American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PRESTON, 51, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper $7 and Country $6 per ann. ☞ All advertisements appear in both Papers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1807.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE HAGERS-TOWN BANK.

WE, the subscribers, hereby associate and mutually agree, to form a Banking company, to be called and known by the name of The HAGERS-TOWN BANK, and do hereby bind ourselves, and our legal representatives, to the observance of the following articles, viz.

Article 1. The capital stock of the said Bank shall be limited to five hundred thousand dollars, to consist of ten thousand shares of fifty dollars each, one tenth part thereof, or one thousand shares, shall be reserved for the use and benefit of the state of Maryland, to be subscribed in such manner as the legislature may direct; provided, that the state shall not draw a dividend on any greater sum than shall be paid upon such shares, and the remaining nine thousand shares to be subscribed agreeably to the allotment hereinafter mentioned, by opening subscriptions at the following places, under the direction of the following persons, viz.

At Hagers-town, for 5000 shares, by Jacob Schley, Matthias Snauffer, Martin Kerthner, Henry Shafer and Jacob T. Towson.

At Baltimore, for 2000 shares, by Luke Tiernan, James L. Hawkins, Christian Keller, William Matthews and Clement Brooke.

At Frederick Town, for 1000 shares, by John Schley, George Baer, jun. Lawrence Brengle, Roger B. Taney, and George Creager, jun.

At Boliver-town, in Frederick county, for 500 shares, by John Swearingen, Frederick Stemple, James Neill, Thomas Marlow and Thomas Hawkins.

At Cumberland, in Allegany county, for 500 shares, by Hanson Briscoe, James Scott, Benjamin Mitchell, David Lynn and Thomas Beall.

Article 2. It shall be the duty of the president and directors herein appointed, to have the articles of this association printed in the newspapers at Hagers-town, the Herald and Republican Advocate, in Frederick-town, the American and Federal Gazette in Baltimore, and on the papers of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania, and Martinsburg in Virginia, to open books and take in the subscriptions, of the said, a copy of the articles of this association.

Article 3. The subscriptions shall be opened at the places before mentioned by the commissioners named in them, on the first Monday in March next, and remain open for three days, from 10 to 5 o'clock, each day, unless the allotted number of shares are sooner subscribed; and if more shall be subscribed, on the first day of opening, the subscriptions, at any of the aforesaid places, for greater number of shares than are allotted, the commissioners shall, in the first instance, reduce the highest subscription, by striking off to the number allotted, the surplus shares of no the lowest, and so in succession, if it shall be the duty of the commissioners to return, to the subscribers respectively, a list of the subscriptions so ascertained under their hands, together with the monies by them received on the said subscriptions.

Article 4. Every subscriber shall pay to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, the [illegible] on each share, he or she may subscribe, and the further sum of five dollars, on each share, on the first Monday in May next; the remaining twenty dollars in eight equal instalments, of five dollars each instalment, on each share subscribed, to be paid at the said banking house, as the directors may call for the same, giving two months notice in the newspapers at Hagers-town, which shall not be called for, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the board of the directors, and no such call, to any one share, shall exceed five dollars on each share subscribed.

Article 5. If any stockholder shall fail to pay up his, her or their instalments, of five dollars on each share, on the first Monday in May next, such stockholder shall forfeit, to the use of the company, all monies paid antecedently to such failure or default, but no such forfeiture shall take place, after ten dollars on each share shall have been paid up; and as it is requisite that means should be taken to secure the regular payment of instalments, therefore, if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment or call after ten dollars on each share shall have been paid, such stockholder's money in bank shall remain free from interest, and not entitled to dividend until such instalment or call shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder, (as well upon the money regularly paid, as upon that paid after default) shall be calculated only from the time when said instalment shall be made good.

Article 6. No subscriber or stockholder, or member of the said company, shall be answerable in his person or individual property for any contract or engagement of the said company, or for any losses, deficiencies or failures of the capital stock of the said company, but the whole of the said capital stock, together with all property, rights and credits, belonging to the said institution, and nothing more, shall at all times be answerable for the demands against the said company.

Article 7. The affairs of the bank shall be managed by ten directors and a president, seven of whom, and the president, shall reside in Washington county; one in Baltimore county, one in Frederick county, and one in Allegany county; these directors shall be chosen by the stockholders in person or by proxy, in Hagers-town, on the first Monday in May, 1808, and on the first Monday in May in every year thereafter; and when the state acquires the right of choosing a director, the stockholders shall choose one director less in Washington county; and until the election for directors, as aforesaid, in order that this institution may go into operation as soon as conveniently may be, the affairs of the bank shall be conducted by Nathaniel Rochester, as President; and Elie Williams, Thomas Sprigg, William Fitzhugh, Charles Carroll, Jacob Zeller, Samuel Hughes, junr. William Heyser, Samuel Clagett, (Baltimore,) John M'Pherson, (Frederick-Town,) and William M'Mahon, (Allegany,) as directors, who shall have the power to appoint a cashier and such other officers as they shall deem necessary, and shall act in all other things relative to this institution, as fully as the president and directors, hereafter to be appointed by the stockholders, shall be authorized to do, except that the compensation to be allowed to the president of the bank shall be fixed and determined by the first directors to be chosen by the stockholders.

Article 8. In electing directors, the stockholders shall be entitled to vote as follows:—For one share, and not exceeding two, one vote each; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote, for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and all votes at elections for directors shall be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy.

Article 9. No person shall be admitted to take his seat as director, unless he shall be at the time a stockholder, and if he shall at any time cease to be a stockholder, he shall cease to be a director.

Article 10. If the president shall be chosen from out of the number of directors, his place shall be supplied by the directors from among the stockholders; and a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, the directors shall elect another to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year, from among the stockholders, and in case of sickness, or necessary absence, of the president, he shall, in writing, appoint one of the board of directors to act as president *pro tempore*.

Article 11. The board of directors shall have power to appoint a president and other officers and servants, for conducting the business of the company, and shall fix the compensation to be allowed them, which expense shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company.

The board of directors shall also have power to purchase, lease or rent a proper building, in Hagers-Town, for the bank, at the expence of the company; they shall likewise have power to make, revise, alter or amend, rules, orders, by-laws and regulations for the government of the company, and that of their officers, servants, and affairs, as a majority of them shall deem expedient, provided they are not contrary to law, or the constitution.

Article 12. The company shall in no case be concerned in any article but notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, stock of the United States, or bullion, and returning against losses by me, except in the case of debts due to the bank, then they shall be fully justifiable in taking any kind of security they can obtain.

Article 13. Ordinary discounts may be made by the president and any three directors, or the president and five directors [illegible] the purpose [illegible] of the company.

Article 14. Stock in [illegible] may be transferred [illegible] by power of attorney [illegible] debts actually owed [illegible] stockholder [illegible] charged before [illegible]

Article 15. [illegible] the company [illegible] year, [illegible] of [illegible] shall be made.

Article 16. The books, papers, correspondence, [illegible] and every transaction of the company, shall at all times be ready open to the inspection of the directors.

Article 17. A majority of the directors may, at any time, call a general meeting of the stockholders for objects relative to the business of the company, the giving five weeks notice in the public prints, and explaining in the notice, the points or subjects to be deliberated upon at such meeting.

Article 18. In case the whole of the shares forfeited shall not be taken up, the stockholders shall be entitled, on the days for taking subscriptions aforesaid, the board of directors may open the subscriptions again, at such time and places, or places, as they or a majority of them may think proper, first giving six weeks notice of the same in the public prints.

Article 19. Whenever the state shall become a stockholder, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, of the shares reserved, and shall have paid to that sum to the bank, he shall be entitled to appoint one director.

Article 20. Before the president and directors shall act as such, they shall take an oath or affirmation, "that they will faithfully, diligently and honestly perform the duties of their station;" and the other officers of the bank, shall take a similar oath or affirmation, and shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the board of directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties in their several stations.

Article 21. All notes offered for discount in the said bank, by any person or persons, shall, on the face thereof, be made negotiable at the Hagers-town Bank, and when the drawer shall not reside in Hagers-town, such note shall be made payable at the house of some person in Hagers-town, and notice given by the proper servant of the bank at such house, that such note hath become due, shall be, to all intents and purposes, held and considered to be as completely binding on the drawer and endorsers, as if notice had been personally served on each of them.

Article 22. And as the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of Washington and the adjoining counties, will be greatly benefitted by this institution, it is believed and expected, that the legislature will (as they have heretofore done in similar cases,) grant a charter for incorporating the said company, and confirming, making legal and binding the several articles and regulations before mentioned, with such other provisions, as to the legislature may seem proper, provided they shall not be inconsistent with the articles of this agreement. The board of directors are hereby directed to present a petition to the legislature for this purpose, with a draught of an act of incorporation, agreeably to the principles herein laid down; they are hereby directed also, to petition for, and endeavor to obtain in their charter or act of incorporation, a power for the said company to insure against losses by fire.

Given under our hands, this day of 1807.

N. B. It is believed, that not more than ten or fifteen dollars a share will be wanted to constitute a sufficient capital for the first year; and if the shares are all subscribed, it is presumed that not more than twenty or twenty five dollars a share will ever be wanted or called for.

January 31 law

Forensic Society.

Baltimore, Jan. 24, 1807.

THE Society met, agreeably to appointment at the *Pantheon*, and discussed the subject in a learned, facetious and interesting manner, honoured with the presence of a number of respectable ladies & gentlemen;—on deciding the question—*Ought bachelors to be taxed?* in the negative—they adjourned to meet in the same place on Saturday evening next, at half past six o'clock, in order to discuss the following question: *Is self love the motive of all human actions?* The debate to commence at 7 o'clock.

Tickets 12 1-2 cents each—to be had at the door.

N. B. Should the Money received at the door exceed the necessary expences, the overplus will be appropriated to a charitable purpose.

January 26 MW&FSa

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last evening the ship Cato, Captain Coit, arrived at this port in 30 days from Liverpool. This arrival furnishes us with news nearly a month later than before received. To Captain Coit we are indebted for LONDON PAPERS to DECEMBER 6, inclusive. We have only time to give the leading articles, which, with the marine intelligence from Lloyd's List, &c. makes this day's Gazette highly interesting.

The London papers contain the French Bulletins down to the 31st number, the last being dated at Berlin, Nov. 12. From these it appears that Magdeburg, Stettin, Cuttrin, and Spandau have fallen into the hands of the French, and the whole Prussian army dispersed, after a series of hard fought battles. Magdeburg, with a garrison of 20,000 men, capitulated on the 8th of November.

The Duke of Brunswick died of his wound.

On the 12th of Nov. the head-quarters of Marshal Bernadotte were at Lubeck. On the same day general Barthier gave notice, that all Russian and Swedish ships lying there, might take their departure unmolested. One English ship only was at Lubeck when it was taken by assault; the captain and three seamen of which were killed.

On the 13th the French took possession of Hanover, under the command of Marshal Mortier.

The fortress of Hameln in the Electorate of Hanover capitulated on the 11th inst. It surrendered to the king of Holland, who commanded the siege.

On the 12th the Dutchy of Oldenburgh was taken possession of for the king of Holland, by Batavian troops.

The most serious news to the United States is that relative to our affairs with England, which we find in the Courier of Dec. 6.

News had reached England that nearly all the British troops had withdrawn from Stralsund via Ulcteriere, in consequence of the superior strength of Marshal Brune's army. Sir John Stewart was in his winter hours.

The ships of war at Cadiz had hauled farther up the harbour, and no prospect of their going out.

The expedition fitting at Cadiz, sailed from [illegible] on the 12th of Nov. it consists of five [illegible] of the line, [illegible] cavalry, and [illegible] 5,500 men—under [illegible] Spiere Gauges, Theleus, and [illegible] frigates.

[illegible] account of the capture of Hom[illegible] was communicated to the [illegible] London by Viscount Howick, on the 1st of November. By this, they [illegible] with a corps under General Mortier on the [illegible] November. An English property was [illegible]—at the Exchange held till [illegible] Bonaparte.—Great uneasiness in Europe—stocks fell.

A letter from Hamburgh states, that Bonaparte had denounced, that the Arch Duke Charles had resigned his command, and that the Austrian army should withdraw from the frontiers.

LONDON, December 6.

Mr. Thornton, our late minister at Hamburg, arrived this morning—he has brought the intelligence of all the British Merchants in Hamburg having been declared by Bonaparte prisoners of war!!

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, dated December 5, 1806.

"We have just time to inform you of our arrival here from Hamburgh, which we were obliged to leave at a few moments notice, after a decree making all the English there prisoners of war.

"Bonaparte's last proclamation is to this effect:—"That British property of every description is to be confiscated—ENGLAND IS DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF BLOCKADE—and all British subjects, who may be found in the countries occupied by the French, are declared to be prisoners of war.

"We left Altona at half past three o'clock on the 26th, four or five thousand French left Hamburgh the day before; they went through the Stem Gate, (the road to Lubeck); their destination was not known.

"The British factory had been arrested, but was afterwards liberated on parole; and, it was to be hoped, would effect a compromise with the French."

It is reported that the merchants and others made prisoners at Hamburg, have been arrested, and marched prisoners to Verdun.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning with the following important intelligence, which we hope will prove true:

GOTTENBURGH, Nov. 30.

A Russian courier has just arrived in 10 days from St. Petersburgh; he reports that there had been an action between the French and Russians, in which the latter were completely victorious; he could not learn any particulars.

December 1.

A captain of a ship just arrived from Elsineur, reports, that when he left it accounts were received that an action had taken place between the Russians and French in the neighborhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of 140,000 men, the French but of 60,000. A ship had arrived at Elsineur in 3 days from Stettin, the captain of which saw 19 waggons full of wounded French enter Stettin.

The details of the progress and termination of the late negociation with France have been published under the sanction of Ministers.—Whether this Pamphlet and that most reprehensible publication which the Foxites sent forth upon their coming into power, have proceeded from the same pen, we know not—we think not—but there is a similarity between the sentiments: both represent the new ministers as having succeeded to a wasted estate, a lavished inheritance; from which wasted estate, however, be it remarked, they have contrived to raise tolerable large sums—to negociate a loan of 20 millions upon less than 5 per cent. interest, and to add nearly eight millions to the taxes already existing. To the pamphlet is prefixed the following portentous advertisement—it furnishes abundant matter for reflection and conjecture:—

To the People of England.

It is now that the real conflict, the *Bellum ad internecionem*, begins. The errors or misfortunes of our allies have lost all the outworks—The war is now at the foot of our walls—Your national resources are equal to the peril of your situation, if you fail not of your national courage. You have Ministers who are worthy of being at the head of such a Nation—Give them your confidence, your full confidence—Harrass them not by a pernicious opposition to sacrifices that must be made—Appeal not to the firmness of your Constitution. There are times, said the most pious and most wise of Romans, when the statues of the Gods must be veiled—The return of Peace will recal every thing to its right channel.

We have reason to believe that the report to which we alluded a few days since respecting the negociation with America having taken an unfavorable turn, is too well founded.—There is no pretence for saying that this country has evinced toward America a haughty or unbending spirit—far from it. The details of the negociation, we venture to say, will shew that every thing was done on our part that could be done with safety or honor to adjust the differences with America. Notwithstanding, the intemperate language used towards this country—notwithstanding the passing of the non-importation bill, we still shewed every disposition to preserve peace.

But it cannot for a moment be supposed that our anxiety for peace originated in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a contest with America, that we shewed a greater disposition to accommodation and concession—for we were sure our moderation could not be mistaken for [illegible] or our disposition to concede be imputed to proceed from a principled fear.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

[illegible] Ct. Cons.—3 per Ct. Reduced 59 3-8—Consols [illegible] 3 per Ct. [illegible]

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

"On the 11th inst. at eleven in the morning the garrison of Magdeburg filed off, in presence of the division of the army under the command of Marshal Ney. We have captured 20 generals, 800 Officers, and 22,000 soldiers, among whom are 200 artillerymen, with 54 pair of colours, 5 standards, 600 pieces of artillery, one million pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an immense quantity of metal for the casting of cannon.

"Colonel Gerard and adjutant-commandant Richard, presented to the Emperor, this morning, in the name of the first and fourth corps, 60 pair of colours taken from the Prussian corps under general Blucher, at Lubec. There were amongst them 22 standards. Four thousand horses, completely mounted, which were seized at Lubec, are on their way to the depot at Pozelem.

"In the 29th Bulletin it was stated, that the corps under general Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners, including 300 cavalry. This was a mistake: there are 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 cavalry, completely mounted. The in consequence of these two capitulations, we have obtained 120 pair of colours and standards, and 42,000 prisoners.

"The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign, exceeds 110,000, and that of the colors taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments, exceeds 800, and that of those found in Brunn and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.

"The emperor yesterday reviewed his horse and foot guards in a plain in front of Berlin. The weather was very fine.

"General Savary has entered Kostool with his moveable column. He found there from forty to fifty Swedish ships in ballast, which he immediately put up to sale."

From the Weser, November 19.

Every thing is again regular at Elsfleth, and assurances have been received that the navigation of this river shall be uninterrupted. The greater part of the troops which entered Oldenburgh have returned to East Friesland. In the city of Oldenburgh there are only from 30 to 100 men remaining.—The gates and the castle are under the guard of Oldenburgh soldiers, as formerly.

Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 12.

Our roads are again alive with military since some days. Yesterday and to-day Italian troops marched on, and this evening came flying artillery, and a great park of artillery. All these go with the utmost expedition to the great army, to where fate has determined the occurrence of the second act of the dreadful tragedy now performing on the theatre of war.

November 15.

On the day before yesterday great guns, muskets ammunition waggons, &c. were constantly arriving from Hesse Cassel, Ziegenvavil, &c. consisting of those taken from the Electors. They were all put on board for Mentz. Yesterday and to-day, in like manner, the cannon of the fortifications of Hanau, and the stores found in the arsenal there, were shipped and sent to the same place. Since the departure of the greater part of our garrison, our inhabitants do duty.

The French soldiers, especially the Hussars, have such a quantity of Prussian four and six groschen pieces (5d. and 7 1-2 sterling) that they deal them out by handfulls, without counting them, in exchange for gold.

The last letters from Vienna mention a sudden fall of three per cent. in the Austrian funds, but being in general couched in vague terms, do not assign a proper cause for such a fall.

Maine, Nov. 15.

An order of the day of the grand army makes known, that 58,200 great coats are to be distributed to the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th corps, and to the 28th light infantry regiment, of which the city of Frankfort on the Oder must supply 6000, Berlin 10,000, Stettin 4000; 12,000 are to be taken from the magazines at Berlin, and 27,000 from those found in Leipzig.

Dresden, Nov. 6.

The Wirtemberg contingent army from ten to 12,000 men strong, entered this city on the 3d instant, under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant Baron Von Seckendorf. There are nine regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and some artillery. The Governor of the city, M. Von Tinard, went out with his suit to meet them, and accompanied them to the presence of his Electoral Highness, our gracious Prince. Without considering the haste and forced march of these troops, there is little appearance of any new cessation of hostilities. They seemed destined to remain here; however, on the fourth evening they suddenly received orders to break up. The first brigade began to march yesterday, the last regiment of the second is filing off at this moment. The troops of our beloved sovereign mounted all the guards again yesterday, and tomorrow the company of guards resumed their duty.

Trieste, Oct. 31.

General Marmont arrived yesterday evening at the principal inn, and set off early to-day for Italy. The French troops are marching in numbers from Dalmatia into Italy, by Fiume.

Posen, Nov. 14.

His Excellency Mr. Joseph Radziminski, Waywode of Gnesen and Knight of the Orders of the White and the Red Eagle, arrived here on the 10th, and was presented by his Excellency General Dumbrowski, to his Excellency Marshal Davoust, by whom he was received with the most distinguished honours, as the first and the last Representative and Senator of Great Poland.

Lubec, November 9.

"The 6th of this month was the most dreadful day in the annals of Lubec; the Prussian General Natzmer, being in our town with 4000 men, the French under the orders of Marshal Bernadotte, attacked the Prussians at nine o'clock in the morning, out of the town; both sides fought with the greatest bravery and obstinacy; towards noon the French appeared before the town with very superior forces; they were received at the gates with cannon charged with Iniграge (mitraille) but it did not stop them, they were repulsed at several of the gates, but they succeeded in forcing that of Dem Burgthor, then began in the town the most dreadful combat; the Prussians had a good deal of artillery, which did much injury to the French—but nothing could withstand the bravery or superiority of the French, whole infantry entered the town, followed the Prussians into all the houses, churches and public buildings, where a terrible carnage was made, the slaughter lasted upwards of three hours, during which the number of killed and wounded accumulated, both in the houses, and particularly at the Burgthor, to a frightful height.

Hamburg, November 14.

It is but too certain, that the whole Prussian army is totally ruined and dispersed; one corps after another has been obliged to lay down its arms, and all the principal towns, viz. Stettin, Cuttrin, Spandau, and Magdeburgh have capitulated; in the latter the French found an immense treasure, as all the most valuable effects from Munster, Cassel, and East Friesland had been deposited there as out of danger; it is really astonishing how ill provided with even the most common necessaries these places were, but for which they never would have fallen into the hands of the French, and particularly Magdeburgh, one of the strongest places in Europe: as to the king of Prussia nobody knows where he is at present. The army of Marshal Davoust is already arrived at Posen, it consists of 30,000 men.

Nothing but accident prevented General Blucher from coming to Hamburg, in which case we should have shared the same fate as Lubec, which has suffered dreadfully. A deputation has been sent from that town to claim the protection of the French Emperor, and one will also be sent from hence.

Berlin, Nov. 18.

Marshal Soult arrived here the day before yesterday. His corps is expected to follow.

The French Senators Francois de Neufchateau, Colchen, and Ahremb, are arrived here from Leipzig. They come in the name of the Conservative Senate, to compliment the Emperor on his victories. The reigning prince of Anhalt Coethen, the King of Naples' Aid-de-camp Clary, and the Prussian Minister of State, Von Ingersleben, are arrived in this city, the latter from Stettin.

Hanover, Nov. 14

The following notice has been published:

TO THE STATES OF HANOVER.

"Gentlemen,

I have taken possession of your country in the name of his majesty the Emperor and King, my most gracious Sovereign. The revenues of the country will be collected, and justice administered in his name, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MORTIER.

SAXONY, Nov. 1.

The following Proclamation has appeared in this Electorate:—

"The inhabitants of the village of Wethdorf have had the temerity to murder isolated Frenchmen passing through their territory; they detained and plundered a convoy. A dreadful example was necessary to repress such atrocities: and it has also been given. The inhabitants of the above mentioned villages have all, except the old men, women and children, been punished with death. A similar treatment is reserved for those who may imitate the example of these rebels. But, at the same time, that all acts contrary to the law of nations and of war, will be severely punished with the greatest severity; protection and security will be granted to all the peaceable inhabitants."

Gottenburgh, Nov. 7.

The French, it is said, have made their appearance at Arrelara, Swedish Pomerania, which is about forty-eight English miles from Stralsund. Stralsund is therefore declared in a state of siege; the troops and militia, which will, in the whole amount to about 11,000, have all been called in, and orders have been issued for provisioning it immediately; some vessels have been taken up for that purpose. It is reported here, that the money, plate, and chief treasures of the King of Prus