

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,
October 9, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, that the ninth payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock becomes due, and payable at said bank, on Saturday, the eighth day of November, ensuing. Stockholders neglecting to make this payment, when it becomes due, will forfeit the interest on all monies previously paid by them, nor will it recommence but from the date when said last payment shall be made good.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Friday last the grand match between gen. Riégely's horse *Oscar*, and Mr. Joshua B. Bond's horse *First Consul*, the four mile heats, for 4,000 dollars, was decided at Canton, in favour of *Oscar*, winning in high style. This race is considered the handsomest and best ever seen in this state. The last heat was run in seven minutes and forty seconds.

The English government has granted licences to the merchants of London to trade direct with the Emperor of Hayti.

120 French troops were sent from Gaudaloupe to the Caraccas to assist in opposing Miranda.

From Paris papers of August 12.

Every difficulty in Germany is raised; Austria has acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine. Prussia has acknowledged the same.

The king of Prussia has named Mr. Humboldt minister plenipotentiary at Naples, and has appointed an ambassador to the king of Holland, and the great duke of Cleves.

The emperor of Austria (no more emperor of Germany) has acknowledged the new king of the two Sicilies.

Orders are given for all the armies in Germany to return to France, and the great fetes will take place the latter end of September.

The affairs on the continent are now so arranged, that it may be calculated on a lasting peace.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace with Russia will be exchanged at St. Petersburg the 15th of this month, August, and every thing announces emperor Alexander has the sincerest desire to contribute to the peace of the whole world.

In England the people wish for peace; Mr. Fox and a great part of the cabinet in which they count Mr. Erskine, lord Petty, lord Howich, lord Moira, and Mr. Sheridan. The negotiations have been on foot since the month of March; and were arrived at the point of maturity, and even near being signed, as has been reported. But the grave malady of Mr. Fox, and his absence from the council, has rendered all uncertain, and has plunged all the great interests into a diplomatic debate; Mr. Fox has a complication of complaints—the last news from London inform he had undergone several operations, that secures his existence; but that will oblige him for some time to take repose.

SUMMARY OF THE FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1806.

Copied from the *Moniteur* of August 15.

Francs.	Dollars.
Total receipts 894,240,359 or	170,000,000
EXPENDITURES.	
Public debt, interest, &c.	18,000,000
Civil list, Buonaparte and the princes	6,000,000
Funds in reserve, at his disposal	6,000,000
War department	74,000,000
Marine do.	30,000,000
Charges in negotiations	3,000,000
Courts of justice, foreign and domestic relations, pensions, &c.	33,000,000
	Dollars, 170,000,000

It is with great pleasure, and we say it with confidence, that the very best understanding exists between our ministers in London, and the British government. Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pinkney are both much respected, and confided in; and the appointment of the latter was very satisfactory in England, and afforded a pleasing evidence of the friendly disposition of our government, notwithstanding our prohibitory law, which it was expected would be repealed in some way or other.

Dispatches from our ministers in London, as late as the middle of August, received by the Sheffield, [in 48 days from London] were sent on to Washington by the mail on Sunday.—The grand expedition, supposed for the Mediterranean, came down the Channel the 18th of August.—[*Norfolk Ledger.*]

The ship *John and Alice*, sailed from London about the 6th of August, having on board the baggage of Mr. Erskine, the British minister.—[*ibid.*]

A letter which we have seen from an American captain of much intelligence, from Barcelona, as late as the last of July, states, that the Tunisians and Tripolitans, have a very considerable force at sea, and that the Americans in the Mediterranean are under considerable alarm. [ibid.]

Mr. Halliday, one of the passengers in the *Gold Hunter*, has dispatches for government from the American ministers at London. Our differences with Great-Britain were said to be in an amicable train of adjustment; and the illness of Mr. Fox only retarded the completion of all differences. [N. Y. Gaz.]

From the *Richmond Enquirer.*

“De Yrjo is re-appointed by his court, at the command of Buonaparte, minister plenipotentiary to the United States! If he is received in that character, we shall be the most degraded and despised nation upon the earth! If he is sent from our country, and repulsed, as he should be, with indignity and insult from our shores, war with France and Spain is the inevitable consequence. Since the battle of Austerlitz there has been but one man on the continent of Europe; on that eventual day, the political existence of every other inhabitant, be he prince or peasant of continental Europe was annihilated. But the battle of Trafalgar, too, did much; and oppressed human nature may yet boast that there is one independent nation in the eastern world. That ‘little bit of land in the ocean,’ called Britain, still opposes a sturdy opposition, and inexpugnable bulwark to the views of universal empire which it is manifest are entertained by Buonaparte. This man by a series of wonderful achievements has elevated himself to the very pinnacle of chimerical glory, and to the zenith of human power.

“I do not hesitate to say, that it is the policy of the United States to form an alliance offensive and defensive with Great-Britain for the express purpose of throwing our weight into her scale of opposition to the universal ambition of Buonaparte. We could do this for reasons, before mentioned, without making the smallest sacrifice. We could secure the powerful and invincible aid of the British navy without paying a shilling for it. What would Great-Britain expect in return for this assistance? She would expect what she could not refuse to us, to wit, that at the same time of unimpeachable advantage to herself; of advantage to her in that very object of her ambition, for which she so bravely and unceasingly contends. With our assistance Great-Britain could conquer and retain the whole West-Indian Archipelago. We do not want these islands; we have not a fleet to protect them. But Great-Britain does want them, and Great-Britain has a fleet to protect them. It is our policy to expel every European nation from the continent of North and South America; and Great-Britain would readily give up Canada for the West-Indies. What an enviable and elevated happiness would then be our lot! The whole western world from Cape Horn to the North Pole ‘free as air!’”

* One of Dibdin's patriotic airs.

FROM HONDURAS.

Captain Godfrey, who arrived yesterday (via quarantine) from Bay of Honduras, which he left 26th August, informs, that the inhabitants expected an immediate attack from the Spaniards, having received information that several thousand troops and a number of gun-boats, &c. were fitted out at Barcar and Campeachy, for the purpose of attacking them. The English were making spirited exertions to receive them, and had armed boats watching their movements. A flag of truce, which had been sent them by the English, had not returned when capt. G. sailed. [Boston pap.]

We are informed, from a source entitled to every degree of credit, of the following singular duel, which lately took place at Bayou Sarah. Two negro wenches, (the property to Mr. Bailey Chaney) quarrelled during the absence of the family—a challenge was immediately given and accepted; they found means to procure their master's pistols, and repaired to an appointed spot, where they measured off the ground, and proceeded, *secundum artem*, to obtain satisfaction from each other for the affront given: At the first fire, one of the fable heroines received a ball in the shoulder, and after ineffectually endeavouring to discharge her pistol, threw it contemptuously away and the affair ended. [Natchez paper.]

Singular instance of abstinence and privation.

A poor man, who resides at Bethnal Green, where he is known by the name of Old Tom, follows at night the occupation of a watchman. In the morning, when he comes off duty, he takes only 1 hour's rest, and then acts as a bricklayer's labourer till the hour of his evening vocation: so that throughout the year he is supposed to be awake 23 hours daily. He is upwards of 60 years of age, lives on scarcely any thing but bread and cheese, which he eats as he walks along; his general drink is water, and he feels no inconvenience from the severity of his mode of life. He is remarkable active, goes to church twice every Sunday, and, while there, prefers standing to sitting down. It is asserted that by his extreme industry and parsimony, he has saved considerable sums of money, which he lends to hard working-people at a moderate interest. [Lond. pap.]

There is now exhibiting in London as a show, a man of monstrous size, whose name is DANIEL LAUBERT, aged 34 years, a native of Litchfield. He weighs 700 pounds; measures 3 yards 4 inches round the waist, and one yard one inch round the leg. He eats little, drinks nothing but water, enjoys perfect health, and appears to be at ease and in good spirits.

If monstrosity is the effect of water drinking, the present age, generally, has not much to fear on this score. [Ibid.]

EXTRACT—NATCHES, September 6.

“Yesterday dispatches arrived from gov. Claiborne, who was at Natchitoches with more correct accounts than we had before. Major King, who went over with governor Claiborne, also arrived here. The Spaniards, about 1200, had actually crossed the Sabine and arrived at the Stoney creek, or Bayou Pierre French settlement, about 60 miles on this side the falls into Red-River, and thence they detached a small party to within 7 miles of Natchitoches. Some communications passed between governor Claiborne and the Spanish commander, and the Spanish party thereupon returned to the main body at Bayou Pierre; where they say they are ordered and determined to remain, and expect reinforcements. Bayou Pierre is I believe, the same post from which Turner drove them last year.

“Our whole force from Natchitoches, even when those from Loftus Heights arrive, will not exceed 500 men. One company remains at the Heights. There were 250 regulars at New-Orleans, and about 120 at Tombigbee. This is the whole of our regular force in this quarter. The Spaniards I believe, are weak, both at Baton Rouge and Mobile; but they can be readily reinforced from Pensacola, or the Havana.

“It is reported, but how truly I do not mean to say, that the old French settlers on the other side the Mississippi, refused to turn out against the Spaniards; that upon the call of the militia the Americans only turned out with alacrity.

“The people of the Mississippi territory are very spirited on this occasion, and have raised several volunteer companies. This country is strong, and I believe the inhabitants could defend it against any sudden force the Spaniards can send; but the country below is level and open, where horse can act with great advantage; and the greater part of the Spanish forces are said to be cavalry. Yet, I am persuaded that if hostilities were to commence, but little force by dint of enterprise and hardiness would be too much for them. But it does not seem likely, at present, that hostilities will take place. Col. Cushing does not mean to force the Spaniards from their present position; but he will not suffer them to advance; and indeed while a negotiation is depending in Europe, if things can be so conducted without disadvantage, it is both the most humane and most useful policy; for what good would we derive from shedding human blood, either of the Spaniards or our own citizens.

“We are told here that judge Prevost,* of New-Orleans, is removed, but who is his successor is not said. A Kentucky paper, called the *Western World*, attracts very great attention here; among others judge Prevost, Edward Livingston, general Wilkinson, Mr. Burr, Mr. J. Brown, of Kentucky, are charged as concerned in a new conspiracy against the peace of the whole union, and a separation of this section from the eastern parts of the union. Many here are well acquainted with the old conspiracy of a similar kind concerted with the Spaniards and with the leading character concerned in it, and many wonder how Wilkinson came to be appointed to the chief command of our force. One of general Wayne's old captains informed me, that the story of Neuman's conduct was stronger against Wilkinson than any thing yet published. This he speaks of his own knowledge, and says the depositions were sent on to our government. I am sorry to find that even gen. S. Smith is attempted to be implicated in a late paper on this subject. This subject since it has been stirred ought to be searched to the bottom, whether as an act of justice to the country or to the individuals. If any mischief is meditated it is now certainly checked, for all parties will be cautious.” [Aurora.]

* Son-in-law of Mr. Burr.

Kotzebue in his travels in 1804, observes, “The temper of the Swiss still resembles the ruffled surface of the deep out of which a subterraneous fire has suddenly projected some rocks, against which the confined surges dash their impotent spray.” But as this is the country of Gesner and has furnished the best modern pastorals, and the best examples of the manners which imagination has assigned to the pastoral life, we shall cite one example from Lantier's Swiss Tourist, and which happened in the first years of liberty. A peasant named Frantz came one evening to look for Gaspard, who was mowing a meadow, and said, “my friend, this is hay harvest. Thou knowest that we have a dispute about this meadow: we know not to whom it properly belongs—To decide the question, I have collected the judges at Schwitz. Come, then, to-morrow with me, before them.” Gaspard replied, “Thou seest, Frantz, that I have mowed the meadow, and must make hay to-morrow. I cannot be absent.” Said Frantz, “And I cannot send away the judges, who have fixed on the day. Indeed we should have known to whom it belonged before it had been mown.” They had some controversy on the subject, and at last Gaspard said, “I will tell thee what thou shalt do. Go to-morrow to Schwitz. Give the judges thy reason and mine; and I shall save the trouble of going myself.” On this agreement, Frantz went to plead for and against himself, and drew out the reasons on both sides as well as he could. When the judges had decided, he went to Gaspard, and said, “The meadow is thine—The sentence is in thy favour; and I wish thee joy.” Frantz and Gaspard continued friends. People the earth with such men, and the world will be happy. [Saf. Reg.]