

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 merchandises, 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.

S A L E M, March 8. BAD NEWS.

The brig *Augusta*, capt. Abraham Williams, arrived at Gloucester on Tuesday last in the short passage of 32 days from Cadiz. Capt. Williams brings the disagreeable intelligence of the capture of the Philadelphia Frigate, of 44 guns, commanded by capt. Bainbridge. She had chased a cruiser into the bay of Tripoli, and in beating out, got aground, when she was captured by gun boats, cruisers, &c. and her whole crew put into slavery. Dispatches to the American government, of this disagreeable event, had been forwarded 20 days before capt. W. failed, by capt. Lambert, bound to Boston. After the capture the Tripolitans got the frigate off.

Since writing the above, we learn, by a Cape Anne pilot, who came in with the ship *Brutus* from Bourdeaux, that the officers of the Philadelphia were on their parole at Tripoli, under the protection of the British consul—and that commodore Preble had purchased two vessels, and armed them, at Gibraltar, for the purpose of retaking or destroying the captured frigate.

B O S T O N, - March 8.

Loss of the U.S. frigate Philadelphia, capt. Bainbridge.—We are sorry to say that the above mentioned frigate has been lost on the coast of Tripoli, and the officers and crew, we fear, condemned to slavery. The following are the particulars which have reached us, respecting this unpleasant affair.

From the London Courier, Jan. 23.

"Italy, Dec. 25.—The American ship Philadelphia, capt. Bainbridge, of 44 guns, which blockaded the harbour of Tripoli, pursuing a Tripolitan xebec too far, ran aground, and the crew, consisting of 350 men, were all made prisoners by the Tripolitans."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar bay, Jan. 10.

"You have undoubtedly heard of the loss of the Philadelphia. She struck on a rock, while in chase of a Tripolitan cruiser, off Tripoli, and after four hours resistance, to no purpose, was obliged to strike to the gun boats. She has since been got off, and carried into port. Her officers and crew are all prisoners, if not slaves. The officers are said to be treated with humanity; but it is said the crew were stript immediately on their landing, even to a single shirt, and that they are on very short allowance. This most unfortunate occurrence, I expect, has entirely deranged the commodore's plans."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Last evening at 11 o'clock, a boat from the packet, capt. Trott, who has arrived in the outer harbour in the remarkable short passage of nineteen days from Liverpool, has just come up to town with her letters and papers, which are to the 14th ult. From a cursory perusal of their contents, we do not find that any events of magnitude had transpired. A few articles from the latest date follow:—

LONDON, February 10—14.

Intelligence has been received, that an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Bourdeaux, and that all the merchantmen at that place, to the number of 30, had been taken into the service of the republic. The same accounts state, that there are about 250

flat bottomed boats at Bourdeaux, and that much activity was employed in fitting them out.

The following letter has been lately received from a respectable commercial house in Copenhagen:

We are sorry to inform you, that the news mentioned in our last, of the French threatening to invade Denmark, is now greatly feared; for it is generally believed, that an attempt to invade this country will be made in a short time, and in consequence our different transactions are greatly depressed.

It was rumoured last night, that Buonaparte had arrived at Flushing, had inspected the troops, given orders for their immediate embarkation, and from hence to proceed to Dunkirk and Boulogne, where he issued similar orders.—We know not upon what authority this rumour rests. It is certain, however, that Mr. Addington expressed the other day to a nobleman, his conviction that the attempt at invasion would be made in a very short time.

Yesterday we received letters from Rotterdam dated the 3d inst. which state that the French have carried away the celebrated boring machine in the cannon foundry at Hanover, the value of which is estimated at two millions of florins.

Through the same channel we learn, that Prussia has strongly interested itself in the negotiation for the establishment of a commercial treaty with Russia, one of the principal conditions of which is stated to be the shutting of the Sound against the English. Through another medium we have the pleasure to find, that the emperor has refused his acquiescence to the measure.

HAMBURG, January 24.

We have this instant received letters from Petersburg, via Vienna, stating, that the emperor of Russia dissatisfied with the rejection of the mediation which he offered to Buonaparte to settle the differences with England, has ordered all the corps on the western frontiers of his empire, amounting to nearly 50,000 men, to advance. In the harbours of the Black Sea the armaments continue with unabated activity. The emperor Alexander is fully determined to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and his positive assurance to that effect has been given by prince Italisky-Suwarow, now ambassador with the Emperor of Austria. The closest alliance between the emperors of Russia and Germany is now talked of; and the emperor Francis has sent two noblemen of the most distinguished character to Petersburg to assist in the negotiations of the embassy. The French alarmed by this connexion, reinforce their garrisons in upper Italy, which account similar precautions have been taken by the Imperial cabinet.

PORTSMOUTH, January 31.

This morning arrived three French gun boats (Nos. 43, 47, and 51) captured last night by the *Trieste*, capt. Bennet; and the *Hydra*, capt. Monday. They are remarkably fine brigs, and with three 32 pounders and 60 men on board; some of whom are soldiers belonging to the 23d demi-brigade. They are 60 feet long, and 18 wide, draw six feet of water forward and four aft, and are most excellent boats, fitted in the completest manner with every necessary article of stores; they are entirely new, and row upwards of 40 sweeps, and are so constructed that if run on shore they remain perfectly upright, and thus present a most formidable battery. Each was commanded by an Ensigne de Vaiffau. Those vessels sailed from La Hogue with ten others, for Boulogne, and were captured about six leagues from St. Helen's, having been blown off the French coast. They are in every respect as capable of continuing at sea as one of our gun boats, but more adapted for fighting in a confined water. There are 150 more of the same class lying at La Hogue, waiting an opportunity to proceed to Boulogne; and should the weather moderate, they will effect their passage in spite of our cruisers, which can never annoy them in the manner they creep along shore, escorted frequently by a body of dragoons, whose purpose it is to fire at boats, should they attempt to attack them.

LONDON, January 23.

We are happy to state that his majesty is much better, and will, it is expected, be able to go out a day or two. It is supposed that his majesty's constitution will receive all the benefits which are frequently derived from occasional fits of the gout. Physicians have therefore recommended to his majesty to change his general abstemious regimen for a more liberal diet.

It is reported at Paris that the king of Spain has been struck with an apoplectic fit on the 9th of January, and still continued in a dangerous way.

We are happy to say, that the king is perfectly covered.

The Cape of Good Hope, it was last night reported, is once again in our hands. The acquisition made, must have been effected by an expedition to the East-Indies. We are the more inclined to believe this rumour, from the statement which has been given some weeks since, of a secret expedition having sailed from Calcutta. Its destination was said to be for Ceylon, but this, it was believed at the time, was a feint.

February 10—14. Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail of the 10th inst. It contains no interesting intelligence of any kind, but the following account from Berlin is very animated representations have been received at Paris, by the courts of Petersburg and Berlin, respecting the evacuation of Hanover, and in consequence of them, the first consul it is said, dis-