

Intelligence has been received, that ten sail of the line are now at anchor in Brest Road, and that the *Topaze* of 44 guns, which lately escaped from the *Tagus*, has got into Brest.

May 16. We lately announced the receipt of accounts at the India House of the conclusion of peace in India. An extraordinary Gazette was published this morning, confirming this grateful intelligence. It contains extracts of letters from Sir George Barlow down to the 25th of December. They state, that a definitive treaty of peace was concluded between Lord Lake and the Agent Plenipotentiary of Scindia, on the 22d of November, which, from the terms, promised to be secure and permanent. Confident expectations were entertained, that this happy result would produce a speedy and favourable termination of hostilities with Holkar, in consequence of which, orders had been issued for the return of the troops belonging to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, within the limits of the respective cantonments in which they were to be distributed, and placed upon a peace establishment. Perfect tranquility prevailed in every part of the Company's dominions in India.

Sir John B. Warren's Squadron arrived on Wednesday night at Portsmouth, with the *Marengo* and *Bell Poole* French prizes.

Admiral Ruffel sailed yesterday from Yarmouth Roads, to resume his station off the Texel, with the fleet under his command. The Baltic fleet also sailed from Yarmouth at the same time.

The Squadron under Sir J. Strachan is fitting out for sea with all possible expedition.—He is supposed to be going on a long cruise after Jerome Buonaparte, who is said to be returning to France, having ascertained that the Cape is in our possession.

May 18. Lord Melville's Impeachment.—The court was crowded to a very great degree, in order to hear the remainder of Mr. Whitebread's speech. He continued addressing their lordships till near three o'clock. Mr. Plumer for the defendant, and the attorney-general for the managers, argued, a question of law, and the lords at half past three finished the whole of the trial. Nothing remains but to pronounce their judgment. This will not take place till Wednesday or Thursday se'night.

It is generally understood, on the continent, that the senator Beauharnois is to govern Switzerland, under the title of *Landamman for life*; but that at his death, the country will pass to his son-in-law, the electoral prince of Baden. Should this project be carried into execution, we shall see, says a German paper, reign at Naples, prince Joseph, the brother of the emperor; in Upper Sicily, prince Eugene; Viceroy in Switzerland, the uncle of that prince, the brother-in-law of the empress; along the Rhine to the Maine, the electoral prince of Baden, son-in-law to madame Beauharnois, from thence to Holland, duke Joachim, brother-in-law of the emperor; and in Holland another brother of that monarch.

Private letters from Holland state, that the New Constitution intended for that kingdom was to be promulgated in the course of the present week. His majesty, Louis the first, was to be at the Hague on Thursday last, and to be proclaimed before the 20th. His nomination is said to have excited the utmost depressions, and some cities have even ventured to petition their High Mightinesses to oppose the measure with all their power.

May 20. Sir Richard Strachan sailed from Plymouth yesterday morning with the following ships under his command:

*Cæsar*, *Terrible*, *Montague*, *Bellona*, *Audacious*, *Bellisle* and *Triumph*; and *Decade* and *Melampus* frigates. This Squadron is said to be gone in pursuit of Jerome Buonaparte's Squadron.

May 21. The Gazette contains two orders of council, the first directing that the embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to Hamburg and Oldenburg be taken off; and that the embargo be taken off those vessels belonging to Bremen and Pappenburg which had cleared out for ports of the United Kingdom previous to the Prussian notification, dated March 28, whereby British ships were excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and other ports in the north of Europe; and that the said ships and vessels, with their cargoes, not being Prussian, or enemies property, be permitted to sail to any port not blockaded.—The second order of council directs, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the king of Prussia, and of the town of Pappenburg, save and except any ships to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, &c. &c.—The Gazette also contains an official notice respecting the blockade of the enemy's coast.

We have received a German paper of a later date than those brought by the mails that arrived yesterday, which contains a decree, passed by the Canton of Basle, against the commerce of this country. By it, all persons dealing in prohibited merchandise, are made liable to imprisonment, confiscation of the goods, and a fine of not less than 100 louis d'ors!—Resistance to these arbitrary mandates of France is vain, as an army is ready on the Swiss frontiers to enforce obedience; meanwhile, a deeply rooted hatred spreads through the country, which, though at present hidden, may in due season burst in a frightful harvest of revenge.

Our Plymouth letter of yesterday states, that a report was very current that the inshore Squadron off Brest, consisting of the *Impetueux* of 80 guns, capt.

Lawford, the *Diamond* and the *Latona* frigates, and the *Haughty* gun-brig, having been becalmed under the French batteries, the whole of the enemy's fleet, consisting of ten sail of the line, had slipped their cables and captured them. No such intelligence as the above has reached the admiralty; we therefore trust it is incorrect.

May 22. The Hamburg mail, which was due yesterday morning, arrived last night, and has brought intelligence of a most important nature. The steps adopted by this country have occasioned a change in the cabinet of Berlin. Count Haugwitz, who has been the fatal adviser of those measures which have produced, and threatened still greater mischief to his country, has retired from an office which he had neither the talents nor integrity necessary to render efficient for the public good, and has left Count Keller in the full administration of affairs. The circumstances which produced this event, are stated to have proceeded from the king's request to the latter minister, to suggest the means most likely to bring about a reconciliation between the courts of Berlin and London. The first step taken has been to transmit orders to the Prussian ports in the Baltic, not to obstruct the entrance or departure of any British ship, but, on the contrary, to treat them in a friendly manner. Other measures were in contemplation to forward the renewal of a good understanding between the two courts.

Will Prussia still maintain that it occupies Hanover as a rightful possession? Will Napoleon suffer Frederick William to open his ports to British commerce? These are questions which a little time will solve.

It is possible this change may lead to the sending over some diplomatic agent to this country to endeavour to open some negotiation for accommodating the differences between the two countries; but in the present state of Europe, the public should not be hasty to encourage a hope, in which they may be disappointed.

Another important piece of intelligence is stated in letters from Vienna of the 6th inst. According to these, "the differences relative to the mouths of the Cattaro have been amicably accommodated. The representations made at St. Petersburg have produced the effects wished for by Austria, and the Russian troops are making dispositions to evacuate the Cattaro." We know not what degree of credit is due to this statement.

Letters from Rome state, that two French ships have been taken by the English off Gaeta.

The following letter has been addressed from Mr. Fox to the American Minister:

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. MUNROE, that the king, taking into consideration the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy, for the purpose of distressing the commerce of his subjects, has thought fit to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coast, rivers, and ports, from the river ELBE to the port of BREST, both inclusive; and the said coast, rivers, and ports are, and must be considered as blockaded—but that his majesty is pleased to declare, that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods not being the property of his majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts, and entering into and sailing from the said rivers and ports, (save and except the coasts, rivers and ports, from OSTEND to the river SEINE, already in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, and which are to be considered as so continued,) provided the said ships and vessels so approaching and entering, (except as aforesaid) shall not have been laden at any port belonging to, or in possession of his majesty's enemies, and that the said ships and vessels so sailing from the said rivers and ports, (except as aforesaid,) shall not be destined to any port belonging to or in the possession of any of his majesty's enemies, nor have previously broken the blockade.

"Mr. MUNROE is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that the coasts, rivers and ports, above-mentioned, must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade, after this notice.

"The undersigned requests Mr. MUNROE to accept the assurances of high consideration.

(Signed) C. J. FOX."

JAMES MUNROE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

From Petersburg we learn, that the emperor Alexander has refused to mediate between England and Prussia, but that he has interfered between their Prussian and Swedish majesties, and promised the latter his support. This part of the account seems highly probable. Sweden would hardly have risked so much, had she not good grounds of confidence in the aid of her powerful and magnanimous ally. The Prussians have not yet made any attack on Pomerania.

Our government has received fresh assurances of the determination of Denmark to adhere with rigid strictness to the principles of neutrality, which she has at all times so openly and unequivocally avowed.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, on the western shore, that an election will be held, at Gwinn's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen directors of said bank, to serve for twelve months from the said day of election.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

JULY 14, 1806. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, that the eighth payment of five dollars on each share of stock will become due and payable at said Bank on Saturday the 9th day of August next; they will also observe, that a failure of the above payment will be attended with a loss of interest on all former payments, nor will it recommence until said payment is made good.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

To the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland residing on the Western Shore.

GENTLEMEN, FINDING it extremely inconvenient to attend as a Director of the Bank, I take this mode of intimating my wish of not being considered a candidate for that office at the ensuing election.—At the same time I cannot help recommending it to the stockholders to re-elect, at least, a majority of the present directors—the interest of the institution, in my opinion, requires it.

HORATIO RIDOUTS,

July 9, 1806.

WE are authorized to say, that Horatio Ridout will serve, if elected, as an Elector of the Senate for Anne-Arundel county, and that if honoured by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens, he will not be influenced by party motives in the selection of proper characters to fill that important station at this critical period.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor John Gasaway, of Rhode river, is a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Saturday last JOHN THOMPSON MASON, Esquire, was appointed, by the honourable Council, attorney-general of the State of Maryland, vice WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esquire, appointed commissioner plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the court of St. James.

MUNGO PARK.

We are sorry to communicate to our readers, the death of this enterprising and indefatigable traveller, whose researches in Africa have been read with so much avidity, and have afforded so much instruction. He had been amply supplied by the British government with every thing necessary to render his second tour through the interior of that country of the highest benefit to mankind. He arrived at Goree, in a British ship of war in the month of March, 1805; from which he ascended the river Gambia, with about forty attendants, provided with portable canoes, and every thing necessary to render their travels easy and speedy—they had penetrated about 1500 miles into the interior, to a place called Sego, which Mr. Park has described in his former Book of Travels. The number of his attendants had been reduced by sickness and death to three, exclusive of himself; the king of this place, after carrying him into every part of the city, which is walled in and considered the largest in Africa, and shewing him every curiosity which it afforded, had cruelly and brutally murdered him, together with his attendants. This intelligence is furnished us by a gentleman recently from the River Pongus, who received the information from traders from the interior country, and on whom reliance might be placed.

[Charleston Courier.]

A report, says the Salem Register, had been received at Pensacola, and had been communicated at New Orleans, that Spain had exchanged the two Floridas for Parma and Placentia, and that the French were to sell the Floridas to the United States.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

General Miranda once more.—To the politeness of a respectable friend we are indebted for a Barbados paper of the 10th of June, containing the following remarks relating to the expedition of Miranda. A letter from a gentleman on board the *Leander*, dated Barbados, June 12, mentions that admiral Cochrane had delivered to General Miranda, 40 Spanish prisoners, equal to the number of Americans the Spaniards have in their power—that admiral Cochrane had supplied general Miranda with four vessels, which are to accompany him to Trinidad, where a number of the general's friends were waiting to join him, and where