

11th. And generally to do, act and transact, in all things for the said company, relative to the undertakings, common stock and joint property aforesaid, in as full and complete manner as the individual stockholders or subscribers might do were they personally present.

ARTICLE XII.

The president, and each director, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, as the case may be: I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will impartially, faithfully, diligently and honestly, execute the duties of _____ conformably to the constitution or articles of association of the same, and the trusts reposed in me, to the best of my skill and judgment; and the clerks, bookkeepers and other officers, shall also take a similar oath, or affirmation, and shall besides give bonds, with security to the satisfaction of the president and directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties in their respective stations.

ARTICLE XIII.

The president and directors, so soon as the progress of the work and the state of the funds will permit, shall make, declare and pay to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, half yearly dividends, at certain stated times, on the stock of the company, reserving however out of the income of the company's property such sum annually as they shall judge necessary or prudent, for repairs, improvements, augmentations and contingencies.

ARTICLE XIV.

The original subscribers to this association, and the assignees, transferees and legal representatives, of all such original subscribers for ever, shall be taken and deemed, to all intents and purposes, to be members of the company, and shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and advantages, to arise in any manner therefrom, or from the property, works and capital stock thereof, in proportion to the amount of their stock and interests respectively; provided, that no transfer or assignments of the said capital stock shall be valid unless it be made on the books of the company, and in such manner as the president and directors shall see fit, and every person or persons claiming to be transferred or assigned the whole or his, or her, or their interest and stock in the said company, shall thereafter cease to be a member or members of the said company to all intents and purposes.

ARTICLE XV.

It is hereby declared expressly, and made part of this association, that all persons who deal or contract with the said company, or with the president and directors thereof on its account, in any manner whatsoever, do so deal and contract on the sole credit of the capital stock, common property and joint funds, of the said company, and not on the private or individual credit of the said president and directors, or any of them, or of the stockholders, or any of them, and do expressly relinquish and disclaim all right, and pretence of right, to look to, or receive any thing from, the individual property or persons of the said president, directors or stockholders, or any of them, by reason or on account of any such contract or contraction, to which effect there shall be a clause inserted in all contracts, writings or obligations, to be made by the president and directors in pursuance of these articles, with any person or persons whomsoever, until an act of incorporation as aforesaid shall be obtained.

ARTICLE XVI.

And in case any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, should wish to commence any action or suit at law, or in equity, against the said president and directors, or either or any of them, on account of any act, matter or thing, done by the said president and directors, in pursuance of the power to them hereby given, the said president shall be and hereby is authorized to receive, accept and acknowledge, service of process in every such suit or action, and to cause all proper and needful defence to be made therein at the cost of the company, or to submit the matter to be in dispute to arbitration, in such manner as he shall think proper, and to pay and discharge, out of the joint funds thereof, all and every sum or sums of money that may be adjudged, decreed or awarded, in any such action or suit, to be paid by the said president and directors, and in every respect to perform, conform to and fulfil, every such judgment, decree and award, as far as can be done by means of the capital stock, joint funds and common property, of the said company.

ARTICLE XVII.

The president and directors are hereby required and fully empowered to draught and present a petition, in the name and on behalf of this company, to the legislature of the state of Maryland, praying that an act may pass to incorporate and protect this company, conformably to these articles of association.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This association shall continue until the second Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, unless a charter is sooner obtained, but the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the company, may, by their concurring notice 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 its object shall be published in three news papers or more in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for at least six months previous to such meeting.

ARTICLE XIX.

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 seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

To the People of Maryland.

THE subscribers give notice, that on the 7th day of March next, the books for subscriptions to THE UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND, agreeably to the preceding articles of association, will be opened, at Mr. COOLIDGE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for six hundred shares.

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOHN MUIR,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, } Commissioners.
February 16, 1808. 2X

Negroes for Sale.

Will be exposed to public auction, on Tuesday, the fifth day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at Stephen Waters's mill, on Patuxent river, Prince-George's county,

BETWEEN twenty and thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, amongst which is a good house carpenter. The terms of sale will be on six months credit, on giving bond, with two approved securities; bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable in specie, or well established bank notes of the state of Maryland. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to continue until all is sold.

JOSHUA GAITHER.

February 16, 1808. 2

In CHANCERY, February 23, 1808.

Francis Cromwell and Cockey Pumphrey,

vs.
William Ridgely, Rhody Ridgely, and Susanna Pumphrey.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a legal title to two tracts of land, called *Myford* and *Tyler's Lot*, situate in Anne-Arundel county, to the complainant Francis Cromwell. The bill states, that Mordecai Ridgely was seized in fee of the above land, and one William Pumphrey was seized in fee of a tract called *Jacob's Fortune*, situate in the same county; that they exchanged, and each obtained the possession of the land exchanged, the right of Mordecai Ridgely, by mesne transfer, came to one John Boone, who by a decree obtained the legal estate; it also states, that William Pumphrey devised the land he received in exchange to Susanna Pumphrey for life, remainder to Cockey Pumphrey in fee; it also states, Mordecai Ridgely died intestate, leaving William and Rhody Ridgely his heirs at law, the former of whom resides out of the state. It is thereupon, by William Kilty, chancellor, and by the authority of this court, on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks before the 24th day of March next, to the intent that the absent defendant may have notice of this application, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 4th Monday in July next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. 2 NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cnr. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Calvert county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in due recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

February 4, 1808. 2 ROBERT ALLEIN.

Notice.

ALL persons who have claims against MORDECAI HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, will be pleased to present them, legally proved, as soon as possible, to either of the subscribers, who will dispose of, on a credit of twelve months, a very valuable STUD HORSE, upwards of sixteen hands high, six years old, whose colts bear ample testimony of his worth.

2 EDWARD HALL,
HENRY HALL.

February 19, 1808.

Kent county, to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN T. STEVENS, of said county, came before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the county, aforesaid, and made information, that he took up one flat bottom BOAT, between Rock Hall and the mouth of Chester river, the is twenty feet in length, and five in width, she has oak knees, and planked with pitch pine, red gunwales, and a small chain five feet long, with a hook to it. Given under my hand, this 27th January, 1808. 2

NATHAN HATCHISON.

The subscriber hereof requests the owner or owners to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN T. STEVENS, Near Rock Hall.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1808.

PUBLIC FORCE.

THE bill for increasing the public force of the U. States to the war establishment, has passed the committee of the whole of the house of representatives, and the blanks filled up as follows:

Infantry	-	9 regts. of 1,000	9,000
Artillery	-	1 regt. 1,200	1,200
Cavalry	-	2 regts. 600	1,200
Riflemen	-	2 regts. 600	1,200
			12,600

A resolution for raising and organizing 24,000 volunteer troops was referred to a committee.

DISPATCHES

The dispatches from Mr. Role for his government, reached New-York on the 23d ult: the Norton was to sail with them on the 24th. Messrs. Nourse and Lewis were to sail in the *Osage* about the same time: the one with dispatches to Mr. Pinkney, at London; the other, to gen. Armstrong, in France. It is supposed the *Osage* will sail direct to L'Orient.

It is said that Mr. Pinkney, our minister extraordinary at St. James's, will be appointed minister plenipotentiary to reside at London, in room of Mr. Monroe. [Fed. Gaz.]

The negotiation between our government and Mr. Rose, stated in our last to be suspended, is, we understand resumed. [Wash. Fed.]

We are informed by a letter from London, that our minister, Mr. Pinkney, has expressed great dissatisfaction at the late orders in council, and that he intends to enter a formal remonstrance against them, unless they are repealed. [U. S. Gaz.]

Congress were yesterday engaged for several hours with closed doors, on a confidential message from the president, which is stated to be a remonstrance by Mr. Pinkney to the British orders of council. [Colvin's Register.]

It is reported that D'Alvina, general of the French army, has lately arrived in this country, vested with a very important mission from his government to congress. [Mercantile Advertiser.]

EMBARGO IN FRANCE.

Captain Matlack of the ship *Cincinnati*, sailed from Amsterdam the 12th of January. He informs us, that an embargo was laid at Antwerp, and at all the ports of France. Mr. Bourne, the American consul, had sent a circular to the captains of American vessels at Amsterdam, informing them that he heartily expected an embargo would be laid at that place, and advised them to get off as fast as possible. Colonial and American produce was immensely high. Every thing was in great confusion.

Capt Matlack further informs, that 14 sail of American vessels had been captured and sent into Dunkirk.

We are informed, that on Sunday morning last, several houses were destroyed at Easton by fire.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London to their correspondent in Baltimore, dated December 23, 1807.

"It appears to be the most fortunate circumstance that could possibly have occurred for this country: the royal family and court of Portugal having removed to the Brazils, under the protection of this country, the demand for woollens within 6 days far exceeds that at the opening of the North American trade after the conclusion of peace. All our warehouses have been stripped within these few days; not only of cloths of all qualities, but of baize and fannels of every description. If you shut your ports, there will be no disappointment; for if they remain open, we believe few orders can be execute."

Accounts from Lisbon state, that the French general commanding in that city, had seized all the powder in that port, and was to pay the owners of it at the rate of twelve dollars per barrel.

By the ship *Triton*, capt. Appleton, from Madeira, we have received a narrative of transactions at Madeira, from the landing of a British force at that place on the 24th of Dec to the 14th of January. The narrative states, that on the 8th of January, three lines of battle ships, three frigates, and fourteen transports with troops, sailed from that place, reported to be bound to the West-Indies, but not generally credited. An embargo was laid on the 25th December, and taken off the 6th of January.

From a late London paper.

The following remarks appear in the *Monitor*: "The English have strange ideas of the sovereignty of nations, if they think the Americans pusillanimous and impolitic enough to barter away their independence, and abandon their share of the commerce of the colonies to England. If they could adopt such a mode of conduct, renounce the sovereignty of their flag, and interdict themselves from a commerce with France, there is no doubt that tearing thus to pieces their first charter of independence, they would be at war with France and with all the continental powers."