the 10th of Augnst. Captain T. has politely furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Glasgow papers to the 9th of August, and London papers to the 6th, from which a few articles are selected as the most important.

We learn, verbally, that the British Expedition had taken the island of Walcheren; that American produce generally had experienced a considerable rise in England, under the expectation that the non-intercourse bill would be renewed; that a Continental Congress was to be held in Vienna; and that a peace between France and Austria, dictated by the conqueror, would follow the armistice.

Col. Morton, an American gentleman of great intelligence and respectability, who was sent from this country by Mr. Pinkney, with dispatches to France, after the refusal of this government to ratify the terms of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the government of the United States, left Paris on the 16th ult. and returned to town a few days ago. When he arrived at Morlaix, on board the Cartel, he was not in the first instance permitted to land; but upon an explanation being given of the character on which he was deputed, orders were given that he should be immediately allowed to proceed to Paris. When it was understood in the French capital that Mr. Erskine's measures had not received the sanction of his government the fact was immediately communicated by the telegraph to the Emperor at Vienna, and an opinion seemed to prevail, that advantage would be taken of this new misunderstanding, to produce a favorable change in the relations now subsisting between France and America.

Aug. 2.—There have been some skirmishes between the Austrians and the Russian General Buller, who after some fighting, had taken possession of Lamberg. Another column of Russians had arrived within twenty miles of Cracow. The separation of Galicia from the Austrian government is decided upon. A levy of 50,000 men was made in order to join them to the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

On Wednesday night, a telegraphic order was received at Deal from the Admiralty, for all the vessels with the heavy artillery on board, lying in the Downs, to sail immediately to join the expedition; and they all sailed on Thursday morning, under convoy of his Majesty's sloop Rinaldo.

At a late hour this morning we received Hamburgh Correspondentens of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin papers of the 22, & Prague of the 17th. They contain the following intelligence:

The Maine, July 20.—"The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Eylau. A Congress for Peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or at Vienna. The Emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz to Hungary.

Berlin, July 23.—"Every thing is likely to be arranged between Sweden and Russia. The conditions of the Peace are the surrender of the island of Aland—the surrender of Finland, and the shutting of the Swedish ports against the English.

Copenhagen, July 1.—"General Gardanne, the French Ambassador at the Persian court, is arrived here—and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England."

By a letter from Lisbon, dated July 19, Sir Arthur Wellesley was still at Valencia on the 12th, waiting the arrival of the light troops under General Crawford.

The Dutch letters which announce the preliminaries of peace to have been signed, represent the following as the substance of the treaty.—Bonaparte is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the East, and followed a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the sources of that river. A line is then described to Insprock and Bregenz and this new Accession of territory to the South of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Trieste and Fiume is added to the kingdom of Italy—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France. Wirtemburg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia.—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the House of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an encrease of territory in Austrian Poland. Saxony is also to have an increase.

Baltimore, Aug. 21, 1809.

By the arrival of the schooner Fowl yesterday afternoon, in 42 days from Plymouth, the editor of the American has received London papers to the 7th of August.

The different places in Walcheren, Flushing excepted, after a feeble resistance surrendered by capitulation to the English, who made about 1000 prisoners. The Island of South and North Beveland and Schoven are taken by the division of Gen Sir John Hope.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL Sell at Public sale on TUESDAY the 10th day of October next at the house of Mr. Wm. Ross, in the town of *Bladensburg* at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing One Hundred acres more or less. The above property is situated within one mile of Bladensburg and six from the Capital of the U. S. Terms of sale, one half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be allowed on giving bond with security for the payment of the balance with interest. I have also to dispose of at Private Sale, several young FEMALE SERVANTS, who have been used to all kinds of house work, and are good spinners.

MARGARET ADAMS.

September 22—7t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale for cash at the New Bridge at the house belonging to Mr Johnson at 1 o'clock on Monday the 25th instant, a variety of Wet and Dry GOODS, consisting of French Brandy, Wines, Spirits, Whiskey, and 4 barrels of strong Beer, Tea and other goods, in the Grocery line—also some ready made Clothes and Furniture and some Plank.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Auct.

September 22—2t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer, for sale, the following lands, to wit: about 1100 acres lying on the North-west Branch, in Montgomery county, 14 miles from Washington city, 16 from Georgetown and 8 from Montgomery court-house. There is on this land a convenient Dwelling-House, for a small family, with other convenient outhouses. Also several houses built for tenants. There is about 50 acres of valuable meadow land, which at a small expence may be laid in grass, 10 or 12 acres now in grass. On this land are several valuable apple orchards, from which 12 or 15,000 gallons of cider may be made a year.

Also 113 acres on the Paint Branch, in Montgomery county, near Peter Kemp's Mill, and part of several tracts (quantity not ascertained) lying in Prince Georges county, about 5 miles from Bladensburg, adjoining the lands of Maj. Williams and Messrs. Berry's. It is presumable that any persons inclinable to purchase of the lands will first view them. The first mentioned land will be sold entire or divided so as to accommodate perpurchasers. All of the aforesaid lands are in the state of Maryland. Terms may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

JOSIAS F. BEALL,
JAMES A. BEALL.

August 23—8tw

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 4th day of July, inst. a NEGRO MAN who calls himself CHARLES THOMAS, he appears to be about 44 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, stout made—his clothing when committed were a tow linen shirt, and an old patched pair of pantaloons, only one shoe—he has a large scar on his right knee, his back somewhat scarrified by the whip; and says he belongs to captain Nathaniel Beall, Montgomery county, Maryland, near Wm. Robinson's Mill, on Rock Creek, in said county. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, JUN.
Sheriff, Fredk. County, Md.

. The Editors of the National Intelligencer at Washington City, Evening Post at Baltimore, and Republican Star at Easton, are requested to insert the above once a week for eight weeks each, and forward their accounts.

August 23—w8w

THE Creditors of the late *Henry Addison* are requested to attend at the Tavern of John Smith Brookes, in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 28th day of September next, where a dividend will be made of the money in hand.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, } Adm'rs.
DENNIS MAGRUDER, }

August 21—ts