

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 expence 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 on against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or other 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, 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 the 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 news-papers printed 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 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 not 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 said 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 merchandise whatever, (bills of exchange and bullion only excepted,) and except such ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandise, 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 Hagar's-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 estates, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements, and real estates, as 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 dispose 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 news-papers 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 Easton Shore-Herald, at Easton; and of the two news-papers at Hagar'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.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

We are told that the unfortunate and mysterious Miss McDowell, whose misfortune has excited so much public solicitude, is now in this city, under the protection of several worthy members of the Society of Friends.

CHARLESTON, February 13.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock, the southern double range of brick stores on Roper's wharf, in this city, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had got to so considerable a height before they were discovered, that it was impossible to get them under before the whole of the range was burnt or pulled down. That wharf and its stores are in the possession of Messrs. Waring and Smith, factors; the stores contained near a thousand barrels of rice, and upwards of seven hundred bales of long staple cotton; of the former it is supposed upwards of four hundred barrels are destroyed, and nearly four hundred bales of the latter. This property belonged to different planters and merchants: the eastern end of the range was occupied by Messrs. Waring and Smith, Mr. Thomas Ball and Messrs. Alexander and John Corrie, as counting houses; nothing was saved out of these but their papers and books. We have no information to say positively to what this unfortunate circumstance is owing, however, there is no reason to believe it was done designedly.

NORFOLK, February 21.

Yesterday arrived the ship Favourite, captain Goodrich, in 79 days from London; by which arrival we received a regular file of papers to the first of December, their contents are by no means interesting. We conversed with captain Goodrich, he says that trade is very brisk in the river Thames, that the idea of a French invasion is every day subsiding, and that the general opinion in England was, that Buonaparte kept up the appearance of an invasion, merely to ruin the United Kingdom, with a load of expences, which they must certainly labour under from the vast preparations made and every day making to repel the enemy.

LONDON, November 29.

Letters from Venice and Trieste still insist upon our having landed troops in Egypt. They say, that an English fleet of five sail of the line, besides frigates, cutters and transports, arrived before Alexandria a fortnight after the capture of the place by the Mamelukes.

"The English landed 4000 men, who are destined to occupy the ports and maritime places of Egypt. This squadron is the same that was collected at Malta, as it was said, to make an attack upon the island of Elba. The English had an understanding with the beys, or Mamelukes, whom they secretly supplied with arms, artillery and ammunition. It is a proof that general Stuart made a convention with the beys, in consequence of which they agreed to surrender the principal places, in case of their success, and that it is in virtue of this treaty that the English have been allowed to make a landing in Egypt."

Vienna, according to the Paris papers which arrived last night, is the centre of important negotiations between Austria, Russia and Prussia. It should

seem as if the emperor Alexander had at last been routed by the daring designs of Buonaparte. Count Warcow is to be recalled; and it is evident, that he abstained from going to the consular levees for the last month, in consequence of a coolness between the two cabinets, not from any motives personal to himself. However an ambassador may dislike the posture to whom he is sent, he must still observe the etiquette usual between nations at peace with each other. Whether count Warcow will be replaced by any other ambassador we know not; but we insert the substance of a letter we received this morning.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, to a gentleman in Glasgow, dated 8th Nov.

"Our senate has agreed to the French demand of a loan of two millions of livres; prompt two millions in a short period, and 300,000 monthly, while they are our neighbours. They now set upon Lubek and Bremen for something, and it is said, they ask of Mecklenburg four millions of dollars and of Saxony three millions—only until they approach another report is that Russian troops are coming down the Baltic, and that already war is declared against France."

Another letter, of date the 11th, says, "Lubek has agreed; of course, the trade to Hamburg remains uninterrupted."

December 1.

Dispatches have been received by government from the Squadron of admiral Cornwallis, which state, that the French force in the outer harbour of Brest has been lately increased by the addition of three ships of the line, making in all ten. The inner harbour is said to be crowded with transports and other small craft. The British ships suffered considerably in their masts and rigging during the late gale; some of them lost their anchors.

We have received Dutch papers to the 17th. From what they are allowed to make public, we may infer the deranged state of the Dutch finances. Indeed they make no secret of the deficiency being great, and it is intimated that vigorous measures will speedily be resorted to, to extort the money wanted for the execution of the projects of France.

February 25.

DEPLORABLE AND DISTRESSING FIRE

On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, the inhabitants were roused from their beds with the repeated cry of FIRE! which was perceived rising from the warehouse of Mr. Dunlap, on Maxwell's wharf, and which raged and spread with such activity, that the only exertion which could be made by the blowing up of several houses, or it is probable not a house in the borough would have escaped destruction. It has laid waste the most commercial part of the town, having totally destroyed every building on Campbell's wharf, Maxwell's, Marlden's, Retley's, Commerce-street, Warren's and Woodside's wharfs, and progressed up the Market Square, to the Main street, and continued its ravages along the Main street to Mr. Whitehead's new buildings, reducing every house in Wide and Little Water-streets. Were it not for the exertions of a few who manfully met the flames, and prevented Mr. Taylor's warehouse adjoining Woodside's wharf from taking fire, the whole of the valuable buildings on Town-point might have been laid waste.

Some lives were lost, and many persons badly wounded by the blowing up of the houses. The market-house was partly cut down, which prevented a communication of the flames to the north side of the Main street, which luckily escaped. Upwards of 260 houses are totally destroyed, and the estimate of general loss, is, on a moderate calculation, supposed to exceed one million of dollars. Numbers of lighters, owing to their being overloaded, and the tide being remarkably low, were burnt in the dock. Several vessels at the wharfs took fire, and some of this state drifted to Portsmouth, when it commenced and destroyed some others—indeed, at one period it appeared as if Portsmouth was on fire.

The raging of the flames, the columns of smoke, the blowing up of houses, the rainy night, the property exposed for safety in the streets, the cries of those who were seated by their little property reduced only by the canopy of Heaven—the ships drifting in the harbour, together with the probability of the whole town being destroyed, exhibited together to the senses and to the eye, an awful and dreadful picture. Thousands must have been deprived of a resting place, as it was the most populous part of the borough.

What adds to the above melancholy narrative, is that a snow and very severe frost came on, so that many an unfortunate family could find shelter for their wearied limbs. We are happy to learn, that the corporation have allotted money for the immediate relief of the needy sufferers, who will receive assistance on application at the office of John A. Esquire. Handbills to this effect appeared in different parts of the town, those happy benefactors, whom Providence has blessed with affluence, have now a fine opportunity to exhibit benevolence, by adding their liberality to that of the corporate body; and, we have no doubt, that the same will be cheerfully received at the above office, and with equal satisfaction distributed.

The inhabitants of all descriptions showed activity; but it is to be lamented, that there were so few buckets and axes, and that the engines were not kept in better order, as they were of little use.