

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 otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all 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 trans- action 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 hereto 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.

NEW-YORK.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 15th January, received by the ship Manchester from Liverpool:

LEIPSI C, December 20.

The necessary magazines for the Russian troops, that are assembling on the frontiers of Poland, are now preparing.

The emperor of Russia has made representations to the French government for the evacuation of the Hanoverian states, and at the same time insisted that the king of Sardinia should at last receive an indemnification for what he has lost, at least to the amount of a third of his former states, and that this indemnity should be given upon the continent of Italy. The court of Vienna, on the application of that of Petersburg, appears to have supported these demands. Buonaparte, on the other hand, is said to have decidedly declared, that he could not consent to the evacuation of the Hanoverian states till the restoration of peace; and that the indemnification of the king of Sardinia, even if it were agreed to, could not be carried into effect before peace with England.

The question of the quality of votes in the college of princes, still continues to be the object of negotiation among the different princes of the German powers; and it is said, that if this dispute is not speedily settled, France will interfere publicly as mediator. For the rest, it is confirmed, that various states of the empire, in different applications relative to the success of the deputation of the empire, depend on the support of the first consul. People talk of a very important French official note, which will soon be presented to the diet of Ratisbon. Sieyès has frequent conferences with the first consul.

VIENNA, December 17.

According to some accounts disturbances have broke out at Constantinople.

Between this place, Paris, and St. Petersburg, there is a continual interchange of couriers.

The prince of Castel Franco, the Spanish ambassador, and the chevalier Miranda, the Portuguese ambassador, have notified the neutrality of their respective nations in the present war.

RATISBON, December 19.

On the 6th of this month, the ambassador of the elector of Bavaria received dispatches from Munich, upon which he notified that the elector, his master, had ordered the troops which had entered Oberhaus to be withdrawn; that he lamented the circumstances that had occasioned the misunderstanding, and that he was ready to enter into a fair adjustment of the existing differences. It is confirmed that the Bavarian troops had withdrawn from Oberhaus before the Austrian troops ordered to the frontier arrived. In consequence of the confidence reposed in the pacific intentions of the Bavarian court, orders have been given to stop the march of the Austrian troops that were advancing to the frontiers of Bohemia.

PARIS, December 16.

Count Markoff left this capital on the 14th inst. on his return to Petersburg.

During the absence of the first consul, who intended to inspect the present state of the warlike preparations, carried on with increased vigour on the coast, his brother-in-law, general Murat, is to have the command in chief of the troops quartered in Paris.

Within these few days a courier has been dispatched for St. Petersburg, with the answer to a ministerial note of great importance. To all appearance the evacuation of the north of Germany and Naples is not yet to take place.

LONDON, December 13.

A considerable advantage has been obtained over the enemy in the East-India seas, in a manner which was unexpected by the public. Immediately after the delivery of the king's message to parliament, on the subject of the hostility meditated to France, an overland express was sent to admiral Rainier, which reached him in the short period of 82 days. A French squadron of one ship of the line, and three or four frigates, with several transports, and more than 2000 troops, arrived soon after at Pondicherry, under the command of admiral Linois. Admiral Rainier had made preparations for receiving this squadron, which he knew to be on the voyage, and when they arrived, the whole were put under detention, to wait the decision of the question pending between England and France. Thus has the entire naval force of the enemy in that sea fallen into British possession, together with a body of troops, and, doubtless, with many other means of exciting the native princes to hostility against the English interest.

January 9.

Frequent conferences are stated to have taken place at Paris, between the French minister of foreign affairs and the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors, relative to a difference between Austria and Prussia. An Austrian army of 60,000 men is mentioned to have marched towards the Bavarian frontiers. The prevailing opinion on the continent was, that if the existing misunderstanding should lead to a rupture between Austria and Bavaria, the former would be aided by Russia and the latter by France, probably also by Prussia. It was further understood, that the obvious inclination of his Prussian majesty to this line of conduct, had produced some remonstrances on the part of the emperor Alexander.

Rumours of lord Nelson's death which have reached this country are unfounded. He is in the Mediterranean blockading the French fleet in Toulon, and with one of his ships constantly stationed in the bay of Naples. The island of Elba was also blockaded by the English.

January 10.

The intelligence received in this country and opinions that are founded upon the subject of invasion, are curiously contradictory. The letters from Holland and the accounts of persons arriving from thence might induce us to believe that the invasion has been suspended till the spring.

January 11.

We received this morning at a late hour, the minutes to the 1st inst. The following is the intelligence contained in them:

"Buonaparte left Paris on the 30th ultimo at six, A. M."

January 14.

The frigate heard on Wednesday and Thursday morning in the quarter of Boulogne, proceeded to find, from the French batteries opening upon some of our vessels which had stood very close in during the night, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy's craft, creeping along shore, and which were beaten in the morning. Notwithstanding a continued heavy fire our ships sustained no other damage than a few shot through their sails.

Dutch journals to the 11th have reached us, which contain Paris news to the 6th inst. The first consul, it seems, reached Boulogne on the 5th of the afternoon, so that he must have travelled from Paris.—On the following day he inspected the naval preparations, and on the second was to review the troops. He was afterwards, it was expected, to take the route of Dunkirk, Bruges, and Ostend. Troops are stated, in articles from Ghent, Lille, and Dunkirk, to be still joining the army of England, and the arsenals and magazines at Lille have been emptied by the immense consumption of the army on the coast. All the accounts lately received from England seem to concur in stating, that the attempt certainly be made in the course of the present month.

The Italian troops are on their march to the Northern Coast, as is also said to be the army under general Angereau, that was assembled at Bayonne. Buonaparte having gained the object for which that army was assembled, viz. drawing large supplies from Spain and Portugal, under the pretext of a chase for their neutrality, will now employ them in adding to the force to be employed against us.

If these accounts from Holland are to be credited, Buonaparte seems very seriously to meditate a fresh essay of his favourite project of invasion. We hear that all the military men about him speak with enthusiasm on the subject—an enthusiasm kindled by himself—but the naval men in his service have very different feelings on the subject. They see nothing but destruction before them, the moment they issue from their ports. The more sober and experienced officers, however, we have no right to suppose Buonaparte will regard; and it is only, probably, the total defeat of his scheme, that he will be convinced of its folly and absurdity. His present position on the coast, we should suppose, must be decisive of the execution of his plan—if it is not speedily